

Mayor's Office.

City Hall

COMPLIMENTS OF

WILLIAM T. SOULE,

MAYOR.

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1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

WILLIAM T. SOULE,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

January 5th, 1880.



NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

Another municipal year has passed away. The records of the City Government of 1879 are completed and the services rendered are fresh in the minds of our citizens. How well we succeeded in administering affairs, the people are competent to judge, who, at the recent election by an increased majority entrusted us a second time with the responsibilities of the chief executive office. For this confidence and honor, I acknowledge my sincere gratitude, and desire by no prostitution of power, by no bargaining of public patronage to show that this confidence has been misplaced or this honor unworthily bestowed.

Gentlemen, having a Board of Aldermen in accord with the Mayor, and a majority of the Common Council being in harmony, our citizens expect and they have a right to demand that the affairs of the city shall be conducted harmoniously, faithfully and honestly; that the Laws and Ordinances shall be impartially enforced, and that the expenses of each and every department shall be kept within a reasonable limit.

Permit me to impress upon your minds the great necessity of a prompt attendance upon all regular and special meetings of the City Council, and also of your presence

at all meetings of the various Committees to which you may belong, that the business of the city may not suffer by any negligence on your part. Let us each and all consider and realize the responsibility imposed upon us by our fellow citizens, and let us act as promptly as that trust is important and honorable. It is necessary that all matters referred to committees should have their prompt attention, and that such matters should be reported back at the first regular or special meeting of the City Council. Attention to this advice will lighten our labors and save delay in the execution of our duties. In all that pertains to the welfare of the city, I offer you my hearty cooperation and cheerful support. A municipality, having so many public and private interests to consider and care for cannot be satisfactorily conducted without considerable expense or cost to the people. This expense is met by taxation which to many seems to be unjust and burdensome. It is your duty to limit the expense, and thereby reduce taxation to the smallest possible amount consistent with a due regard to the safety and comfort of the citizens. I do not know of any special public improvements now contemplated, and so far as I am able to judge at this time, the necessities, neither of the present nor immediate future, demand any. During the past year an improvement has been made in City Hall square and its immediate surroundings, which, I am happy to say, meets with the favor and approval of our citizens generally. A comparatively small expense has so improved the appearance of the square, that it can hardly be recognized as the place known to us in former years.

MUNICIPAL AND FINANCIAL YEARS.

I would ask your consideration concerning the changing of the financial year to conform to the municipal year. Now each incoming administration has two months of the old administration to carry and its deficiencies to provide for, which at times is difficult and perplexing. By a change of the Ordinances so as to meet these suggestions you will make each city government responsible for its own expenditures, and place the responsibility where it justly belongs. I would recommend a change so that both years will close at the same time.

VETO POWER.

In 1876, by Act of the Legislature, the veto power was given to the Mayors of cities, and the casting vote taken away. The action of the Legislature referred to provides that the Board of Aldermen may elect one of its members as chairman, and that the Mayor may or may not preside at the meetings of the Board. Now the veto power might be desirable in some cases, but so far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned it amounts to nothing, as a majority vote is of necessity a two-thirds vote. I would present for your consideration the following suggestion: That each Ward should elect its Alderman, and that one Alderman should be elected "*at large*" who would act as Chairman of the Board. Should this be done, the veto power of the Mayor is made effective. But should this not meet your favor, I would recommend that, so far as our own city is concerned, the Legislature should restore to us the "casting vote."

CITY DEBT.

The city at this time has no temporary debt. The indebtedness of the city upon its bonds issued, coupon and registered, amounts to $1,086,000. The trust funds, upon which the city pays 6 per centum annually, amount to $104,100.

At the beginning of last year the bonded debt of the city was	$1,123,000.00
There have been paid the past year,	37,000.00
Present indebtedness, as above stated,	$1,086,000.00

A division of this sum may be properly made as follows:

Water Bonds,	$700,000.00
Public Improvement,	223,000.00
Bridge,	55,000.00
Old bonds, principally for war purposes,	108,000.00
Amount as above,	$1,086,000.00

The amount of principal and interest paid on the city debt last year, including the interest on trust funds, was unusually large, much greater than it possibly can be again, unless there should be an increase in our indebtedness.

The payments last year were as follows:

Bonds,	$37,000.00	
Interest on bonds,	67,220.00	
Interest on trust funds,	6,246.00	$110,466.00

The amount to be paid in 1880 is,

Bonds due,	$27,000.00	
Interest on bonds,	65,080.00	
Interest on trust funds,	6,246.00	$98,326.00
		$12,140.00

Showing the sum of $12,140 less to be paid on the city's debt the coming year than last year.

TAXES.

I have received from the Collector a statement of his account, made up to the 26th of last month. The taxes of the year have been paid by the people with their usual promptness. The whole amount of taxes assessed is as follows:

State Tax,	$7,290.00
County Tax,	25,666.72
City Appropriations,	386,000.00
Overlay,	17,477.86
Total amount assessed,	$436,434.58

About 95 per cent. of this amount was paid under the discount. The amount unpaid at this time is $17,629.71. This sum is $2,179.93 in excess of the amount unpaid in 1878.

An act of the last Legislature, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Assessment of Taxes," chap. 299, as it permits the payment of either the State or County Tax, rather than oblige the payment in full, tends directly to increase the amount of unpaid taxes, as shown above. The number of taxes paid this year is the same as last, but in the case of the polls the amount is one-half less.

The rate of taxation the past year was $16.40 on a thousand dollars.

Your present Treasurer and Collector of Taxes has met with the usual success of our venerable fellow-citizen who so long and faithfully held the position of Treasurer and Collector, and upon whose retirement your predecessors

elected the present faithful and efficient officer. The name of James B. Congdon will be long remembered. He has been a very zealous and untiring officer, whose painstaking and devotion to public interests, whose character and heart, have endeared him to the people.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the year 1879 were $411,000. The following special appropriations have been made during the year:

Extension of Cedar Street school-house,	$4,500.00
Heating Cedar Street school-house,	1,200.00
Incidentals, (damages paid in 1879,)	3,361.88
Coal and wood yard,	2,500.00
Truant school at city farm,	500.00
Total,	$12,061.88

These appropriations will be provided for in the annual appropriations of 1880, and are of not enough moment to embarrass the administration.

WATER WORKS.

For an exhibit of the condition of this department, I refer you to the very able and complete reports of the Superintendent and the Water Registrar.

During the past year nearly two miles of mains have been laid, increasing the total length of distributing mains in our city, at the present time, to forty and a half miles.

The locality known as Fish Island has been connected with the main land by a supply pipe, which is now furnishing the residents and manufactories located there with a full supply of water. This extension, which has so long

been desired, cannot fail to increase the business facilities of the island.

Owing to the long and constant use of the boilers at the pumping station, the Water Board deemed it wise and prudent that something should be done to guard against any disaster that might befall the city by the wearing out of the boilers which have done service for ten years past. Should any accident happen on account of defective boilers, the city would be in danger of a water famine, bringing horrors upon us hard to be imagined. The Board therefore decided "to enlarge the pumping station, and procure a new set of boilers." When the present work is completed the city will be amply protected against any such disaster, and the entire apparatus at the pumping station will be efficient and safe.

No further action has been taken in regard to an increased supply from the pond in Lakeville and Acushnet, although should necessity arise water can be obtained from Long Pond in a very short time.

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Former administrations of our city have accepted a large number of new streets, demanded by our steadily growing population. The acceptance of new streets and the putting them into a safe condition for travel has necessitated a large outlay. I am firmly convinced that it is for the best interests of the city to give all facilities possible to people of moderate means, so that they may procure comfortable homes at a small cost. As our valuation in the central and thickly inhabited portions of our city increases, and while there is a demand for cheaper

homes, the City Council should accept new streets proposed, and bring good lots and comfortable homes within the reach of all possible.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I review the work of the year past done by the highway and street department. A larger sum than was at first appropriated will be necessary to complete the financial year. A great amount of work seemed absolutely necessary; the money has been well expended; the citizens have received a full equivalent for all disbursements, without a large increase in the rate of taxation. I feel assured that when the condition of the streets one year ago is remembered, and their condition now is observed, and the dollars and cents expended are all counted, the citizens will join with me in this feeling of satisfaction over the amount and quality of the work done in this department during 1879.

About four miles of curbing and six miles of paving have been laid during the past year. Also three miles of flagstone and nearly one mile of concrete sidewalk have been laid; 8000 square yards of macadamizing, and over 47,000 square yards of streets gravelled.

I would respectfully refer you, for a more complete statement of the work done upon our streets, to the very explicit report of the Superintendent, which will be published in the City Documents.

The appropriation for highways and streets has been expended, properly speaking, under three heads, viz.: Opening of new streets; repairs of highways and streets; and for sanitary purposes, as cleaning streets, removing ashes, &c. I would respectfully recommend that in our

appropriations for the coming year an amount should be specially appropriated for the following sub-departments:

First. Repairs of highways and streets.

Second. Opening of new streets.

Third. Sanitary purposes.

The expenses of each of these should be charged against its own appropriation, and thereby the street department proper be relieved of many charges of extravagance.

POLICE.

I regret exceedingly that my efforts in the administration of this department have been thwarted by those who, it was supposed, had the welfare of the city at heart. Members of the executive branch of the city government have endeavored to throw in the way of a proper enforcement of the laws all obstacles in their power, by a refusal to recognize my appointment as Chief of Police. He is the head, in whom is invested by law the authority of the management of that department. While doubt and discredit have been cast upon him who, I was legally advised, was regularly appointed to said office, nevertheless the affairs of this department have been conducted without discredit to the city, and violators of the laws have been apprehended and punished as their misdemeanors and crimes deserved. In my inaugural of one year ago I gave my views of what a police force should consist. Faithful men should be selected, who fully comprehend their duties and will fearlessly perform them without fearing removal for so doing. When changes are made, they should be with a view of improving the efficiency of the force, rather than as a reward for party or political work.

The present Central Police Station is not such as a city like ours should have, but at present I have no recommendations to offer. Slight alterations may seem advisable to the Committee on Public Property, whereby it may well serve for some time to come.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year a new steam fire engine has been procured to replace one worn out in service. The department is now in a very flourishing and efficient condition.

Our city has been unusually exempt from fires during the year past, and the loss has been comparatively small, when we consider that ours is a city of wooden buildings, and therefore greater liability of fires. I take great pleasure in congratulating our citizens upon a fire department composed of men who are ever ready to imperil their lives, if need be, to save us and our property from the devouring element.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

The administration of affairs in this department has fully met my approval. Although at times it may be difficult to discriminate between the deserving poor and pretenders, I think that upon the whole matters in this department have been so conducted as to meet the approval of all. The gentlemen comprising the Board of Overseers have a great responsibility resting upon them in the distribution of the city's bounty. It is for them to guard carefully the city treasury in the bestowal of it. The city alms-house is in charge of a trusty and competent superintendent, a gentleman of excellent executive ability,

who faithfully devotes his best energies to the manifold duties of his office. The city has reason to be assured that from him and his excellent lady, all who come under their care will receive that considerate and kind treatment which so encourages and sustains the worthy poor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Under the law of 1877, a Board of Health has been established. This being its first year, I am not prepared as yet to make any recommendations concerning it, unless one, viz., its continuance. I doubt not that its work will prove a benefit to the city.

SCHOOLS.

I reiterate a statement contained in my first inaugural: "Our schools are in a flourishing and very satisfactory condition." Thus they have been during the year past. The Cedar Street school-house has been enlarged, and will now satisfy the wants of that vicinity. Its seating capacity has been increased one-half. As a whole, our school-houses are in good repair.

Whole number of scholars in all the schools,		4,321
In High school,	240	
Grammar schools,	1,529	
Primary schools,	2,057	
Country schools,	247	
Mill school,	240	
Farm school,	8	
Average number belonging,		3,741
Number over 15 years of age,		245
Cost of a High school scholar through the year,		$45.84
Average cost of a Grammar scholar through the year,		17.63
Average cost of a Primary scholar through the year,		14.28
Average cost of a Country school scholar through the year,		24.22

The Sylvia Ann Howland fund is a source of untold benefit to our public schools. The conditions accompanying the gift are strictly complied with, and the expenditures provided with all needed safeguards.

The truant school at the city alms-house is in operation. The old school-house has been moved into an adjacent lot and entirely renewed. The lower story has been partitioned for sleeping and other rooms, and the upper story will be used for a school room. A suitable fence has been erected, giving the boys ample room for exercise. A teacher has been provided, and the law of the State in regard to truants is fully complied with. Though this school will inevitably add to our annual expense, still we trust that in the good which truant boys will there receive it will be shown that the money is well expended.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution increases its sphere of activity and usefulness as the years go by. Ere long demands will be made upon the city for increased accommodations. The library will demand and the city will feel the necessity of giving it better and greater facilities for doing its good work.

Number of volumes in the library,	39,400
Whole number of books taken out during the year,	75,278
Daily average of books taken,	244
Total number of cards issued,	17,453
Volumes added during the year by purchase,	1,320
" " " " by donation,	93
Pamphlets added by donation,	1,430

WILLIAM W. SWAIN BEQUEST.

It was a pleasure to make mention, one year ago, of the generous bequest of the late William W. Swain, by which a large property was set apart for the establishment of a seminary of learning in our city; or if two-thirds of the trustees under the will shall agree thereto, the entire property may be transferred to the city to be appropriated for educational purposes. In the will it is provided that the Mayor of the city of New Bedford shall be one of the trustees. To the query, Whom did the testator mean by the Mayor of the city? the Probate Court, Judge Bennett, decided that the Hon. George H. Dunbar, who was Mayor at the time of the decease of the testator, is the person meant by the words, "the Mayor of the city." We have taken exception to that decision, and carried the case to the Supreme Court. It is perfectly clear to my mind that the testator intended that the person named in the will as Mayor of the city should be the Mayor for the time being, whereby, since the bequest was for the benefit of the city, the city would have a permanent and perpetual member of the Board of Trustees, qualified by official authority and otherwise to care for the city's interests. Should anything occur that requires any further action on the part of the city, I will take the earliest opportunity to present the facts to you in a special communication.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

The people have had a very good illustration in our own city of the working of prohibitory laws. Under such law usually a portion of those dealing in intoxicating liquors have been persecuted and prosecuted, and others

equally guilty have been left to pursue their business unmolested. By this method the traffic has been "driven into dark corners and out-of-the-way places" only, apparently, for the sale of intoxicating liquors has continued, with no less disastrous results than when openly sold. I am firmly convinced that the interests of the public and safety of the people will be best subserved by a judicious system of licensing and a rigid enforcement of the law. I am in favor of granting licenses. I believe that by so doing, and by an impartial enforcement of the law, many persons now honestly and strongly opposed to licensing, who believe the only way to deal with the subject is by prohibition, will be convinced that licensing will best serve the cause of morality and truth, as well as temperance. If licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors are granted, I pledge you my best endeavor that all violators, of whatever position, color, or degree, shall be brought to justice, and that high places and low places shall be served alike, viz., by the honestly attempted enforcement of the law.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the City Council, allow me to express the hope that in all things we may work together for good, bringing peace and wisdom into our counsels, success unto all our undertakings, and to ourselves the respect and good wishes of our fellowmen. Then, when we come to the end of our official career, we can quietly resign the authority of office and return to private life, conscious that we have honestly and consistently worked, not for party alone, not for patronage or power, but for the greatest good of our city, its interests and its people.

CITY GOVERNMENT, 1880.

MAYOR.

WILLIAM T. SOULE.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—JOHN WING.
Ward 2—JOHN MC CULLOUGH.
Ward 3—CALEB HAMMOND.
Ward 4—THOMAS W. COOK.
Ward 5—WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.
Ward 6—JOHN P. TAYLOR.

CITY CLERK.

DANIEL B. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY.

AUDITOR.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

CITY MESSENGER.

HENRY L. BLISS.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—ROBERT W. TABER.

Ward One.

BENJAMIN DAWSON,
LEVI W. BRAWLEY,
JOSEPH H. DALEY,
JEREMIAH D. SULLIVAN.

Ward Two.

ISAAC N. MARSHALL,
ISAAC B. TOMPKINS, JR.,
LOUM H. FAUNCE,
ROBERT G. REED.

Ward Three.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
ORLANDO G. ROBINSON,
ROLAND R. ASHLEY,
OLIVER E. GIFFORD.

Ward Four.

EDWARD H. MARTIN,
STEPHEN R. POTTER,
CHARLES H. WOOD,
WILLIAM A. TUCKER.

Ward Five.

ROBERT W. TABER,
MORGAN ROTCH,
HENRY HOLCOMB,
THOMAS G. WING.

Ward Six.

THOMAS DONAGHY,
EZEKIEL C. GARDINER,
JOHN B. PAULDING,
GEORGE W. PARKER.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, Taylor and McCullough.

On Laying Out, Widening and Repairing Streets—The Mayor, Sherman and Wing.

On Burial Grounds—Hammond, Cook and Taylor.

On Licenses—Cook, Sherman and Wing.

On Enrollment—McCullough, Hammond and Sherman.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance—The Mayor and Alderman Hammond, the President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Tompkins, Dawson, Tucker, Robinson and Donaghy.

On Accounts—Aldermen Cook and Taylor, and Councimen Martin, Reed and Parker.

On Public Property—Aldermen Sherman and Hammond, and Councilmen Donaghy, Wing and Dawson.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Cook and McCullough, and Councilmen Marshall, Martin and Rotch.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Wing and Sherman, and Councilmen Faunce, Brawley and Wood.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Sherman and Cook, and Councilmen Wood, Holcomb and Paulding.

On Alms-house and Poor—Aldermen McCullough and Wing, and Councilmen Potter, Gifford and Daley.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Cook and Taylor, and Councilmen Gardiner, Wing and Ashley.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Hammond and McCullough, and Councilmen Johnson, Sullivan and Parker.

On Armories and Military Property—Aldermen Taylor and Wing, and Councilmen Potter, Daley and Robinson.

On Water Works—Aldermen Wing and McCullough, and Councilmen Rotch, Gardiner and Faunce.

On Printing—Alderman Taylor, and Councilmen Martin and Gifford.

On Claims—Aldermen Hammond and Sherman, and Councilmen Tompkins, Paulding and Reed.

On Fuel—The Mayor and Alderman McCullough, and Councilmen Donaghy, Holcomb and Brawley.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns—Messrs. Tucker, Sullivan and Marshall.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Messrs. Tompkins, Gardiner and Ashley.

On Bills in Second Reading—Messrs. Martin, Robinson and Johnson.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1880.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex officio.*

ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*

Ward 1—E. W. Stanton, J. H. Cornell, J. Webster.*

Ward 2—C. R. Price, L. G. Hewins, Jr., I. S. Cornish.

Ward 3—I. W. Benjamin, O. A. Roberts, H. A. Kempton.

Ward 4—G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes, W. H. Mathews.

Ward 5—H. W. Seabury, F. A. Washburn, J. Howland, Jr.

Ward 6—Frank Paul, S. H. Pollock, Betsey B. Winslow.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, JR., LUTHER M. DAYTON.

Office, Superintendent's room. Office hours, from 8¼ to 9 o'clock each school day.

* Deceased.

ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILLCOX, Chairman, 2 years.
WILLIAM TALLMAN, 3 years. CHARLES D. TUELL, 1 year.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JAMES T. ALMY.
Ward 2—FRANK E. SWIFT.
Ward 3—AMASA BULLARD.
Ward 4—WILLIAM K. TALLMAN.
Ward 5—WILLIAM B. TOPHAM.
Ward 6—JOSIAH S. BONNEY.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in basement of City Hall Building.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex officio* Chairman.
Ward 1—HENRY W. RHODES.
Ward 2—CHARLES A. CASE.
Ward 3—JOB B. SHERMAN.
Ward 4—ABNER R. TUCKER.
Ward 5—FREDERICK S. GIFFORD.
Ward 6—PHILIP D. SLOCUM.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES A. CLARKE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WOOD YARD.

CHARLES L. CHURCH.

WARD OFFICERS.

WARDENS.

Ward 1—GEORGE P. MACOMBER.
Ward 2—DAVID W. HOLMES.
Ward 3—HENRY B. ALMY.
Ward 4—CHARLES H. LAWTON.
Ward 5—GEORGE F. TUCKER.
Ward 6—WILLIAM B. SMITH.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—WILLIAM H. H. JENNINGS.
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2d.
Ward 3—JAMES D. ALLEN.
Ward 4—WILLIAM K. TALLMAN.
Ward 5—AMOS W. HADLEY.
Ward 6—BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Ward One.

WILLIAM J. ARIGAN,
WARREN P. TOBEY,
DENNIS J. MC AULIFFE.

Ward Two.

STEPHEN F. ADAMS,
HERBERT K. HASKINS,
JOHN A. RUGGLES, JR.

Ward Three.

GEORGE H. BATCHELOR,
PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER,
WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.

Ward Four.

CHARLES N. ALLEN,
AUGUSTUS D. PIPER,
WALTER R. MYRICK.

Ward Five.

ARTHUR L. GIFFORD,
WILLIAM B. ANTHONY,
CHARLES F. HUBBARD.

Ward Six.

HERBERT B. GARDNER,
WILLIAM W. BONNEY,
ROBERT H. KILPATRICK.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

FREDERICK MACY.
Office in City Hall Building.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.
Second Assistant—NATHAN M. BROWN.
Third Assistant—PLINY B. SHERMAN.
Fourth Assistant—AUGUSTUS A. WOOD.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES.

Ex officio. Terms expire January, 1881.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor of the City.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council.
THOMAS W. COOK, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

Elected by the City Council.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, Term expires January, 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Term expires January, 1881.
EDWIN DEWS, Term expires January, 1882.
CHARLES H. PEIRCE, Term expires January, 1882.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr., Term expires January, 1883.
OLIVER A. ROBERTS, Elected and resigned.
CHARLES H. GIFFORD, Term expires January, 1883.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—The Mayor, George Howland, Jr., Dews and Peirce.
On the Building—Messrs. Cook and Taber.
On Binding and Blanks—Messrs. Cook and Taber.
On the Museum—Messrs. Gifford, Dews and Peirce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN,
SUSIE H. GAMMONS.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex officio* President.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex officio*.
HENRY F. THOMAS.*
THOMAS BENNETT, Jr.
THOMAS W. COOK.

CLERK OF THE WATER BOARD.

†JAMES B. CONGDON.
‡WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY.

Office, Room No. 2 in Library Building.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

Office in City Hall Building.

* Deceased. † Resigned March 24, 1880. ‡ From April 5, 1880.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mains—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.
Services—Messrs. Taber and Cook.
Supplies—Messrs. Cook, Taber and Stetson.
Engines and Engine-House Lot—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.

POLICE.

CHIEF.

THOMAS L. ALLEN.

DEPUTY CHIEF.

ISRAEL C. CORNISH.

CAPTAINS.

LUTHER M. DAYTON, WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.

LIEUTENANTS.

DANIEL A. BUTLER, EDWARD W. WAITE,
GEORGE DUNHAM.

PATROLMEN.

Adams, Lemuel D.,	Hathaway, Freeman R.,	Moynan, Robert,
Anthony, George S.,	Hillman, Benjamin,	Netcher, George F.,
Arnett, James W.,	Higgins, William T.,	Peirce, David B.,
Atwood, William W.,	Humphrey, Daniel J.,	Savage, John,
Bentley, Edwin R.,	Hussey, Frederick,	Skiff, Andrew J.,
Bryant, Seth E.,	Jennings, Edward F.,	Sisson, Joseph L.,
Bumpus, Henry W.,	Jones, Isaac M.,	Sullivan, Timothy,
Cannavan, Patrick,	Kirby, David G.,	Stevens, Henry,
Corey, John,	Law, Peter G.,	Wade, William L.,
Crafts, James,	Mitchell, James,	Wilber, James L.,
Deane, John H.,	Mosher, Henry M.,	Wixon, James A.
Hathaway, Franklin L.,		

CONSTABLES.

CHIEF, DEPUTY CHIEF, CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE, POLICEMEN AS ABOVE, SAMUEL C. PERRY, AND GEORGE R. LONG.

KEEPER OF LOCK-UP.

WILLIAM W. ATWOOD.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Allen, Isaac R.,
Allen, Lewis G.,
Allen, Robert N.,
Bullard, Joseph A.,
Bliss, Frederick P.,
Barker, Robert T.,
Butts, Squire, W.,
Barber, John R.,
Bourne, Standish,
Bliss, Henry L.,
Burke, Michael I.,
Baker, Anthony,
Bowman, Asa,
Carson, C. J. R.,
Cannavan, Michael,
Cushman, Frederick,
Clark, George H.,
Cornell, Charles F.,
Coggeshall, Samuel B.,
Crone, Joseph,
Cronin, Cornelius,
Card, Benjamin F.,
Couch, George,
Chadwick, David G.,
Crowe, George,
Church, Charles L.,
Coleman, Robert,
Dammon, George K.,
Dammon, Samuel H.,
Davis, Lysander W.,
Drake, Robert H.,
Dugan, Edward,
Durfey, Richard T.,
Dwyer, James M.,
Eldridge, Wash. A.,
Ellis, Fountain,
Enos, Manuel,
Fisher, Owen,
Fisher, George T.,
Ferguson, William,
Fontaine, Joseph,
Gifford, Richmond A.,
Gifford, Joseph H.,
Greene, Marshall S.,
Holmes, John J.,
Harper, James I.,
Howard, Henry,
Hines, Henry S.,
Hillman, George W.,
Hernon, John,
Howland, Joseph B.,
Johnson, Jacob S.,
Janel, Charles F.,
Jordan, William,
Kenyon, Henry W.,
Long, George R.,
Lewis, Daniel P.,
Leverett, Eugene R.,
Landers, Charles S.,
Lapham, George W.,
Lincoln, Ellery C.,
Luscomb, George F.,
Loney, Manuel,
Murdock, John,
Morrill, Lucius H.,
Macomber, Henry B.,
Mitchell, Samuel H.,
Mongeau, Charles O.,
Maguire, James,
Marshall, Michael,
McCullough, Robert,
Otheman, Barthol., Jr.,
Oliver, John,
Phillips, Charles S.,
Phillips, Henry T.,
Peirce, Thomas H.,
Perry, Joseph,
Rafferty, William,
Robbins, Charles H.,
Russell, George W. G.,
Russell, John A.,
Reynolds, James R.,
Rowe, Thomas B.,
Scammon, George H.,
Sadler, John N.,
Smith, Henry,
Spooner, Caleb,
Searell, William A.,
Stevens, Michael,
Sampson, Warren W.,
Saxon, James H.,
Spooner, Joseph W.,
Spooner, Frederick P.,
Stafford, James I.,
Saxby, John,
Shaw, Thomas W.,
Simmons, David,
Thomas, William W.,
Tompkins, Isaac B.,
Thomson, John H.,
Taylor, George A.,
Turner, James,
Thayer, Charles H.,
Taber, Henry, 2d,
Valentine, John,
White, Adoniram J. M.,
Washburn, Francis P.,
Webster, William M.,
Wing, Joseph B.,
Williams, Thomas,
Ward, John.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF PROTECTING SOCIETY, JANUARY 26, 1880.

Francis T. Akin,
Gilbert Allen,
Gideon Allen, Jr.,
Edward H. Allen,
Charles Almy,
William B. Anthony,
Charles A. Case,
Edwin Dews,
Samuel H. Cook,
R. C. P. Coggeshall,
Henry C. Denison,
George R. Gray,
Charles A. Gray,
Edward R. Gardner,
Humph. A. Gifford, Jr.,

John H. Denison,
Heman Ellis,
Jonathan Handy,
Charles M. Haskell,
A. W. Hadley,
Charles B. Hillman,
Ezra Holmes,
Thomas H. Knowles,
L. M. Kollock,
G. D. Kingman,
Charles S. Kelley,
Charles H. Lawton,
Edmund F. Maxfield,
George F. Parlow,
Charles W. Plummer,
Edward T. Pierce,
William F. Potter,
William F. Read,
William A. Robinson,
Morgan Rotch,
Gardner T. Sanford,
R. W. Swift,
William T. Smith,
Wm. R. N. Silvester,
Charles M. Taber,
Henry J. Taylor,
Joseph Tillinghast,
Alfred G. Wilbor,
William H. Willis,
Alfred Wilson,
Thomas G. Wing,
Horace Wood,
William O. Woodman.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office in City Hall Building.

*JAMES B. CONGDON, for 1 year.
JAMES D. THOMPSON, for 3 years.
JOHN H. MACKIE, for 2 years.

*JAMES B. CONGDON, Chairman.
JOHN H. MACKIE, Chairman from April 1, 1880.

JOHN H. MACKIE, City Physician, Physician to the Board of Health, and Quarantine Physician.

The City Physician is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Health.

CITY SOLICITOR.

FRANK A. MILLIKEN.

Office, Room 21, Robeson Building.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

JOHN A. LEE.

Office, City Stable Yard, 64 High street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS.

JOHN F. EDGERTON.

Office, corner of Purchase and Linden streets.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

Office of Overseers of Poor, City Hall Building.

*Resigned March 24, 1880.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NATHAN LEWIS.

Office, 99 William street.

SEALER OF COAL BASKETS.

NATHAN LEWIS.

Office, 99 William street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CLOCK.

WILLIAM L. KELLEY.

Office, 2 Purchase street.

CITY BELL RINGER.

ISAAC BARNES.

Residence, 92 Acushnet avenue.

CITY LAND SURVEYOR.

ROBERT C. P. COGGESHALL.

At Office of Superintendent of Water Works, City Hall Building.

HARBOR MASTER.

HENRY L. PITMAN.

At Office of Evening Standard.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRIDGE, AND DRAW-TENDER.

JOHN F. AKIN.

INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM.

HENRY TABER, 2D.

FENCE VIEWERS.

MOSES H. BLISS, ROBERT C. P. COGGESHALL,
WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

POUND KEEPERS.

THOMAS DAVIS, FRANK E. SWIFT.

FIELD DRIVERS.

THE POLICE, THOMAS DAVIS, AND CHARLES F. CORNELL.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Joseph A. Bullard,	Albert W. Holmes,	George Pickens,
Ira M. Chace,	Ebenezer Howland,	Emerson Smith,
George A. Cobb,	Thomas W. Lawrence,	Orrin L. Sparrow,
Andrew T. Craigie,	Frederick F. Moulton,	Edward C. Taber,
Charles L. Church,	Stephen W. Mc Farlin,	Augustus C. Tripp,
Isaac P. Francis,	John Notter,	Henry R. Wilcox,
Andrew B. Grinnell,	Charles S. Paisler,	Elihu Wood.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charles Briggs,	Abraham Chase,	Charles G. Randall,
Henry W. Briggs,	James E. Childs,	C. A. V. Terry.
John T. Burbank,	Lemuel W. Hayes,	

SURVEYORS OF TIMBER AND PLANK.

James P. Allen,	John W. Howland.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN.

Joseph A. Bullard,	Charles S. Phillips,
Ira M. Chace,	Orrin L. Sparrow.

WEIGHERS OF COAL.

Joseph A. Bullard,	Albert W. Holmes,	William T. Smith,
Andrew T. Craigie,	James L. Hathaway,	Arnold W. Southwick,
Ira M. Chace,	Lemuel M. Kollock,	Orrin L. Sparrow,
James M. Dwyer,	Joseph W. Lumbard,	Abner G. Slocum,
Edward H. Field,	Charles S. Phillips,	Philip S. Sherman,
Humph. A. Gifford, Jr.,	Frank C. Parker,	Charles S. Spooner,
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	Charles H. Sylvester,	Edward L. Tillinghast.

WEIGHERS OF BOILERS AND HEAVY ARTICLES.

Joseph A. Bullard,	James L. Hathaway,	John S. Perry,
Joseph Crone,	Henry Howard,	William T. Smith,
Andrew T. Craigie,	Moses E. Hatch,	Charles H. Sylvester,
Ira M. Chace,	Albert W. Holmes,	Arnold W. Southwick,
George A. Cobb,	Joseph W. Lumbard,	Orrin L. Sparrow,
Edward H. Field,	John A. Lee,	Abner G. Slocum,
Isaac P. Francis,	Henry K. Lapham,	Philip S. Sherman,
Humph. A. Gifford, Jr.,	Charles S. Phillips,	Charles S. Spooner,
Richmond A. Gifford,	Salmon F. Perry,	Edward L. Tillinghast.
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,		

CITY WEIGHERS.

Emerson Smith,	Franklin Tobey, Jr.,	Augustus C. Tripp.
Robert B. Taber,	John E. Tripp,	

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

New Bedford Water Works.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL.

CONTAINING:

I.

The Report of the Acushnet Water Board for the year 1879.

II.

The Report of the Water Registrar.

III.

The Report of the Superintendent.

DECEMBER 31, 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

Acushnet Water Board,

1880.

WILLIAM T. SOULE,
Mayor of the City.

ROBERT W. TABER,
President of the Common Council.

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

THOMAS W. COOK.

CLERK OF THE WATER BOARD.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford.
Office of the Acushnet Water Board,
December 31, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the provisions of the City Ordinance establishing the Acushnet Water Board, and the practice of said Board from the time of its organization, we now ask leave respectfully to place before you our Tenth Annual Report.

Our report gives you the operations of the Board for the year ending December 1st, 1879.

For the details of these operations we would respectfully refer you to the documents herewith presented, and which constitute a part of this report. They are:

1. The report of William B. Sherman, Superintendent of the New Bedford Water Works.

2. The report of James H. Hathaway, the Water Registrar.

3. The statement of James H. Hathaway, the Treasurer of the City, and *ex-officio* Water Registrar.

We feel it right for us, in thus assuming the responsibility of these documents and presenting them to you as a part of our annual communication, to commend them to your favorable notice and careful examination, as lucid and reliable expositions of the operations of the year, and of the present condition of the New Bedford Water Works.

In the report of our efficient Superintendent, you will find the length, size and locality of the mains which have been laid down during the year; the location of the stop-gates; the location of the hydrants; the operations in the department of services; and the number and location of the meters and motors.

In addition to these statements, you will find carefully prepared tables setting forth the facts in relation to the purity of the water which our storing reservoir supplies, and by which it can be compared with other sources of supply.

The statement of the operations of the pumping machinery and its present condition, which the Superintendent has laid before us, is highly satisfactory. Your attention is especially directed to his record of the experiment of ascertaining if a supply of water for the city could be obtained "by means of the stand-pipe," shutting off the distributing reservoir and pumping directly with the Worthington engine into the mains.

The movement for enlarging the capacity of our boilers, and, as a consequence, the enlargement of that part of the engine-house in which the boilers are situated, is clearly and correctly set forth in the Superintendent's report.

The special and important operation by which a water main has been laid across the channel of the river to Fish Island, is described by Mr. Sherman. For many years the proprietors and residents of that island have been anxious for this connection to be made, but hitherto it has been regarded as a work too expensive and too doubtful to warrant its performance. The expense has not been so great as has been heretofore estimated, and there is reason to believe that with proper precautions there will be no interruption of the supply by the frost or by injury by the navigation of the river.

For the financial operations of the Water Department

for the past year, we refer you to the statements of the City Treasurer and Water Registrar. The statements are full and lucid.

We present you, condensed from the detailed statements of the City Treasurer and Water Registrar, the following abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the year, and from the commencement of the undertaking.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance to the credit of the Water Department, as shown by our last annual report, was		$6,701.58
Receipts from all sources,		38,031.21
		$44,732.79
Whole amount of payments,	$29,701.92	
Balance in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1879,	15,030.87	$44,732.79
Balance from last year, as above,		$6,701.58
Amount received for water,		38,031.21
		$44,732.79
Outlay for management and repairs,	$12,746.74	
Outlay for extensions,	13,328.78	
Outlay for the enlargement of boiler-house and for additional boilers, with other specials,	3,626.40	29,701.92
Balance in the treasury, as above,		$15,030.87

The above gives you a brief summary of the operations of the works for the past year, and the present condition of the treasury.

We proceed to give a brief but comprehensive statement of the financial operations connected with the New Bedford Water Works, from the commencement of the enterprise.

The whole expenditure connected with the works from the beginning has been	$1,112,835.32

To meet this expenditure there have been made by the City Council appropriations which have amounted to	$895,000.00
There has been received for water,	273,754.33
Making the whole amount of receipts,	$1,168,754.33
Deduct from this sum the outlay, as above stated,	1,112,835.32
And there remains a balance of	$55,919.01

From this balance there is to be deducted the several sums which have from time to time been transferred on the books of the City Treasurer to the credit of the appropriations for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, as follows:

1875,	$4,888.14	
1876,	12,000.00	
1877,	12,000.00	
1878,	12,000.00	$40,888.14

The aggregate of these payments deducted from the foregoing balance, leaves $15,030.87, the sum now to the credit of the Water Department on the books of the treasury.

The sum which has been actually expended upon the works will be seen by the following statement.

Aggregate of expenditures, including interest paid on water bonds,		$1,153,723.46
Deduct outlay for management and repairs,	$131,893.11	
Paid interest as above,	40.888.14	172,781 25
Balance,		$980,942.21

Which may be regarded as the cost of the "New Bedford Water Works" at this time.

This, as will be seen by a comparison, is an increase of $16,543.38 over the statement of last year.

The aggregate of receipts for water up to the 1st day of December, 1879, have been $273,754.33. The disposition of this sum has been as follows:

Paid for management and repairs,	$131,481.31
Paid towards construction account,	93,055.59
Transferred on the books of the treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the payment of the public debt,	40,888.14
Added to the balance of cash in the treasury to the credit of the works,	8,329.29
	$273,754.33

INCREASE OF THE BOILER CAPACITY OF THE ENGINE, AND EXTENSION OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

At a meeting of the Water Board, February 3d, 1879, the following order was passed.

Ordered, That the Superintendent be directed to examine into the condition of the boilers connected with the pumping engines, and report thereon; and also to report as to the expediency of an increase in the extent and efficiency of this part of our pumping machinery, and present to the Board a plan for such an arrangement of the boilers as he may think it expedient for the Board to adopt.

The report of the Superintendent was received March 1st. After stating that the boilers had been in use ten years, and that in consequence of the peculiarities of their construction it is impossible to determine their condition with accuracy, the Superintendent proceeds to say:

I have from the first earnestly and frequently urged the necessity of making the works doubly secure against interruption to constant supply by adding new boilers.

The consumption of water is rapidly increasing. The increase for January last above January, 1876, was 86½ per cent., averaging two and a half million gallons for twenty-four hours, and for several days *three millions* were used daily.

The distributing reservoir has a capacity, when full, of fourteen million gallons, being a supply for four and two-thirds days during the season of maximum demand. The present practice is to pump through the week, dividing the time so that the reservoir shall be full by Saturday at one or two P. M. This gives an opportunity of drawing fires, cleaning flues and grates, and blowing off, preparatory to a fresh start the following morning. On commencing work the first of the week, nine million gallons will be had for surplus, or about three days' supply.

Suppose that soon after starting, a tube gives out in one of the boil-

ers, or something of like nature, requiring immediate repairs. The fires must be drawn and the boilers cooled, and it is almost impossible to get the brick-work, &c., down to such a temperature so that a man can work, in less than two days. The consumption still going on, when ready to commence repairs only *one* day's supply is on hand, and that so near the bottom of the reservoir as to render the water turbid and probably unfit for domestic use.

Such a condition would be positively hazardous, and one the occurrence of which every means possible should be taken to avoid. * * * * It appears to me that all possible safeguards should be instituted to guard against a water famine.

There are about sixty manufacturers, large and small, depending solely upon us for water for steam and other necessary purposes. The employes would be all thrown out of employment should the supply give out, to say nothing of the delay, inconvenience, and pecuniary disadvantage to the proprietors. By the inspection returns, December 1st, 1878, *sixteen thousand* persons were using water at their dwellings from the public supply, many of the wells have fallen into disuse and consequent uncleanness, and to force the people to take from them would undoubtedly bring upon the community diseases that would be appalling.

The city might also, in case of accident, be left to the mercy of conflagrations that an abundant supply of water at hydrants would entirely overcome.

After further stating that the community, thus exposed and dependent, rely upon the Water Board to secure them from the danger of loss and suffering attendant upon a breaking down of our pumping instrumentalities, the Superintendent further says:

We should not be compelled to await such an event. I hope you will pardon in me any seeming over-earnestness in this matter, but I feel so keenly the necessity of this work that I could not forego the present opportunity of giving expression to my fears in this particular.

The Superintendent concludes:

I would propose an addition to the present boiler-house sufficient to accommodate, ultimately, four more boilers, but to put in only two additional at present. The arrangement of these two sets of boilers (the old and the new) should be such that either engine may be run with either set of boilers.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Superintendent, and of the deep conviction of every member of the Board that the work should be thoroughly and speedily executed, at a meeting held on the 4th day of April an order was passed authorizing its immediate execution. The order was as follows:

Ordered, That the Board unanimously agree that an extension of the boiler capacity of the pumping engines is called for, and that the same should be enlarged without unnecessary delay; and that a committee be appointed to take charge of the work, to procure the necessary boilers, and make such an enlargement of the engine building as shall be required to complete the operation.

The work thus found indispensable, and thus authorized, has been partly accomplished. The boilers have been contracted for and are nearly finished, and the building extension well on towards completion.

The Superintendent, in his annexed report, thus gives a brief statement of what has been accomplished in this important undertaking:

The old boiler-house was not large enough to contain two additional boilers; an extension of the building would be necessary. In view of this, and the fact that little or no provision had been made in planning the original building for easy removal of the boilers in case of needed repairs, your committee very judiciously decided to make such necessary change in the original as would for many years meet the requirements of this important part of the works. To accomplish the needs, both present and prospective, the plan adopted was to enlarge the original boiler-house by extending the length forty-two feet south and the width from thirty-five to forty-six feet. It was decided to put in two additional boilers similar in form and dimensions to those now in use.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring the necessary stone, the work has been retarded at least one month.

We have thought it proper to enter somewhat into detail with regard to this work. It has been an expensive and not a little difficult operation. The necessity of enlarging our engine-house, although the enlargement of the

boiler capacity of the engines was, no doubt, contemplated in a future day, has not been regarded as likely to call for attention or outlay for many years to come. We have, we trust, already shown that the necessity existed, and that there was danger in further delay.

By the accounts submitted to you it will appear that up to the date of this report there had been paid from the treasury on account of this work about *three thousand* dollars. Its completion will involve an outlay of about *seven* thousand dollars more.

The extension of our works, by which they are to be connected with the waters of Long Pond, in the towns of Lakeville and Freetown, has made no progress since our last report.

To that report, in which will be found all the proceedings of the General Court, the City Council and the Acushnet Water Board in relation to this important movement up to the date of this communication, you are respectfully referred. We would respectfully request the gentlemen of the City Council to examine that report, and would ask of them to consider what they will there find in relation to this enterprise as a part of the report which we now have the honor to lay before them.

So abundant has been the supply of water from our present resources that the contingency whose possible arrival justified the course pursued by the city in asking for, and the General Court in granting, this extension has not appeared. Our supply of water has met every necessity, and its quality has been nearly perfect. No action has been needed, consequently none has been taken.

The City Council has, as we believe, wisely, left it to the Water Board to determine when the circumstances of our water supply shall call for this pure and unfailing addition. When they shall, it will be the duty of the Board

to present the subject to the City Council, and ask for the requisite means for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1878.

At this time, the Water Board have no further recommendations to make. The subject is under advisement. Important questions in relation to the steps which have already been taken to place within the control of the city the lands and rights which are needed for the extension of the conduit and for other purposes, have yet to be settled, and they will have immediate attention.

The view taken by the Board in relation to this movement is this: that all the preliminary work should be so far advanced, and should be found in such a condition, that an effort, such an one as it will always be in the power of the Council and the Board to put forth, will in a few weeks pour the waters of Long Pond into our storing reservoir.

The general statistics of the water works can be briefly stated.

During the year there have been laid down *one* and $\frac{897}{1000}$ miles of main pipe. The addition makes the length of our mains at the present time, *forty* and $\frac{351}{1000}$ miles.

The number of applications for water during the year has been *two hundred and eighty-eight*, which, it is gratifying to see, is *forty-two* in excess of the previous year.

This adds about *three hundred and fifty* to the number of takers, making the whole number of accounts open on the books of the Water Registrar, *four thousand three hundred and fifty*.

By a careful examination, the number of families now taking the Acushnet water is *four thousand one hundred and nine*, making, by estimate, *sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-four* of the inhabitants of our city.

Brief as this statement is, its half dozen facts constitute

an aggregate that transcends in importance any other municipal interest. Nearly two-thirds of the people of this city, are, to a greater or less extent, dependent upon the New Bedford Water Works for that, without which life cannot be supported. And by these works it is brought to their doors.

Our large and increasing manufacturing operations, although steam is the principal moving power, are almost as dependent upon the Acushnet Works as they would be did this water constitute the motor.

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that since its introduction into our city the water of the Acushnet has saved from destruction by fire an amount of property equal to the cost to the city of the New Bedford Water Works.

And its sanitary instrumentality must not be overlooked. Already it has been a stream of healing to the people; and when the sewer system of our city shall be perfected, its agency will be largely increased and far more apparent.

In looking at this important work, with its most prominent features thus placed before us, we are brought fully to understand how essential to the completeness of the undertaking are the two operations which have been presented to you somewhat largely in this report. Without the extension of the work to the lake country, it is evident, from our experience and the most reliable calculations we have been able to make, that our supply of water would not have been in proportion to the contingent needs of the people and that increase of supply that must follow the increase of our business and population.

Without the increase in the boiler capacity, *that* would have been out of proportion to the increase of supply; and the increased volume could not be elevated and started on

its way to impart life and health and strength and enterprise to the inhabitants of the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM T. SOULE,
ROBERT W. TABER,
HENRY F. THOMAS,
THOMAS BENNETT, JR.,
THOMAS W. COOK,
} Acushnet Water Board.

Report of the Water Registrar.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Treasurer and Water Registrar,
December 1, 1879.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your directions and the ordinances of the city, I most respectfully lay before you my first annual report as Water Registrar.

In the statements submitted you will find:

1. A detailed account of the disbursements for the year ending December 1st, 1879.

2. An abstract of the payments for the year, showing the expenditures under each head.

3. A general abstract of the expenditures from the beginning of the works, showing the amounts disbursed under the respective heads. The sources from whence the funds for the construction and maintenance of the works up to this time are to be found in this statement.

4. Receipts for water during the year are shown by this statement, together with the total receipts from the commencement.

In the general and detailed account, the expenditures for each month are made to conform to your monthly audits.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1879.

The following is a summary of the expenditures upon the Water Works for the year ending December 1, 1879.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	$2,432.70
Water Registrar and Inspection,	839.01
Clerk of Water Board,	300.00
Fuel for pumping engine,	2,522.09
Engineer and fireman pumping engine,	2,257.96
Repairs on pumping engine,	461.58
Repairs on reservoir and conduit,	812.51
Repairs of mains and services,	2,248.47
Incidentals,	1,117.73
	$12,992.05

EXTENSIONS.

Street mains,	$4,483.53	
Labor and expense laying mains,	6,283.74	
Services,	4,505.05	
Hydrants, stop-gates, &c.,	385.13	15,657.45

SPECIAL.

Boiler-house extension,	$2,964.60	
Repairs "Ansel White road,"	161.80	
Land damages,	250.00	
Incidentals,	250.00	3,626.40
		$32,275.90

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER EACH HEAD.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Outlay as above stated,		$12,992.05	
Deduct from this amount:			
Rents,	$106.00		
Turn offs and on,	12.00		
Sales and wharfage,	127.31	245.31	12,746.74

EXTENSIONS.

Mains.

Pipe, labor, &c., including hydrants, stop-gates and fountains,		$11,152.40	
Deduct from this:			
Receipts for pipe,	$69.69		
Freight, returned,	183.09	252.78	10,899.62

Services.

Outlay as above,		$4,505.05		
Deduct from this:				
Paid by takers,	$2,034.89			
Sale of meters,	41.00	2,075.89	2,429.16	13,328.78

Special.

Boiler-house extension,	$2,964.60	
Land damages,	250.00	
Repairs of road and incidentals,	411.80	3,626.40
Net amount of expenditures,		$29,701.92

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

DEBIT.

Net expenditures for the year,	$29,701.92	
Balance unexpended,	15,030.87	$44,732.79

CREDIT.

Balance December 1, 1878,	$6,701.58	
Received for water,	38,031.21	$44,732.79

CREDITS TO THE WATER WORKS.

Balance in the treasury December 1, 1878,		$6,701.58
Receipts for water,		
Rates,	$26,031.21	
Appropriations,	12,000.00	38,031.21
Receipts for services,	2,034.89	
Rents,	106.00	
Turn offs and on,	12.00	2,152.89
Received from sale of hay,	57.50	
Received from S. G. Nye, wharfage,	12.67	
Received from sundry sales,	28.09	
Received from sale of two meters,	41.00	139.26
Received from "Vera Brook," 24 in. main,	69.69	
"Highways," lead and wharfage,	29.05	98.74
Received from McNeals & Archer, freight on mains,		183.09
		$47,306.77

GENERAL SUMMARY.

This statement shows the whole expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works up to this date.

Conduit,	$192,073.16
Dam,	18,845.24
Distributing reservoir,	66,339.23
Distribution,	438,550.92
Engine house,	35,859.18
Engines,	54,852.58
Storing reservoir,	53,496.06
Receiving reservoir,	26,448.81
Pump-well and culvert,	16,561.41
White homestead,	4,000.00
Peckham road,	512.00
Preliminary,	2,605.34
Running engine,	3,799.95
Engineering,	23,511.88
Salaries,	9,225.00
Engine-house lot,	16,055.70
Incidentals,	7,843.18
Management and repairs,	131,893.11
Fountains,	1,819.62
Coal shed,	2,972.56
Inspectors,	5,570.39
	$1,112,835.32
Transferred to pay interest on water bonds,	40,888.14
Total expenditures to December 1, 1879,	$1,153,723.46

The receipts for account of the Water Works from the beginning of the work to this date, have been as follows:

Appropriations by the City Council,	$895,000.00
Water rates, including annual appropriations by the city for use of the water,	273,754.33
	$1,168,754.33
Deduct outlay as above,	1,153,723.46
Showing a balance at this date, Dec. 1, 1879, of	$15,030.87

The whole amount of outlay as above is,		$1,153,723.46
Deduct from this:		
Amount paid for management and repairs,	$131,893.11	
Amount transferred to pay interest,	40,888.14	172,781.25
The balance is		$980,942.21
which may be regarded as the cost of the works at this time.		
The amount received for water to this date is		$273,754.33
Deduct for management and repairs and transfer to pay interest,		172,781.25
And we find the sum of		$100,973.08

Which has been paid from the receipts for water toward the construction account of the works.

The funds for the construction of the Water Works have been derived from the following sources:

Investment of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for educational purposes,		$100,000.00
The Sylvia Ann Howland water bequest,		100,000.00
Water bonds,	$700,000.00	
Less discount on sale of $100,000.00	5,000.00	695,000.00
Net receipts for water as above, applied to construction account,		100,973.08
		$995,973.08
Deduct balance December 1, 1879,		15,030.87
And the balance is the cost of construction as above.		$980,942.21

The number of applications upon our books at this time is THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, an increase in number of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, which is FORTY-TWO in excess of the previous year.

This adds by computation about THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY to the number of takers, making the number of accounts on our books, four thousand three hundred and fifty.

At the time of our last annual inspection, May 1, 1879, the number of families using the water was	3,936
Estimated number since added,	173
Number of families taking the water Dec. 1, 1879,	4,109
The number of persons using the water May 1st, was	15,862
Estimated increase to December 1, 1879,	682
Total number of persons using the water at this date,	16,544

an increase over last year of THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

This includes persons supplied at dwellings only.

There were about TWO HUNDRED vacant dwellings into which the Acushnet water has been introduced, July 1, 1879, when the yearly bills for rates became due.

The number of manufacturing concerns supplied with water has not increased during the year.

There are TEN motors now in use—four at special rates, and SIX at meter rates.

The plumbers of our city, as usual, have been very prompt in making returns to this office of connections and extensions; to them I extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY,
City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

Report of the Superintendent.

New Bedford Water Works,
Superintendent's Office,
December 1st, 1879.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—Herewith is respectfully submitted the Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of these works for the year ending December 1st, 1879.

The surface of the water in the storing reservoir stood 27 inches below high water line on the 18th of November, the lowest point reached the past season; which point is two inches higher than the greatest fluctuation in 1878. The rain-fall for the last two months has been much below the average, consequently the reservoir has not reached its full height at present date, as is customary according to existing records of past years, but is now 22 inches below high water. In 1877 high water was reached November 10th. In the months of June, July and August, the rain-fall was very evenly distributed, and somewhat above the average, so that the height of water in the reservoir ranged much higher than in the previous year of 1878, until the latter part of September.

Tables of height of water and rain-fall may be found annexed. Record of rain-fall for this city was furnished us through the courtesy of Thomas R. Rodman, Esq. The quality of the water has been good throughout the year, and in the opinion of many shows less color than in former years. However true this may be, it is my belief

that the brown tinge which the water assumes, to a greater or lesser degree at different times, can never be wholly and permanently eliminated, and the consumers must not expect it from the present source of supply.

The following report of Prof. Wm. Ripley Nichols, of Boston, who has kindly furnished the results of his analysis of the waters of Long Pond, Little Quittacas and the Acushnet, will be of interest to many:

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
BOSTON, June 5th, 1879.

Wm. B. Sherman, Sup't Water Works, New Bedford, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—The samples of water which you collected and sent to me have been duly examined, at least so far as the determination of the solid matter and the organic carbon and nitrogen. You are, no doubt, familiar with the reports of the Rivers Pollution Commission of Great Britain, and know that Frankland's method for obtaining indications of the amount of organic matter in water has been used in them. As no method is known by which we can determine the exact amount of "organic matter" present in a water, Frankland has devised this process by which we may determine the amount of two of the essential elements of organic matter, namely, the *carbon* and the *nitrogen*. The process is somewhat tedious and requires special apparatus and delicate manipulation, and consequently will hardly come into general use.

In considering the results obtained, in any case, several things must be borne in mind:

(1) As in other methods of analysis, we cannot compare together waters of different character; thus we cannot compare the results of the examination of a well-water with those obtained from the examination of a surface water. Each sort of water must be judged by a different standard.

(2) Any water is liable to variation from time to time, and a single sample does not give a complete idea of the character of the given water.

(3) In interpreting the results we must look not only at the *absolute amounts* of nitrogen and carbon, but also at the *relative proportion* in which they are present. Organic matter of vegetable origin contains a larger amount of *carbon* in proportion, while organic matter of animal origin contains a larger proportion of *nitrogen*.

The accompanying table will show the results of the examination of the New Bedford waters, and will give means for comparison.

TABLE I.

Examination of Various Waters by Frankland's Method.

[RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS IN 100,000.]

Date.	Description.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ratio. $\frac{\text{Carbon}}{\text{Nitrogen}}$	Authority.
May, 1879,	New Bedford (4) Storage Reservoir,	0.790	0.098	8.1	W. R. N.
" "	(1) Street Main,	0.789	0.097	8.1	
" "	(2) Long Pond,	0.759	0.043	17.6	
" "	(3) Little Quittacas,	0.491	0.033	14.8	
Jan.–April, 1879,	Average 15 Samples Boston water,	0.420	0.052	8.1	
	Unpolluted rain water, average of 39 samples,	0.070	0.015	4.7	Rivers Pollution Commission.
	Unpolluted upland surface water, average of 195 samples,	0.322	0.032	10.0	
	Unpolluted deep well water, average of 157 samples,	0.061	0.018	3.4	
	Unpolluted spring water, average of 198 samples,	0.056	0.013	4.3	
Jan. 31, 1873,	Unfiltered Thames water, Lambeth Company,	0.325	0.076	4.3	
" " "	Southwark and Vauxhall Co.,	0.285	0.050	5.7	
Feb. 3, 1873,	Grand Junction Co.,	0.246	0.033	7.5	
1873,	Variation in filtered water of Lambeth Co., Average of 12 monthly samples,	0.206	0.040	5.1	
	Maxima,*	0.449	0.065	6.9	
	Minima,*	0.130	0.021	3.0	

*Of course, these maxima and minima are not at the same time. Thus the maximum amount of carbon may occur at a different time from the maximum amount of nitrogen.

It appears from the Table that while the total amount of organic matter in the Acushnet water is quite large as compared with the

average of English surface waters, and with the Boston water, yet the large ratio of *carbon : nitrogen* would point to its being mainly of vegetable origin. I have examined a surface water used as a source of supply, but known to be polluted, where the ratio was as low as 2.5. It further appears that Long Pond and Little Quittacas are both superior to the Acushnet, and that the latter is the better of the two. Little Quittacas is also much less *colored* than either Long Pond or Acushnet.

In Table II, I have given the amount of solid matter obtained by evaporation of the waters and also the loss when the residues are ignited, the so-called "Organic and Volatile Matter."

Yours truly,

WM. RIPLEY NICHOLS.

TABLE II.

Examination of Water from New Bedford.

[results expressed in parts in 100,000.]

No.	Date.	Locality.	Solid Residue.		
			Inorganic.	"Organic and Volatile."	Total at 212° Fah.
4	May 31, 1879.	Storage Reservoir,	1.64	2.48	4.12
1	"	Street Mains,	2.40	2.40	4.80
2	"	Long Pond,	2.24	2.48	4.72
3	"	Little Quittacas,	1.92	1.44	3.36

The highest temperature of the water in the pump-well for the last four years has been as follows:

1876, July 14th, 86° Fah.
1877, August 29th, 79° Fah.
1878, July 13th, 77° Fah.
1879, August 8th, 79° Fah.

The water in the Distributing Reservoir varies slightly from that in the well, being generally from one to two degrees lower in temperature.

The railing on the Ansel White road has been repaired, new rails displacing the old ones where required, and the stone blocks supporting it raised up into position. The retaining wall on the north side of the road, near the connecting culverts having become almost undermined by the action of ice and of water, has been rip-rapped and put in good condition.

On the 5th and 6th of May last, the water was shut off from the conduit, and from the dam to Morse's mill the interior was thoroughly cleansed and examined. The cracks in the walls of the waste-chamber at the dam and the intrados of the conduit adjacent thereto were cemented.

Monument stones, twenty-two in number, have been set along the line of conduit opposite the manholes, thus definitely locating their exact position, as well as that of the conduit. These stones are placed, in every case, on the right of the centre line and ten feet distant therefrom. They were furnished and delivered by Mr. Eli W. Reed.

Connection has been made with the conduit at Ventilator No. 4, near Hawes's Hall, for the purpose of giving a supply of water in case of fire in that vicinity.

The pumping machinery is in excellent condition. The McAlpine engine has run 3102 hours 35 minutes the past season against 2899¼ hours the year previous, pumping 704,442,648 gallons of water; and the Worthington, 328⅓ hours, pumping 45,366,208 gallons. The large butterfly pump valves of the McAlpine have been wholly refitted with lignum-vitæ seats, thereby reducing the leakage of the pumps to a minimum.

The contract for furnishing coal for the pumping station was awarded to Hart & Akin, and the wood contract to Seth Hoard and John A. Russell.

COST OF PUMPING, 1879.

Salaries, engineers, firemen and watchmen,	$2,257.96
Fuel, coal and wood,	3,645.34*
Oil and waste,	172.68
Supplies and repairs,	179.57
	$6,255.55
Cost per million gallons pumped into the distributing reservoir,	$8.34
Cost per million gallons raised one foot high,	6.83 cents.

On the 5th of last April (Saturday) a private trial was had of supplying the city with water by means of the stand pipe, shutting off the distributing reservoir, and pumping directly with the Worthington engine into the mains. The time of trial was 6 hours and 45 minutes, from 8.17 A. M. until 3 P. M. The records of observation show that for a short time, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. the engine was taxed to the utmost, making 68 strokes per minute, or at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 24 hours, though the total consumption for that day was only two-thirds that quantity.

NOTE. During the interval the water gauge in this office fluctuated from 34 pounds pressure to 20 pounds, and had the maximum draught continued for many minutes, the gate connecting with the reservoir would have had to have been opened to have kept up the pressure, and the experiment brought to a close.

The above experiment was made in order to determine the practicability of supplying the city direct by means of the smaller engine, without the aid of the reservoir, and of drawing off the water from the latter for inspection and cleansing. The facts stated prove that it is extremely hazardous to depend upon such a course to meet successfully the constantly varying demands of a daily consumption. Another object in view was to ascertain if the reservoir was water tight. Very accurate measure-

*Included in this amount is an item of $175.00, paid by the city for wharfage of coal furnished by Garfield & Proctor in 1878.

ments were taken, both at the commencement and close of the trial, but no fluctuation in the water-line was noticeable. There was at the time sixteen feet height of water, or within one foot of full reservoir, and a fluctuation at that height of one-eighth of an inch would occasion a loss of less than 10,000 gallons. It affords satisfaction to know that this reservoir, situated on the highest elevation within the city limits, is practically water tight.

In the matter of direct pumping, the small engine alone is available; the sensitiveness of the beam engine and its inability to change speed quickly, precludes its running in conjunction with the stand pipe.

A patent steam tube cleaner has been attached to the boilers, and in its operation gives general satisfaction.

Your honorable body, wisely recognizing the necessity of increasing the boiler capacity at the pumping works, as urged in previous reports, on the 4th of April, voted "to procure the necessary boilers and make such an enlargement of the engine building as will be required."

The old boiler house was not large enough to contain two additional boilers; an extension of the building would be necessary. In view of this and the fact that little or no provision had been made in planning the original building for the easy removal of the boilers in case of needed repairs, your committee very judiciously decided to make such necessary changes in the original as would, for many years, meet the requirements of this important part of the works. To accomplish the needs, both present and prospective, the plan adopted was to enlarge the original boiler house by extending the length forty-two feet south and the width from thirty-five to forty-six feet. This boiler room, as extended, will afford space for three sets of boilers, two in each set; for the third set only the foundation will be prepared. The east front of the building will have six large doors, opening to allow of repairs,

placing of new tubes or even removal of a boiler itself without interfering in the least with any of the others.

After some time spent in investigation of the merits of different styles of boilers, it was decided to put in two additional boilers, similar in form and dimensions to those now in use, except that the number and size of tubes be changed from 38 five inch tubes to 90 of three and one-half inches diameter. Ground was first broken for the addition September 2d. The mason work was placed in charge of George Nelson, and the carpenter work under Moses H. Bliss. The contracts for labor and materials necessary for the work were awarded as follows:

2 horizontal boilers, 18 ft. long, 6 ft. shell, to Lewis & Bradley.
Iron work to Acushnet Iron Company.
Stone, rubble and ashlar, to Richard C. Wilson.
Sand to Temple S. Corson.
Brick to S. S. Paine & Bro.
Cement and lime to Charles S. Paisler.
Stone cutting to P. F. Drew.

By the terms of his agreement, the contractor furnishing stone was to complete the contract by the 10th of October; owing to delay on his part, he was on the 30th of October released from further obligations, and the committee at once re-let the contract to P. F. Drew.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring the necessary stone, the work has been retarded at least one month, and the walls are only just completed to receive the roof.

There have been $1\frac{897}{1000}$ miles of main pipe laid the past year, making a total of $40\frac{351}{1000}$ miles of distribution mains in use December 1st, 1879.

The following table shows the number of feet of main pipe in each ward, exclusive of the sixteen inch force main.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.	Total.
Ward 1,	1,650	2,257	3,897	3,359	3,826	7,549	3,455	25,993
Ward 2,		1,902	2,020	2,300	2,704	9,699	12,805	31,430
Ward 3,		1,652	304	1,925	7,091	9,367	11,382	31,721
Ward 4,		960		2,226	5,054	8,577	19,965	36,782
Ward 5,		2,901		8	7,626	9,753	26,411	46,699
Ward 6,		727	3,040		3,671	17,121	13,635	38,194
Totals,	1,650	10,399	9,261	9,818	29,972	62,066	87,653	210,819

The eight inch pipe laid the past season in Park street, connecting Kempton with Court street, will assist materially in keeping up the supply at the hydrants located on upper end of latter street in case of fire in that district.

When the Court street main is extended, it should be with pipe at least eight inches in diameter, and the four inch already laid should be replaced with a main of equal size. The eight inch main on Acushnet avenue has been extended north from its terminus, near Logan street, 1589 feet, or within two hundred feet of Coggeshall street. The shortest distance between this point and the southern extremity of the distribution system on the Old Point Road is nearly 16,000 feet, or 3 miles.

For some time the property holders on Fish Island have endeavored to procure water from the public supply. Last week a two inch lead pipe, 400 feet in length, was laid across on the bed of the river, from the west abutment of the bridge to a point on the island fifty feet south of the bridge. It is proposed to extend this pipe with iron of the same size into and along Bridge street, to supply the abutters. The lead pipe was placed on a line south of the bridge, sufficiently near to avoid danger from fouling by vessels' anchors.

Main pipe used the past season was procured from the founderies of R. D. Wood & Co. and McNeals & Archer; the special castings from Edmund Grinnell, of this city.

There have been nineteen leaks on main pipe the past year; following shows location, cause, and cost of repair of each, exclusive of material:

Date.	Location.	Cause.	Cost.
Dec. 6,	Oak st., cor. Dartmouth,	Packing out of gate,	$5.75
" 19,	Purchase st., opp. Howland Chapel,	Joint started,	4.60
Mch. 12,	Acushnet ave., cor. North,	Joint started,	4.00
April 8,	Borden street,	Joint started, 16 in. pipe,	4.17
May 5,	Front st., at Swan's service	Joint started in reducer,	2.25
" 29,	Acushnet ave. and Logan,	Lead out of joint,	2.75
June 2,	County and Elm sts.,	Pick hole, cement pipe,	3.10
" 2,	First st., between South and Potomska,	Joint started,	3.50
" 6,	Parker st., east of Cedar,	Joint started,	3.50
" 9,	Front st., at Swan's service	Joint started in branch,	2.13
" 16,	Cor. Allen and Bonney sts.,	Pick hole, cement pipe,	3.00
" 28,	Force main,	No lead in bottom of joint,	5.25
July 3,	Acushnet avenue,	Length of cement pipe burst	15.50
Aug. 9,	Cor. Bedford and Cottage sts.,	Joint started,	3.50
" 27,	Rivet and County sts.,	Joint started,	4.00
Sept. 10,	Cor. Potomska and Front sts.,	Plug started,	2.00
" 27,	Cor. Dartmouth and Orchard sts.,	Pin hole in joint,	2.00
Oct. 9,	Potomska street,	Pin hole in joint,	2.00
Nov. 17,	Cor. Summer and North sts.	Plug blown out,	3.35

During the past two years, post hydrants have been placed where considered practicable, to the exclusion of the original style of flush hydrants. Especially are the former much more convenient in the winter months, when ice and snow on ungraded streets greatly retard the quick operating of a flush hydrant. Many of the hydrants, put in when the works were first built, are not in a fit condition to be frequently operated, though they answer very well their purpose. In this connection I would call your attention to the custom of the last two seasons, of allowing watering carts free use of the hydrants. It was at first thought that this privilege would be advantageous to

the department, inasmuch as it would be kept better advised in regard to the condition of the hydrants. On the contrary, many citizens objecting to the use of hydrants near their premises, and local circumstances precluding the use of others, the whole work oftentimes falls on a very few. These are opened and closed many times in the course of a day, and are thus subjected to a wear that was never intended. I would respectfully suggest that the use of hydrants be restricted in future to the Fire Department and our own needs.

Eleven new hydrants have been placed, and one reset, making a total of 277.

Eighteen stop-gates have been set, making a total of 351.

The table of stop-gates has been revised from that of last year, separate tables being made for private gates and waste-gates.

Two hundred and seventy services have been laid the past year, and four extensions, making the total number of service pipes laid and in use to date, 3445.

One hundred and twelve taps have been cleared: stoppage by rust, 99; fish, 8; gasket, 1; rubber washer, 1; tap free, obstruction on premises of taker, 3. A small force pump has been procured as an aid for clearing taps of fish in the winter season. It has been found to work to good advantage.

Table J shows number of meters in use, including the six placed the past year.

Five motors have been connected; Table K shows location, use, &c.

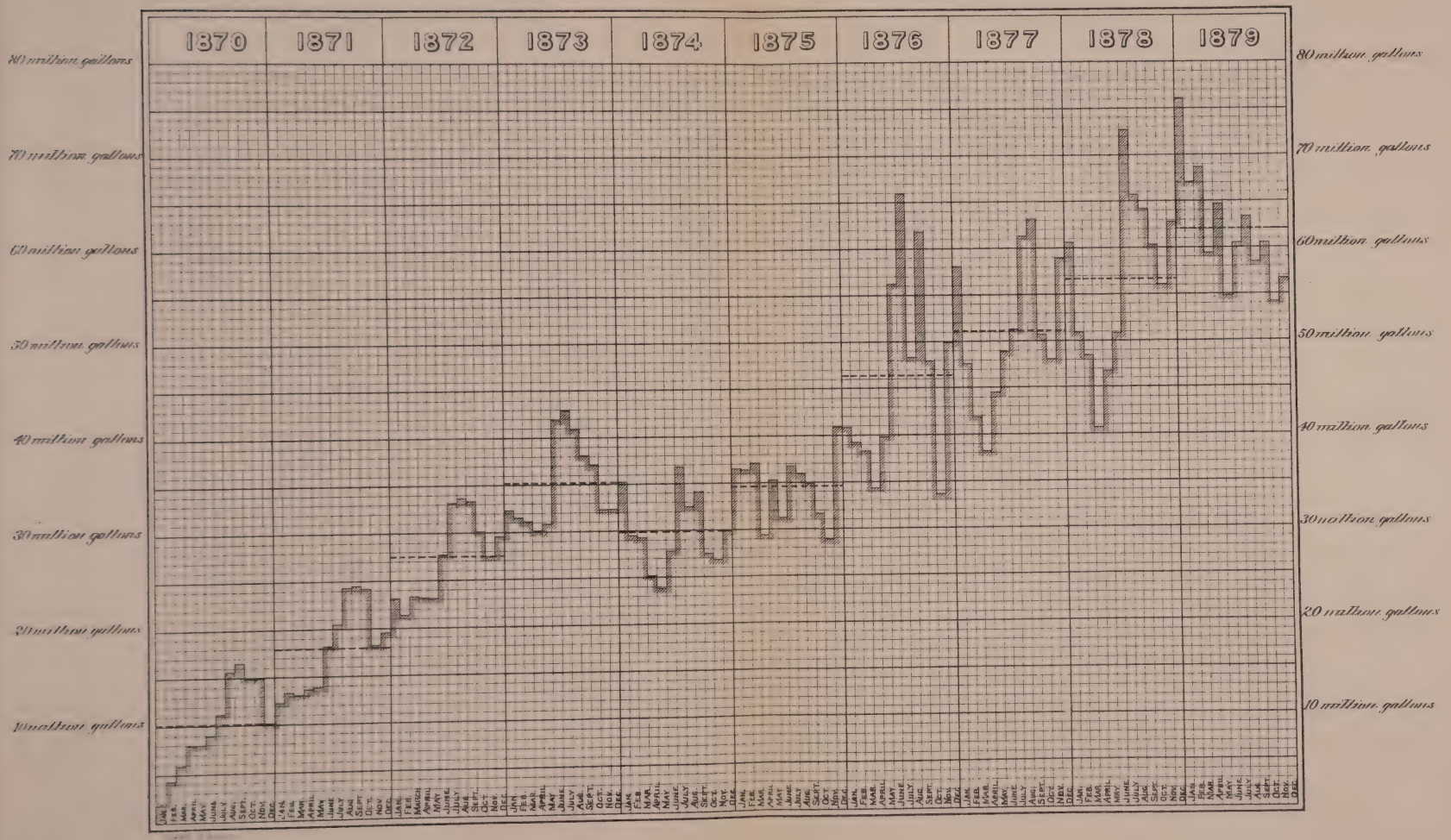
A room has been fitted in the plumbing shop for the purpose of testing meters.

The fountains have all been repaired and painted, and the wrought and cast iron fittings replaced with lead and composition.

New Bedford Water Works.

DIAGRAM *showing the consumption of water for each month and year from the commencement.*

The ---- line shows the average monthly consumption for each year.— The ~~~~ line shows the variation in the monthly consumption.



The consumption for the past year was	750,553,609 galls.
For 1878,	676,284,273 "
Increase in 1879,	74,269,336 gals., or 11 per ct.

The consumption for the first six months of the past year was greatly in excess of the corresponding months of the year previous, being an increase of *30 per cent.*

Consumption for Dec., 1878,	6	per cent.	more	than	for	Dec.,	1877.
" " Jan., 1879,	25	"	"	"	"	Jan.,	1878.
" " Feb., 1879,	31	"	"	"	"	Feb.,	1878.
" " Mch., 1879,	41	"	"	"	"	Mch.,	1878.
" " Apl., 1879,	46	"	"	"	"	Apl.,	1878.
" " May, 1879,	38	"	"	"	"	May,	1878.

For the last six months there was a *decrease* of nearly 5 per cent.

At the regular meeting of the Board in June, it was voted to place meters for the purpose of reducing, if possible, the excessive waste. Whether this action of the Board had the desired effect cannot be truly determined; certain it is the reduced consumption from June 1st is very marked. The accompanying diagram shows very clearly the consumption from the commencement.

Some of the cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston have experienced great difficulty the past season in preventing the pollution of their water supplies by sewage from towns and villages, or by refuse matter discharged from factories and manufacturing establishments. The foregoing is also true of many water supplies in different sections of the country. In this regard, the citizens of New Bedford may well congratulate themselves in possessing a gathering ground for their public water supply which is remarkably free from such contamination. Not a single factory of any kind is to be found within its borders. In

addition to this, it is very sparsely settled, the small cluster of houses at Long Plain being the nearest approach to a village; so that for many years, or probably as long as the source of supply is sufficient to meet the demand, there need be no apprehension that the water will become polluted by sewage of whatever nature.

On the morning of December 25th, 1878, the supply of water from the Distributing Reservoir was cut off, by reason of "anchor ice" forming in and around the effluent well and screens. Owing to the great waste from fixtures to prevent freezing, prevalent throughout the city, the upper half of the distribution system was emptied before the trouble was made known and the remedy applied. A watchman was at the gate-house at intervals during the night, but the ice forming on the bottom, escaped observation. Several cities experienced the same difficulty last winter.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN, Supt.

TABLE A.

Table showing Height of Water in Storing Reservoir for the Years 1878 and 1879.

	1878.	1879.
Jan. 1,	High water.	High water.
" 15,	" "	" "
Feb. 1,	" "	" "
" 15,	" "	" "
March 1,	" "	" "
" 15,	" "	" "
April 1,	" "	" "
" 15,	" "	" "
May 1,	" "	" "
" 15,	" "	" "
June 1,	" "	" "
" 15,	" "	2 inches below high water.
July 1,	2¾ inches below high water.	4 " " " "
" 15,	6¾ " " " "	5 " " " "
August 1,	10 " " " "	7½ " " " "
" 15,	13 " " " "	12½ " " " "
Sept. 1,	16 " " " "	8½ " " " "
" 15,	19½ " " " "	11½ " " " "
Oct. 1,	26 " " " "	15 " " " "
" 15,	23 " " " "	19¾ " " " "
Nov. 1,	19 " " " "	24 " " " "
" 15,	20 " " " "	26½ " " " "
Dec. 1,	High water.	22 " " " "
" 15,	" "	18½ " " " "

Note.—Lowest stage of water in 1876 was 68 inches, November 4th.
" " " 1877 24 " October 4th.
" " " 1878 29 " October 11th.
" " " 1879 27 " November 18th.

TABLE B.

Table of Rainfall for 1879.

Months.	Record at New Bedford by T. R. Rodman.	Record at Storing Reservoir.
January,	3.42	3.31
February,	3	2.57
March,	5.56	6.27
April,	5.12	7.13
May,	1.83	2.25
June,	2.78	4.34
July,	3.59	4.89
August,	4.37	5.74
September,	3.18	2.86
October,	1.19	1.02
November,	3.55	4.44
December,	4.72	4.63
Total,	42.31	49.45

TABLE C.

Statement of work done by the McAlpine Pumping Engine for the year ending Dec. 1, 1879.

Month.	Running Time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal, no deduc'ns	Water Pumped.	Duty on total coal, no deductions.	Duty.*
	Hours.	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.		
Dec., 1878,	265	20	210,354	1,587	60,371,598	43,211,456	55,437,818
Jan., 1879,	327	30	258,800	1,863	74,275,600	45,586,559	57,971,167
February,	288	30	227,921	1,653	65,413,327	45,148,729	57,144,601
March,	265	15	212,889	1,485	61,099,143	47,147,801	61,041,399
April,	245		191,554	1,347	54,975,998	46,939,217	60,736,912
May,	277	50	218,794	1,521	62,793,878	47,549,704	61,342,748
June,	225	55	182,556	1,401	52,393,572	42,885,309	56,521,475
July,	236	30	188,042	1,428	53,968,054	43,590,994	57,958,976
August,	265	10	210,076	1,648	60,291,812	41,862,127	55,906,633
September,	255	40	202,196	1,629	58,030,252	40,761,816	54,922,249
October,	250	45	196,383	1,443	56,361,921	44,758,161	60,304,413
November,	199	10	154,939	1,194	44,467,493	42,707,787	58,344,505
Totals and av.	3,102	35	2,454,504	18,199	704,442,648	44,345,805	58,136,074

TABLE D.

Statement of work done by the Worthington Pumping Engine for the year ending Dec. 1, 1879.

Month.	Running Time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal, no deduc'ns	Water Pumped.	Duty on total coal, no deductions.	Duty.*
	Hours.	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.		
Dec., 1878,	19	45	16,695	88	2,404,080	28,821,914	42,272,140
Jan., 1879,	25	30	23,088	108	3,324,672	31,784,233	41,862,161
February,	11		9,457	51	1,361,808	28,705,470	37,537,923
March,	42	35	37,999	162	5,471,856	36,001,164	44,520,524
April,	44		41,001	171	5,904,144	36,743,249	51,500,783
May,	13	45	12,351	60	1,778,544	31,322,471	45,837,763
June,	13	45	13,656	61	1,966,464	34,467,536	43,802,494
July,	58		58,128	258	8,370,432	34,715,296	49,211,793
August,	1	30	1,464	8	210,816	28,153,264	37,537,686
September,	19	30	20,048	93	2,884,912	33,063,325	44,563,612
October,	33	30	33,540	156	4,829,760	33,179,522	47,4 6,288
November,	45	30	47,630	213	6,858,720	34,186,758	48,223.705
Totals and av.	328	20	315,057	1,429	45,366,208	32,595,350	44,529,739

*In estimating this duty, only the amount of combustible coal used while pumping was taken as a factor.

TABLE E.

Location and Size of Pipe laid in 1879.

STREETS.	Cast Iron.		
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet avenue, 118½ feet south of Logan to 213½ feet south of Coggeshall,	1589		
Acushnet avenue, end of pipe to 23½ feet north of Potomska,		148	
Arnold street, Orchard to Cottage,	468		
Ash street, Mill to 23½ feet north of Hillman,		558	
Ash street, Maxfield to Sycamore,		244	
Beech street, 14 feet north of Kempton to Mill,		156	
Chestnut street, 88 feet north of Willis to Parker,			221
Clinton street, end of pipe to 243½ feet west of Ash,			172
County street, Allen to Wing,	47		
Fifth street, 96 feet south of Spring to School,			157
Fifth street, School to Walnut,		379	
Fourth street, end of pipe to 62½ feet south of Potomska,			285
Front street, South to Potomska,			703
Grape street, Oak to 518½ feet west of Lewis,		721	
Hunter street, Kempton to 11½ feet north of Mill,		234	
Liberty street, end of pipe to 340 feet south of Kempton,			86
Linden street, Purchase to 344 feet east of Ashland,		1174	3
Maxfield street, Cedar to 2½ feet west of Ash,	256		
Mill street, Beech to 23 feet west of Beech,		37	
North street, Cedar to Ash,		240	
Oesting street, Kempton to 118 feet south of Kempton,		132	
Orchard street, Arnold to Clinton,		189	
Park street, Kempton to Court,	1059		
Pleasant street, Linden south,		16	
School street, Fourth to Fifth,		250	
Summer street, Elm to Middle,		215	
Washburn street, Acushnet avenue east,		34	
Wing street, Sixth to County,	246		
	3665	4727	1627

Taken up.	Cement Lined.
County street, Allen to Wing,	47

TABLE F.

Location of Stop-Gates set in 1879.

STREETS.	Size.		
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet avenue, 116½ feet north of Washburn,	1		
Acushnet avenue, north side Logan,	1		
Acushnet avenue, south side Logan,	1		
Ash street, south side Hillman,		1	
Chestnut street, south side Parker,			1
Fifth street, north side Walnut,		1	
Front street, south side South,			1
Hunter street, north side Kempton,		1	
Linden street, west side Purchase,		1	
Maxfield street, west side Cedar,	1		
North street, west side Cedar,		1	
Oesting street, south side Kempton,		1	
Orchard street, south side Arnold,		1	
Park street, south side Kempton,	1		
Pleasant street, south side Linden,		1	
School street, west side Fourth,		1	
Summer street, north side Elm,		1	
Wing street, east side County,	1		
	6	10	2

TABLE G.

Location of Hydrants set in 1879.

Acushnet avenue, southwest corner Cedar Grove. Post.
Clinton street, south side, west of Ash 242½ feet. Post.
Commercial street, north side, east of Front 82 feet. Post.
Fourth street, west side, south of Potomska 61 feet. Post.
Front street, west side, south of South 330 feet. Post.
Grape street, south side, west of Lewis 131 feet. Post.
Linden street, south side, west of State 13½ feet. Post.
Linden street, south side, west of County 169 feet. Post.
Maxfield street, southwest corner Ash. Post.
Park street, west side, south of Kempton 339 feet. Post.
Park street, northwest corner Court. Post.

Note.—The hydrant on Liberty street, 253 feet south of Kempton, has been reset on Liberty street, 339 feet south of Kempton.

TABLE H.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1879.

	Number of Services.	Length on the premises of taker.	Length in Street.
Lead pipe, ½ inch, heavy,	52	311.5	1022
" ⅝ inch, heavy,	75	761	1554
" ⅝ inch, light,	87	764 5	1746
" ¾ inch, heavy,	3	14	72
" ¾ inch, light,	36	423.5	770
" 1 inch, heavy,	1	7	21.5
" 1 inch, light,	6	141 5	161
" 1¼ inch, light,	1	18	
" 1½ inch, heavy,	2	64.5	
Cast iron pipe, 1½ inch,	1	205	14
" 2 inch,	4	50	63.5
" 3 inch,	2	4	30
Totals,	270	2764.5	5454

EXTENSIONS MADE TO SERVICE PIPES PREVIOUSLY LAID.

	Number.	Length.
Lead pipe, ⅝ inch, light,	1	7.5
" extensions made by taker,	3	
Totals,	4	7.5

Total length of service pipe, 8226 feet, $= 1\frac{5\,5\,7}{1\,0\,0\,0}$ miles.

Number of services laid to December 1, 1879,	3447
Taken up,	2
Total number of services in use Dec. 1, 1879,	3445

TABLE J.

Meters.

Location.	Pattern.	Size.
Central wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
City wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Commercial wharf,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.
Fales Bros., cor. of Water and Elm,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.
Garfield & Proctor's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Hastings & Cos. wharf,	Gem.	2 inch.
George Howland's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Paul Howland, State street,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	¾ inch.
Merrill's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
John P. Nichols, Mill street,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	1 inch.
Robeson Building, William street,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	⅝ inch.
Robeson Building, William street,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	⅝ inch.
Rotch's wharf,	Gem.	3 inch.
Salisbury & Viall, Cove street,	Ball & Fitts.	¾ inch.
W. D. Swan, Front street,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	2 inch.
Taber's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Wamsutta Mills,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.
Wamsutta Mills,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	4 inch.

TABLE K.

Motors.

Location.	Used for.	Size of supply pipe.
Central Union Store, 5 No. Sixth st.,	Grinding coffee.	1¼ inch.
Driscol, Church & Hall, Union and First sts.,	Elevator.	3 inch.
Fales Bros., Water and Elm sts.,	Machinist.	3 inch.
C. W. Knight, Robeson Building, William st.,	Printing.	1½ inch.
O. B. Lewis, 347 Acushnet ave.,	Sausage cutting.	2 inch.
Dr. E. V. McLeod, Purchase and William sts.,	Dentist.	⅝ inch.
North Congregational church, Purchase st.,	Blowing organ.	3 inch.
W. D. Swan, Front st.,	Wood turning.	3 inch.
Tilden & Co., 68 Purchase st.,	Ice cream freezing.	1½ inch.
Unitarian church, Union and Eighth sts.,	Blowing organ.	2 inch.
Dr. F. E. Ward, Union and Sixth sts.,	Sewing machine.	⅝ inch.

TABLE L.

COMPLETE LIST OF PIPES

Laid Previous to December 1st, 1879, their Location and Sizes.

Note.—All lines of cement lined water pipes are marked in this table with an asterisk (*.)

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet ave., 213½ ft. south of Coggeshall to Wamsutta,					2502		
Acushnet ave., Wamsutta to Kempton,						3856	
Acushnet ave., Kempton to Union,					1366		
Acushnet ave., Union to Bedford,							2171*
Acushnet ave., Bedford to 23½ ft. north of Potomska,						2161	
Acushnet ave., Rivet south,							122
Allen, County to Bonney,						579*	
Allen, Bonney to Orchard,						198	
Allen, Orchard west,			47				
Allen, 34½ ft. west of Orchard to Borden,		719					
Allen, Orchard to 159 ft. east of Page,							1681
Anthony, Grove to Bedford,							405*
Arnold, Orchard to Cottage,					468		
Arnold, Lincoln to Tremont,					1864		
Arch, Arnold street north,							419
Arch, end of pipe to 3 feet south of Union,						208	
Ash, Sycamore to Maxfield,						244	
Ash, 23½ ft. north of Hillman to Mill,						558	
Ash, Kempton to Bedford,		3521					
Ashland, Durfee to Robeson,			1130*				
Ashley, 52¼ ft. west of County to Ashland,						605	
Atlantic, Arnold to 140 feet north of Arnold,						166	
Beech, Kempton to Mill,						196	
Bedford, Acushnet avenue to County,						1143*	
Bedford, County to Anthony,							890*

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Bedford, Anthony to 36½ feet west of Borden street,							574
Bedford, Borden to Ash,		295					
Bethel, William to Union,							412
Bonney, Allen to Washington							834*
Bonney, Washington street south,							166
Borden, Bedford to Allen,		398					
Bridge ave., Front st. east,						359	
Bush, Water to Fourth,							860
Bush, County to Orchard,						524*	
Campbell, Acushnet ave. to 118 feet west Acushnet ave.							132
Campbell, Purchase to State,							660
Campbell, 165 feet east of County to 109½ feet west of County,							337
Campbell, Cedar to Emerson,							483
Cannon, Water to Second,							390
Cedar, Durfee to Kempton,		4644					
Cedar, Kempton to Court,						1050	
Centre, from 86 feet east of Water east,							352
Chancery, Kempton to Hillman,							694
Chancery, Arnold north,							434
Cherry, County to east line Seventh,							277
Chestnut, Parker to Kempton,							2436
City Wharf, Water st. east,							135
Clark, Purchase to State,							435
Clinton, Cottage to 126 feet east of Orchard,							619
Clinton, Ash to 243½ feet west of Ash,							257
Coffin, Second street east,							174
Commercial, Front st. east,							165
Cottage, Court to Grove,							2078*
Cottage, Bedford north,							132
Cottage, Bedford to Allen,						384	
County, Hazard to Robeson,						204	
County, Robeson to Hillman,			2808*				
County, Hillman to Union,				2059*			
County, Union to Allen,					2654*		
County, Allen to Wing,					47		
County, Wing to South,						1155*	
County, South to Rivet,						1350	

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Court, County to Cottage,					768*		
Court, Cottage to Cedar,						357*	
Court, Cedar to 89 feet west of Emerson,							587*
Court, 89 feet west of Emerson to Tannery,							735
Cove, Water street east,						778	
Crapo, Grinnell to Washington,						233	
Crapo, Washington to 226 ft. south of Rockland street,							1044
Cypress, Smith to Maxfield,							595
Cypress, Maxfield to Kempton							1013*
Dartmouth, Orchard to Washington,						663	
Dartmouth, Fair to 10 feet west of Oak,						463	
Dover, North Second to Acushnet avenue,							229
Durfee, Ashland to Mt. Pleasant,			240*				
Durfee, Mt. Pleasant to Cedar,		493					
Durfee, Cedar street west,					40		
Eighth, Elm to Union,							740
Eighth, Union to Spring,							256*
Elm, Water to Purchase,							840
Elm, Purchase to County,							1247*
Elm, County to Ash,							1378
Emerson, Smith to Parker,						846	
Emerson, Kempton to Middle							355
Emerson, Court street north,						141	
Fair, Sears to Dartmouth,						333	
Fifth, Union to School,							520
Fifth, School to Walnut,						379	
Fifth, Walnut to Bedford,							1288
Fifth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
First, Union to Bush,							1185
First, Howland to 68 feet north of Potomska street,							1581
Forest, County to Bonney,							649
Foster, Maxfield to Middle,							1393*
Fourth, Union to Grinnell,					3192		
Fourth, South to 62½ ft. south of Potomska,							820
Franklin, Pleasant to State,							325
French avenue, Cove street to 15 ft. south of Cove road,							670

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Front, Washburn to Logan,						691	
Front, 87 feet north of Middle to Walnut,						1998	
Front, Howland south,							218
Front, Grinnell to Potomska,							1070
George Howland's wharf, Water street east,							176
Gifford, Water to 252½ ft. east of Water,							279
Grape, Oak to 518½ feet west of Lewis,						721	
Green, Allen to Bedford,							387
Griffin, Water to Acushnet avenue,							619
Grinnell, Prospect to Water,							410
Grinnell, Water to Orchard,			2383				
Grove, Anthony to Cottage,							219*
Hall's court, William street south,							219
Hawthorn, County st. west,							250
Hawthorn, Orchard to Cottage,							472*
Hawthorn, Cottage to 119 ft. west of Page,							1558
Hazard, Purchase to County,							950
High, No. Second to County,							1699
Hillman, North Water to Purchase,					838		
Hillman, Purchase to County,					1229*		
Hillman, Summer to Chestnut,						241	
Hill, Hillman to Mill,							545
Howland, Prospect to Acushnet avenue,							1034
Hunter, Kempton to 11½ feet north of Mill,						234	
Irving court, Hawthorn st. north,							280
Kempton, Purchase to Foster							455
Kempton, Foster to County,							749*
Kempton, County to Cypress,						823*	
Kempton, Cypress to Cedar,						365	
Kempton, Cedar to Ash,		224					
Kempton, Ash to 19½ ft. west of Beech,					3143		
Liberty, Kempton to 340 feet south of Kempton,							354
Lincoln, Union to Arnold,							640

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Linden, Purchase to 347 feet east of Ashland,						1174	
Linden, 347 feet east of Ashland to Ashland,							373
Lindsey, Kempton to 159 feet south of Kempton,							172
Locust, County to Cedar,					1328		
Logan, North Front to Purchase,						1336	
Maple, Cottage to Ash,						605	
Market, Pleasant to Sixth,							244
Maxfield, Second street east,							188
Maxfield, Acushnet avenue to Foster,							720
Maxfield, Foster to State,							209*
Maxfield, State to Thomas,							410
Maxfield, Thomas to County,						160	
Maxfield, County to Cypress,					788*		
Maxfield, Cypress to Cedar,					353		
Maxfield (West,) Cedar to 2½ feet west of Ash,					256		
Mechanics' lane, Pleasant to Eighth,							749
Merrimac, State street west,					228		
Merrill's wharf, Front street east,							233
Middle, Front to Water,						280	
Middle, Water to County,						2061*	
Middle, County to Summer,						307	
Middle, Summer to Ash,							1079
Middle, Emerson to Chancery							162
Mill, Acushnet avenue to Purchase,							251
Mill, Purchase to County,						1211	
Mill, Chestnut to 46 feet west of Ash,						893	
Mill, Beech to 23 feet west of Beech,						37	
Morgan, County to Cedar,							1122
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,	1650	105	42				
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,			1626*				
Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant st. west,							371
North, North Second to Purchase,							495
North, Purchase to County,							1211*

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
North, Summer to Ash,						1074	
Oak, Dartmouth to Grape,						654	
Ocean, Arnold to 213½ feet north of Arnold,							240
Oesting, Kempton to 118 feet south of Kempton,						132	
Old Point road, French ave. east,							711
Orchard, Arnold to Clinton,						189	
Orchard, Bush to Hawthorn,							327*
Orchard, Allen to Grinnell,			610				
Orchard, Washington street south,							192
Park, Kempton to Court,					1059		
Parker, County to Cedar,					1376		
Pearl, Acushnet ave. to Purchase,							285
Pearl, Pleasant to State,							327
Peckham, Pumping Station to Distributing Reservoir,		2207	28				
Penniman, Purchase to County,							630
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. wharf, Front street east,							233
Pine, Water to Cross,							266
Pleasant, Linden to Pope,						1783	
Pleasant, Pearl to Sycamore,							948
Pleasant, Sycamore to Hillman,						632	
Pleasant, Hillman to North,							300
Pleasant, Elm to Mechanics' lane,							172
Pleasant, William to Union,							408
Pope, State to County,							444
Potomska, Water to 26 feet east of west line Prospect,						428	
Prospect, Howland to South,							922
Purchase, Pumping Station to Pearl,				4096			
Purchase, Pearl to Union,				3663*			
Ricketson's court, Sixth st. west,							321
Rivet, Water to County,					1097		
Robeson, County to Ashland,			375*				
Robeson, Cedar street east,						33	
Rodman, Water to 181 feet east of Front street,							495

List of Pipes—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Russell, Acushnet avenue to Fourth,					252		
Russell, Fourth to Sixth,							480
School, Front street west,							174
School, First to Second,							207
School, Acushnet avenue to Fourth,							250
School, Fourth to Fifth,						250	
School, Sixth to Seventh,							250*
School, Seventh to County,							371
Sears, Washington to Fair,						288	
Sears court, Purchase to 183½ feet west of Purchase,							202
Second, Maxfield to William,						1963	
Second, William to Cannon,							2210
Second, Griffin to South,					1240		
Second, Rivet south,							229
Seneca, Acushnet ave. east,						308	
Seventh, Spring to Walnut,							645*
Seventh, Walnut st. south,							213
Sherman, County to Bonney,							722
Sixth, Middle to Bedford,							3170*
Sixth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
Smith, County to 415 ft. west of Emerson,						2118	
South, Prospect to Water,						412	
South, Water to County,						1099*	
Spring, Fourth to Seventh,							757
Spring, Seventh to Eighth,							255*
Spruce, Smith to North,							1189
State, Hazard to Merrimac,							357
State, Merrimac to Pope,						634	
State, Pearl to Willis,							263
State, Willis to Maxfield,							1026*
State, Maxfield to Hillman,						299	
Steamboat wharf, Front st. east,							145
Summer, Parker to North,							2018
Summer, Kempton to Elm,						574	
Sycamore, Pleasant to State,						418	
Sycamore, State to Chestnut,							1115
Sycamore, Spruce to 69 feet west of Ash,							503
Taber's wharf, Front st. east,							223
Thomas, Sycamore to Hillman,							615
Tremont, Arnold st. south,						300	
Union, Front to Water,							284

List of Pipes—*Concluded.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Union, Water to County,					2105*		
Union, County to Lincoln,							1001
Walden, Sycamore to Hillman,							615
Wall, Acushnet avenue east,							190
Walnut, Front to Acushnet avenue,						890	
Walnut, Acushnet avenue to County,						1263*	
Wamsutta, Purchase st. east,					1056		
Washburn, Front street east,							339
Washburn, Front to Acushnet avenue,						858	
Washington, County to Bonney,							947*
Washington, Bonney to Sears						438	
Washington, Sears to Dartmouth,							388
Water, Hillman to Cove,						8844	
William, Water to Purchase,							835
William, Purchase to County,							1258*
Willis, Acushnet avenue to State,						944	
Willis, State to County,						338*	
Willis, Summer to Chestnut,							240
Willis, Cedar to 145 feet west of Emerson,						631	
Wing, Acushnet avenue to Fifth,					477		
Wing, Sixth to County,					246		
Cement Lined Pipe,			6179	5722	7544		21612
Cast Iron Pipe,	1650	12606	3110	4096			
Totals,	1650	12606	9289	9818	29972	62066	87653

SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Previous to 1879.							
Cement,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,342	21,612
Cast iron,	1,650	12,606	3,110	4,096	18,763	47,997	64,414
1879.							
Cast iron,					3,665	4,727	1,627
Totals,	1,650	12,606	9,289	9,818	29,972	62,066	87,653

Length laid in 1879, 10,019 feet, $= 1\frac{897}{1000}$ miles.

Total length of pipe laid, 213,054 feet, $= 40\frac{351}{1000}$ miles.

TABLE M.

Complete list of Small Size Distribution Pipe.

STREETS.	Cast Iron.		Lead.
	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.
Briggs court, Allen to 58 feet north of Allen,		88	
Central wharf, end of 4 inch pipe east,	45		
Cherry street, east line Seventh, east 37 ft., thence to south line Cherry,		51	
County avenue, County east,		233	
Fulton court, Logan north,		34	
Grinnell street, Prospect east,	137		
Hampton court, Logan north,		34	
Kempton street, Acushnet avenue to 73 feet east of Acushnet avenue,		99	
Maiden lane, First west to 158 feet west of First,		172	
North Oak, Pope north,		173	
Seventh street, Bedford to 139 feet north of Bedford,		165	
Sullivan street, Middle to 142 feet north of Middle,		168	
Swamp street, Cedar to 97 feet east of Cedar,		123	
Taber's wharf, end of 4 inch pipe east,	4		
Turner's court, Acushnet avenue east,			229
Waverley street, Allen north,	216		
	402	1340	229

Note.—Seventh street was laid this year.

Total length of small distribution pipe, 1971 feet, $= \frac{373}{1000}$ miles.

TABLE N.

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet ave., 116½ feet north of Washburn,				1		
Acushnet ave., north side Logan,				1		
Acushnet ave., south side Logan,				1		
Acushnet ave., south side Wamsutta,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Campbell,					1	
Acushnet ave., east side, at Gosnold Mills,						1
Acushnet ave., north side Hillman,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Hillman,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side Kempton,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Elm,				1		
Acushnet ave., north side Union,				1		
Acushnet ave., south side Union,						1
Acushnet ave., south side Walnut,						1
Acushnet ave., south side Bedford,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side Grinnell,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side South,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side South,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Rivet,						1
Allen, west side County,					1	
Allen, east side Orchard,					1	
Allen, 43 feet west of Orchard,	1					
Arnold, east side Ash,				1		
Arnold, west side Ash,				1		
Ash, south side Hillman,					1	
Ash, south side Kempton,	1					
Ash, west side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Ash, south side Court,	1					
Ash, south side Arnold,	1					
Ash, south side Hawthorn,	1					
Ash, west side, front of hydrant corner of Bedford street,						1
Ashley, east side Ashland,					1	
Atlantic, north side Arnold,					1	
Beech, north side Kempton,					1	
Bedford, west side Fourth,					1	
Bedford, south side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Bedford, east side Sixth,					1	
Bedford, east side County,					1	
Bedford, west side County,						1
Bedford, west side Borden,						1
Bethel, north side Union,						1
Bonney, north side Grinnell,						1

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Bonney, south side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Washington,						1
Borden, south side Bedford,	1					
Bush, west side Water,						1
Bush, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Bush, west side County,					1	
Campbell, west side Purchase,						1
Campbell, east side County,						1
Campbell, west side County,						1
Campbell, west side Cedar,						1
Cannon, west side Water,						1
Cedar, south side Parker,	1					
Cedar, south side West Maxfield,	1					
Cedar, middle of Kempton,					1	
Cedar, north side Court,					1	
Centre, east side Front,						1
Chancery, north side Kempton,						1
Chancery, north side Arnold,						1
Cherry, east side County,						1
Chestnut, south side Parker,						1
Chestnut, north side Smith,						1
Chestnut, south side Smith,						1
Chestnut, south side Hillman,						1
Chestnut, north side Kempton,						1
City wharf, east side Water,						1
Clark, west side Purchase,						1
Clinton, east side Cottage,						1
Clinton, west side Ash,						1
Commercial, east side Front,						1
Cottage, north side Allen,					1	
Cottage, south side Hawthorn,						1
Cottage, south side Clinton,						1
Cottage, south side Court,						1
County, north side Robeson,					1	
County, south side Merrimac,		1				
County, south side Willis,		1				
County, south side Hillman,			1			
County, south side Middle,			1			
County, south side Union,				1		
County, north side Bush,				1		
County, south side Bedford,				1		
County, south side South,					1	
County, north side Rivet,					1	
Court, west side County,				1		
Court, east side Ash,						1
Court, west side Ash,						1
Court, west side Emerson,						1
Cove, east side Water,					1	

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Crapo, south side Grinnell,					1	
Crapo, south side Washington,						1
Cypress, north side Kempton,						1
Cypress, south side Hillman,						1
Cypress, south side Smith,						1
Dartmouth, west side Orchard,					1	
Distributing Reservoir Gate-house,	1			1		
Dover, west side Second,						1
Durfee, west side Mt. Pleasant,	1					
Eighth, north side William,						1
Eighth, north side Union,						1
Eighth, south side Union,						1
Elm, west side Water,						1
Elm, east side Purchase,						1
Elm, west side Purchase,						1
Elm, east side County,						1
Elm, west side County,						1
Elm, east side Cedar,						1
Elm, east side Ash,						1
Emerson, north side Smith,					1	
Emerson, south side Kempton,						1
Emerson, east side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Fair, east side Dartmouth,					1	
Fifth, south side Union,						1
Fifth, north side Walnut,					1	
Fifth, south side Walnut,						1
Fifth, south side Bedford,					1	
Fifth, north side Grinnell,					1	
First, south side Union,						1
First, south side Walnut,						1
First, north side Grinnell,						1
First, south side Grinnell,						1
First, south side South,						1
Forest, west side County,						1
Foster, south side Kempton,						1
Foster, south side North,						1
Foster, south side Hillman,						1
Fourth, south side Union,				1		
Fourth, south side Walnut,				1		
Fourth, south side Bedford,				1		
Fourth, south side Wing,				1		
Fourth, south side South,						1
French ave., south side Cove,						1
Front, north side Middle,					1	
Front, south side Union,					1	
Front, south side South,						1
George Howland's wharf, east side Water,						1

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Gifford, east side Water,						1
Green, north side Allen,						1
Griffin, west side Water,						1
Griffin, east side, at Acushnet ave.,						1
Grinnell, east side Water,						1
Grinnell, west side Water,		1				
Grinnell, east side Acushnet ave.,		1				
Grinnell, east side Fifth,		1				
Grinnell, east side Bonney,		1				
Hall's court, south side William,						1
Hawthorn, west side County,						1
Hawthorn, east side Ash,						1
Hawthorn, west side Ash,						1
Hazard, west side Purchase,						1
Hazard, east side County,						1
High, west side Second,						1
High, east side Purchase,						1
High, west side Purchase,						1
High, south side, at City Stable,						1
High, east side County,						1
Hillman, west side Water,				1		
Hillman, east side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, west side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, east side Hill,				1		
Hillman, east side County,				1		
Hill, south side North,						1
Hill, south side Hillman,						1
Howland, east side Water,						1
Howland, west side Water,						1
Howland, east side Acushnet ave.,						1
Hunter, north side Kempton,					1	
Kempton, west side Purchase,						1
Kempton, east side County,						1
Kempton, west side County,					1	
Kempton, east side Cedar,					1	
Kempton, west side Ash,				1		
Kempton, west side Liberty,				1		
Kempton, east side Jenney,				1		
Liberty, south side Kempton,						1
Linden, west side Purchase,					1	
Linden, east side Ashland,						1
Lindsey, south side Kempton,						1
Locust, west side County,				1		
Locust, east side Cedar,				1		
Logan, west side Front,					1	
Logan, south side, at locomotive house,						1
Logan, east side Purchase,					1	

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Maple, east side Ash,					1	
Maxfield, east side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side State,						1
Maxfield, east side County,					1	
Maxfield, west side County,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cypress,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cedar,				1		
Maxfield, west side Cedar,				1		
Merrill's wharf, east side Front,						1
Middle, east side Water,					1	
Middle, west side Water,					1	
Middle, east side Purchase,					1	
Middle, west side Purchase,					1	
Middle, east side County,					1	
Middle, west side County,					1	
Middle, east side Cedar,						1
Middle, east side Ash,						1
Mill, east side Purchase,						1
Mill, west side Purchase,					1	
Mill, east side County,					1	
Mill, east side Cedar,					1	
Mill, west side Cedar,					1	
Morgan, west side County,						1
Morgan, east side Cedar,						1
Mt. Pleasant, at Distributing Reservoir,	3	1				
Mt. Pleasant, 70 feet north of Durfee,		1				
Mt. Vernon, west side Mt. Pleasant,						1
North, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
North, east side Purchase,						1
North, west side Purchase,						1
North, east side County,						1
North, east side Cedar,					1	
North, west side Cedar,					1	
Oak, north side Dartmouth,					1	
Ocean, north side Arnold,						1
Oesting, south side Kempton,					1	
Orchard, south side Arnold,					1	
Orchard, south side Dartmouth,		1				1
Orchard, south side Washington,						
Park, south side Kempton,				1		
Parker, west side County,				1		
Parker, east side Cedar,				1		
Pearl, east side Purchase,						1
Pearl, north side, at railroad depot,						1

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Peckham, south side, at standpipe,	1					
Penniman, west side Purchase,						1
Pine, east side Water,						1
Pleasant, south side Linden,					1	
Pleasant, north side Hazard,					1	
Pleasant, south side Merrimac,					1	
Pleasant, south side Campbell,						1
Pleasant, south side Hillman,						1
Pleasant, north side Union,						1
Pope, east side County,						1
Potomska, east side Water,					1	
Potomska, south side, for Potomska Mills,					1	
Pump well at Engine-house,	2					
Pump main at Engine-house,			1			
Purchase, south side Merrimac,			1			
Purchase, south side Willis,			1			
Purchase, south side Hillman,			1			
Purchase, north side Middle,			1			
Ricketson court, west side Sixth,						1
Rivet, west side Water,				1		
Rivet, south side, at First,						1
Robeson, east side Cedar,					1	
Rodman, east side Water,						1
Rodman, 78 feet east of Front,						1
Russell, west side Fourth,						1
Russell, east side Sixth,						1
School, west side Fourth,					1	
School, east side County,						1
Sears court, west side Purchase,						1
Second, north side Hillman,					1	
Second, south side Middle,					1	
Second, south side Elm,					1	
Second, north side Union,						1
Second, south side Union,						1
Second, south side Walnut,						1
Second, south side Griffin,				1		
Second, north side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Rivet,						1
Seneca, east side Acushnet avenue,					1	
Seventh, north side School,						1
Seventh, south side Walnut,						1
Sherman, west side County,						1
Sixth, south side Middle,						1
Sixth, north side William,						1
Sixth, north side Union,						1
Sixth, south side Union,						1

Location of Stop-Gates—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Sixth, north side School,						1
Sixth, south side Walnut,						1
Sixth, south side Bedford,					1	
Sixth, north side Grinnell,					1	
Smith, west side County,					1	
Smith, east side Cedar,					1	
Smith, west side Cedar,					1	
South, east side Water,					1	
South, west side Water,					1	
South, east side County,					1	
Spring, west side Fourth,						1
Spring, east side Sixth,						1
Spruce, south side Hillman,						1
Spruce, south side Smith,						1
State, south side Campbell,						1
State, south side Merrimac,					1	
Steamboat wharf, east side Front,						1
Summer, south side Parker,						1
Summer, north side Smith,						1
Summer, south side Smith,						1
Summer, south side Hillman,						1
Summer, south side Kempton,					1	
Summer, north side Elm,					1	
Sycamore, west side State,						1
Sycamore, east side County,						1
Sycamore, west side County,						1
Sycamore, east side Cedar,						1
Sycamore, west side Cedar,						1
Taber's wharf, east side Front,						1
Tremont, south side Arnold,					1	
Union, east side Water,						1
Union, east side Purchase,				1		
Union, west side Fourth,				1		
Union, east side County,				1		
Union, west side County,						1
Union, west side Cottage,						1
Wall, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Walnut, east side Front,						1
Walnut, east side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Second,					1	
Walnut, west side Fourth,					1	
Walnut, east side County,					1	
Wamsutta, east side Acushnet ave.,				1		
Wamsutta, west side Acushnet ave.,				1		
Washburn, west side Front,					1	
Washington, west side County,						1
Washington, west side Bonney,					1	

Location of Stop-Gates—*Concluded.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Washington, east side Dartmouth,						1
Water, south side Middle,					1	
Water, north side Union,					1	
Water, south side Union,					1	
Water, south side Walnut,					1	
Water, south side Griffin,					1	
Water, north side South,					1	
Water, south side South,					1	
Water, east side, at Potomska Mills,					1	
Water, north side Rivet,					1	
Water, south side Rivet,					1	
Water, north side Division,					1	
William, wast side Water,						1
William, east side Second,						1
William, east side Purchase,						1
William, west side Purchase,						1
William, east side County,						1
Willis, east side Purchase,					1	
Willis, west side Purchase,					1	
Willis, east side County,					1	
Willis, west side Cedar,					1	
Wing, west side Acushnet avenue,					1	
Wing, east side County,				1		
Totals,	16	9	7	43	106	170

Total number of stop-gates, 351.

TABLE O.

List of Small Sized Stop-Gates.

STREETS.	SIZE.		
	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.
Briggs court, north side Allen,		1	
Central wharf, east of Front 150 feet,	1		
Cherry street, south side, at A. H. Howland's,		1	
County avenue, east side County,		1	
Court street, south side, at House of Correction,	1		
Eighth street, west side, at Unitarian church,		1	
Fulton court, north side Logan,		1	
Grinnell street, east side Prospect,	1		
Hampton court, north side Logan,		1	
Kempton street, east side Acushnet avenue,		1	
Maiden lane, west side First,		1	
North Oak street, north side Pope,		1	
Rotch's North wharf, 180½ feet east of Front,	1		
Rotch's South wharf, 180½ feet east of Front,	1		
Seventh street, north side Bedford,		1	
Sullivan street, north side Middle,		1	
Swamp street, east side Cedar,		1	
Taber's wharf, 149½ feet east of Front,	1		
Turner's court, east side Acushnet avenue,			1
Waverley street, north side Allen,	1		
Totals,	7	12	1

TABLE P.

List of Private Stop-Gates.

STREETS.	SIZE.				
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.	3 in.	2 in.
Acushnet ave., east side, at Wamsutta Mills,	1	5			
Acushnet ave., west side, at locomotive house,			1		
Acushnet ave., west side, at O. B. Lewis's,				*1	
Cove street, south side, at Viall's slaughter house,					1
Elm street, south side, at North Congregational church,				1	
Fourth street, west side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,			1		
Front street, west side, at W. D. Swan's,				*1	
Hillman street, north side, at Flour Mill,			1		
Kempton street, south side, at Cordage Co ,		1			
Maxfield street, north side, at Cedar street school,					*1
Middle street, south side, at Middle street school,					*1
Purchase street, east side, at Wamsutta Mills store house,		1			
Rodman street, south side, at Mechanics' Bank,			1		
School street, south side, at Trinitarian church					*1
Union street, south side, at Driscol, Church & Hall's,				*1	
Union street, south side, at W. J. Rotch's,			1		
Wamsutta street, north side, at Wamsutta Mills,		3			
Water street, west side, at Fales Bros., cor. Elm,				1	
Water street, east side, at Gas Co's. office,			1		
Totals,	1	10	6	5	4

*These gates were set during the year ending Dec. 1, 1879.

TABLE Q.

List of Waste-Gates.

STREETS.	SIZE.		
	4 in.	1½ in.	1 in.
Arnold street, at Tripp's brook,	1		
Ash street, west side, at Middle,	1		
Bedford street, south side, at Borden,	1		
Cedar street, west side, at Hillman,	1		
Cottage street, 19 feet north of Allen,	1		
County street, north side of Smith,	1		
Court, at Tripp's brook,	1		
Fifth street, 96 feet south of Spring,			1
Gifford street, 251 feet east of Water,			1
Grinnell street, at Fifth,	1		
Hillman street, east of Water,	1		
Hillman street, west side of Purchase,		1	
Howland street, east of Prospect,	1		
Kempton street, at Tripp's brook,	1		
Middle street, west side Purchase,		1	
Middle street, east side Cedar,		1	
North street, east side Cedar,		1	
Orchard street, 176½ feet south of Washington,			1
Purchase street, south side Hillman,		1	
Purchase street, south side Willis,		1	
Spruce street, at Hillman,		1	
Summer street, at Willis,	1		
Union street, west side Fourth,		1	
Water street, 248 feet north of Grinnell,	1		
William street, west side Purchase,		1	
Willis street, west side Purchase,		1	
Totals,	13	10	3

TABLE R.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Acushnet avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Grove. Post.
Acushnet avenue, west side, north of Wamsutta 514 feet. Double.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Wamsutta 255 feet.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Pope.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Willis.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Campbell 179 feet.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Maxfield.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Kempton.
Acushnet avenue, northeast corner of Elm.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of School.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Bush.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Russell.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Bedford.
Acushnet avenue, west side, opposite Howland.
Acushnet avenue, southwest corner of Rockland.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Rivet 109 feet.
Allen street, southeast corner of Bonney.
Allen street, northwest corner of Ward.
Allen street, north side, east of Page 159 feet.
Arnold street, southwest corner of Chancery.
Arnold street, southeast corner of Atlantic.
Arch street, southwest corner of Union.
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.
Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan. Double.
Ash street, northwest corner of Arnold.
Ash street, northwest corner of Maple.
Ash street, northwest corner of Bedford.
Ashland street, west side, head of Linden.
Ashley street, south side, west of County 50 feet. Post.
Beech street, northwest corner of Kempton. Post.
Bedford street, southwest corner of Fifth.
Bedford street, southeast corner of County.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Orchard.

Bonney street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Bridge avenue, north side, 44 feet west from draw.
Bridge avenue, south side, 11 feet west from draw.
Bush street, southwest corner of First.
Campbell street, south side, east of County 163 feet.
Campbell street, south side, east of Emerson 205 feet.
Cannon street, south side, east of Second 164 feet.
Cedar street, northwest corner of Elm. Double.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Kempton.
Cedar street, west side, north of Mill 75 feet.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Cedar street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Campbell.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.
Centre street, south side, east of Water 85 feet.
Chancery street, west side, north of Arnold 406 feet. Post.
Chancery street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Cherry street, southeast corner of Seventh.
Chestnut street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, west side, north of Campbell 96 feet.
Clark street, southwest corner of State.
Clinton street, south side, east of Orchard 125 feet.
Clinton street, south side, west of Ash 242½ feet. Post.
Commercial street, north side, east of Front 82 feet. Post.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Allen.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Bedford.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Hawthorn.
Cottage street, southwest corner of Arnold.
Cottage street, southwest corner of Union.
County street, northwest corner of Locust.
County street, northwest corner of Parker.
County street, southwest corner of Smith.
County street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
County street, southwest corner of North.
County street, southwest corner of Middle. Double.
County street, southwest corner of Morgan.
County street, northwest corner of Union.

County street, west side, head of School street.
County street, northwest corner of Bush.
County street, southwest corner of Hawthorn.
County street, northwest corner of Allen.
County street, southwest corner of Grinnell.
County street, west side, head of South street.
County street, northwest corner of Rockland.
County street, southwest corner of Thompson's lane.
County street, northwest corner of Rivet.
Court street, southwest corner of Orchard.
Court street, south side, head of Cedar.
Court street, south side, head of Emerson.
Court street, south side, front of the Tannery.
Cove street, south side, east of Water 487 feet.
Crapo street, west side, south of Washington 343 feet.
Crapo street, west side, south of Rockland 225 feet.
Cypress street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Cypress street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
Dartmouth street, east side, southwest of Orchard 110 feet.
Dartmouth street, east side, south of Hickory 125 feet.
Durfee street, southwest corner of Cedar. Double.
Elm street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
Elm street, southwest corner of Summer.
Emerson street, southwest corner of Willis.
Emerson street, southwest corner of Parker.
Fifth street, west side, south of Bush 245 feet.
Fifth street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
First street, west side, south of Union 220 feet.
First street, west side, south of School 109 feet.
First street, west side, south of Howland 185 feet.
First street, west side, south of South 255 feet.
Forest street, south side, west of County 248 feet.
Foster street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
Foster street, northwest corner of High.
Fourth street, west side, north of School 106 feet.
Fourth street, west side, south of Bush 210 feet.
Fourth street, northwest corner of Rockland.

Fourth street, west side, south of Potomska 61 feet. Post.
Franklin street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
French avenue, west side, south of Cove road 14 feet.
Front street, west side, south of Washburn 319 feet.
Front street, southwest corner of Elm.
Front street, southwest corner of Centre.
Front street, west side, south of Commercial 86 feet.
Front street, northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.
Front street, west side, south of South 330 feet. Post.
Grape street, south side, west of Lewis 131 feet. Post.
Griffin street, southwest corner of Second.
Grinnell street, south side, west of Acushnet avenue 76 feet.
Grinnell street, south side, east of Crapo 103 feet.
Grove street, southwest corner of Anthony.
Hawthorn street, southeast corner of Page.
Hazard street, south side, west of State 140 feet.
Hazard street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
High street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 43 feet.
High street, south side, east of County 177 feet.
Hillman street, southwest corner of Second.
Hillman street, southeast corner of Hill.
Howland street, northeast corner of Second.
Irving court, north end of court.
Kempton street, south side, opposite Pleasant.
Kempton street, south side, opposite Hill.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Summer.
Kempton street, south side, opposite Cypress. Double.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Emerson.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Park.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Liberty.
Kempton street, southeast corner of Jenney.
Kempton street, south side, west of Hunter 50 feet. Post.
Liberty street, west side, south of Kempton 339 feet.
Lincoln street, west side, south of Union 171 feet.
Linden street, south side, west of State 13½ feet. Post.
Linden street, south side, west of County 169 feet. Post.
Linden street, south side, east of Ashland 343 feet.

Locust street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Post.
Logan street, southwest corner of North Front.
Logan street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 400 feet.
Logan street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Chestnut.
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Spruce.
Maxfield street, southwest corner of Ash. Post.
Mechanics' lane, north side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.
Middle street, southeast corner of Second.
Middle street, southeast corner of Sixth. Double.
Middle street, south side, east of Cedar 371 feet.
Middle street, southeast corner of Chancery.
Mill street, south side, west of Hill 191 feet.
Mill street, south side, west of Ash 45 feet.
Morgan street, southwest corner of Cottage.
Mt. Pleasant street, southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
Mt. Pleasant street, west side, north of Durfee 572 feet.
Mt. Pleasant street, northwest corner of Durfee.
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.
North street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
North street, southwest corner of Foster.
Oak street, southwest corner of Harrison. Post.
Old Point road, west side, east of French avenue 650 feet.
Orchard street, west side, head of Bush.
Park street, west side, south of Kempton 339 feet. Post.
Park street, northwest corner of Court. Post.
Parker street, southwest corner of Summer.
Penniman street, south side, west of State 220 feet.
Pine street, northwest corner of Cross.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Market.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Sycamore.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Willis.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Pope.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Austin.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Linden.
Pope street, south side, opposite North Oak.

Prospect street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Prospect street, west side, south of Howland 157 feet.
Purchase street, east side, opposite Clark.
Purchase street, west side, opposite Logan.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Austin.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Merrimac. Double.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Pope.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Pearl. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Campbell.
Purchase street, west side, north of Maxfield 343 feet. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Hillman. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Mill.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Middle.
Purchase street, west side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Union.
Ricketson court, south side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.
Robeson street, southwest corner of County.
Robeson street, southeast corner of Cedar. Post.
Russell street, south side, east of Fifth 92 feet.
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.
Second street, west side, south of Elm 52 feet. Post.
Second street, west side, south of Spring 74 feet.
Second street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Second street, west side, north of Grinnell 61 feet.
Seventh street, west side, north of Bush 50 feet.
Sherman street, south side, west of County 314 feet.
Sixth street, southwest corner of William.
Sixth street, southwest corner of School.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Bush.
Sixth street, southwest corner of Russell.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Wing.
Sixth street, west side, north of Grinnell 194 feet.
Smith street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Double.
Smith street, southeast corner of Spruce. Double.
Smith street, southeast corner of Emerson.
Smith street, south side, west of Emerson 404 feet.

South street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
South street, southwest corner of Second.
South street, southwest corner of Prospect.
Spring street, southwest corner of Seventh.
Spring street, southeast corner of Fifth.
State street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
State street, southwest corner of Pearl.
State street, southwest corner of Franklin.
State street, northwest corner of Merrimac.
Summer street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Summer street, northwest corner of North.
Summer street, southwest corner of Willis.
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Thomas.
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Summer.
Sycamore street, south side, west of Ash 68 feet.
Taber's wharf, south side, north of Union 36 feet.
Thomas street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Tremont street, west side, south of Arnold 287 feet.
Union street, southwest corner of Water. Double.
Union street, southeast corner of Second.
Union street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue. Double.
Union street, southwest corner of Sixth. Double.
Walden street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
Wall street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 165 feet.
Walnut street, southwest corner of Second.
Walnut street, southeast corner of Fourth. Double.
Walnut street, southwest corner of Seventh.
Wamsutta street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 285 feet. Double.
Washburn street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Washburn street, south side, west from North Front 228 feet.
Washburn street, south side, east from North Front 312 feet.
Washington street, southeast corner of Crapo.
Washington street, south side, west from Orchard 102 feet.
Washington street, southeast corner of Dartmouth.
Water street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Water street, west side, south of North 258 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Middle. Double.

Water street, southwest corner of Elm.
Water street, west side, north of Centre 46 feet.
Water street, west side, north of School 22 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Walnut.
Water street, northeast corner of City wharf.
Water street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Water street, west side, head of Leonard. Double.
Water street, northwest corner of Howland.
Water street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Water street, northwest corner of South.
Water street, west side, north of Potomska 31 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.
Water street, southwest corner of Blackmer.
Water street, southwest corner of Delano.
Water street, west side, south of Division 285 feet.
Water street, southwest corner of Cove.
William street, southwest corner of Bethel.
William street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
William street, southwest corner of Eighth.
Willis street, southwest corner of State.
Willis street, south side, west of Cedar 200 feet.
Wing street, southwest corner of Fourth.

Number of flush hydrants,	258
Number of post hydrants,	19
Total number of hydrants,	277

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

TRUSTEES.

Ex officio. Terms expire January, 1881.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor of the City.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council.
THOMAS W. COOK, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

Elected by the City Council.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires January, 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1881.
EDWIN DEWS,	Term expires January, 1882.
CHARLES H. PEIRCE,	Term expires January, 1882.
ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1883.
CHARLES H. GIFFORD,	Term expires January, 1883.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—The Mayor, Geo. Howland, Jr., Dews and Peirce.
On the Building—Messrs. Cook and Taber.
On Binding and Blanks—Messrs. Cook and Taber.
On the Museum—Messrs. Gifford, Dews and Peirce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN,
SUSIE H. GAMMONS.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting you this the twenty-eighth annual report of the institution under our charge, we can but reiterate the statements of previous reports, that the library continues to carry forward successfully the work for which it was established.

STATISTICS.

Whole number of books taken from the library during the year, seventy-five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Daily average of volumes delivered, two hundred and forty-five.

Total number of cards issued up to the present time, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-three, an increase over last year of eight hundred and four.

There have been added to the library during the year, by purchase, thirteen hundred and twenty volumes; by donation, ninety-three, and fourteen hundred and thirty-four pamphlets.

Total number of volumes in the library, about thirty-nine thousand four hundred.

There are eighteen newspapers received, and one hundred and ten reviews and magazines.

Of the books taken, the percentage of fiction shows a slight decrease, with a corresponding increase in other departments.

During the past year the demand for solid reading has been greater than ever before, and the use of reference books in the library has largely increased.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

By employing a third assistant, we have been able to keep the library open from nine A. M. to nine P. M. Prior to the change the doors were closed two hours at noon, and also from six to seven o'clock in the afternoon. This has been a great accommodation to the public, but more especially to the readers of the periodicals and to those of our citizens who reside beyond the more compact parts of the city.

BOOKS ADDED.

The accessions, apart from some volumes on art, local history and genealogy, many of these requiring the services of the binder, have been published from time to time in the newspapers. Among them may be noticed the following: Brugsch-Bey's Egypt under the Pharaohs; Butcher's Ecclesiastical calendar; Clifford's Lectures and Essays; Gallatin's Writings; Gegenbauer's Comparative anatomy; Roscher's Political economy; Guizot's France, English edition; with Martin's continuation, published by Estes & Lauriat; Guizot's England; Hackel's Evolution of man; Herr's Primeval Switzerland; Kemp's Yacht designing; Lorenz's Catalogue général de la librairie française, 1840–75; McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature; Molière's Works, translated by Van Laun, and the same translated by Wall; Rambaud's Russia; Gentleman's Magazine, 1731–1874.

GIFTS.

A full list of books presented is given in the Appendix. From Mr. Charles Congdon, of Staten Island, New York,

whose name has frequently appeared in our reports as a donor of valuable books, we have received a number of privately printed books, local histories, etc., including a set of the publications of the Bradford Club.

Mr. Wm. H. Farrington has supplied us regularly with the Transactions of the American society of civil engineers, and has given us many valuable pamphlets.

To Messrs. E. and B. Anthony we are indebted for a large collection of pamphlets, many of them of local interest; and to Mr. Andrew M. Howland for books, pamphlets and periodicals.

Mr. Gideon Nye, of Canton, China, has sent us, since 1872, the Bulletin mensuel de la société d'acclimatation.

From Mrs. Pickering we have received The Chronological History of Plants, the work of her late husband, Charles Pickering, M. D.

From Mr. E. N. Leslie, of Skaneateles, N. Y., we have a MS. copy of Watts's Hymns, a notice of which will be found in the Appendix.

JANITOR.

The need of a special janitor for the library building is so manifestly apparent that the Trustees feel constrained to present the case for the consideration of the City Council. They respectfully ask that measures be taken to procure the services of a responsible person to fill this important position, one on whom the care of much valuable property will devolve.

The Committee on Public Property, on whom the duty of selection will properly fall, will, we think, be fully satisfied of the need of such an officer, if they will give the subject the careful investigation its importance demands.

Submitted in behalf of the Trustees.

WILLIAM T. SOULE,
President of the Board.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1879.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1879.			
Jan. 1st.	Cash on hand,		$152.06
	Receipts from books lost and sales of catalogues, bulletins and paper stock,		28.03
	Fines,		211.04
			$391.13
	Paid for Books,	$53.99	
	Expressage, freight, jobbing,	31.11	
	Stationery,	23.89	
	P. O. box and postage,	19.50	
	Binding and paper cutting,	14.59	
	Incidentals,	31.01	
1880.			
Jan. 1st.	Balance in hands of Librarian,	217.04	$391.13

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1879.			
Jan. 1st.	Cash on hand,		$647.44
24.	One half net receipts from dog licenses,		759.72
April.	Annual appropriation,		3,400.00
			$4,807.16
Bills approved January 31,		$19.62	
	March 31,	904.16	
	May 3,	37.55	
	June 30,	844.50	
	July 31,	56.65	
	September 30,	850.45	
	October 31,	275.32	
	December 1,	103.16	
	December 31,	464.24	3,555.65
	Balance unexpended January 1st, 1880,		$1,251.51

TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

1879, Jan. 1st. Balances on hand:

Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	$11,007.57
George Howland Jr. Fund,	389.17
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	216.74
James B. Congdon Fund,	57.42
Oliver Crocker Fund,	4.50
	$11,675.40

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1879.

Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$11,007.57
July 1st.	Six months' interest,	1,500.00
Dec. 31st.	Six months' interest,	1,500.00
		$14,007.57

Bills approved, (for books, periodicals and binding,) viz.:

January 31,	$174.24	
February 28,	146.40	
March 31,	178.64	
May 3,	102.67	
May 31,	243.56	
June 30,	334.97	
July 31,	203.50	
September 5,	158.34	
September 30,	304.47	
October 31,	177.34	
December 1,	242.76	
December 31,	277.67	2,544.56
		$11,463.01

The detailed statement of expenditure from the income of this fund is as follows:

Q. F. Collins,	$41.11
Mercury Publishing Co.,	10.00
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	30.76
Scribner & Welford,	229.81
American Catalogue,	5.00
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	421.64
William A. Emerson,	2.50
S. Hutchinson,	432.80
New England Subscription Agency,	126.92

Library Journal,	5.00
Carl Schoenhof,	53.02
Houghton, Osgood & Co.,	24.50
Eben P. Raymond,	3.00
Edwin Dews,	161.65
J. Munsell,	27.89
J. S. Greene,	6.07
David G. Francis,	82.10
Massachusetts Historical Society,	9.00
Oliver Ditson & Co.,	1.08
Henry C. McCook,	4.00
F. Leypoldt,	3.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	56.70
Essex Institute,	5.50
E. Anthony & Sons,	6.00
J. W. Bouton,	25.40
Boston Society of Natural History,	3.00
A. Welles,	5.00
John Allyn,	314.52
Estes & Lauriat,	33.00
American Journal of Mathematics,	5.07
A. C. Armstrong & Son,	10.00
Charles L. Woodward,	3.60
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia,	5.00
G. W. Cullum,	17.00
U. S. Patent Office,	25.00
George E. Littlefield,	11.50
Harvard College Library,	4.00
Daniel Roberts,	10.00
Charles Scribner's Sons,	48.34
C. F. Alden,	6.00
James H. Hathaway,	82.11
Noyes, Snow & Co.,	26.00
A. H. Roffe & Co.,	148.79
Free Public Library,	12.25
	$2,544.56

GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND.

1879.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$389.17
	One year's interest,	96.00
		$485.17
	John Allyn's bill,	158.44
		$326.73

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1879.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$216.74
	One year's interest,	60.00
		$276.74

JAMES B. CONGDON FUND.

1879.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$57.42
	One year's interest,	30.00
		$87.42

OLIVER CROCKER FUND.

1879.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$4.50
	One year's interest,	60.00
		$64.50

Total unexpended balances in the control of the Board of Trustees:

1880.		
Jan. 1st.	Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	$11,463.01
	George Howland Jr. Fund,	326.73
	Charles W. Morgan Fund,	276.74
	James B. Congdon Fund,	87.42
	Oliver Crocker Fund,	64.50
		$12,218.40

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jan. 1st, 1880.

THE MANUSCRIPT COPY OF WATTS'S HYMNS.

The following description of the work mentioned on page 7th appeared in the New Bedford Mercury.

A CURIOUS BOOK.

Mr. E. N. Leslie, of Skaneateles, New York, who is the owner of "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore," has in his possession a complete verbatim et literatim et punctuatim copy of Watts's Hymns in manuscript, now something more than one hundred and fifty years old. It was copied with a goose quill pen, simply for pastime, by Mr. John Gerrish, in 1727, who at that time was preceptor in a literary institution in Salem, Mass. This book is of the exact size of the original, the leaves measuring 6¼ inches in length by 3¾ inches in width. The space occupied by the writing on each page is 3 by 5¼ inches, and the entire book (exclusive of the covers) is 1¼ inches in thickness. The preface occupies 23 pages, the hymns cover 358 pages, and the "index, or table to find a psalm suited to particular occasions," fills 6 pages. There is also a beautiful pen-printed table of contents of 8 pages. The volume is substantially bound in calf, and shows that the successive generations through whose hands it has passed have handled it with great care, as it is now in nearly as good a state of preservation as it was one hundred and fifty years ago.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

John Gerrish was born in Salem, Mass., June 23d, 1698. Mr. Leslie is the only living descendant of John Gerrish, the copyist.

This notice attracted the attention of Mr. Congdon. He immediately wrote to Mr. Leslie, who is the son of Capt. David Leslie, formerly of New Bedford, asking him to present the book to the library. He found that Mr. Leslie had already offered it to Mr. John Ward Dean for the library of the New England Historic, Genealogical

Society; but Mr. Dean kindly relinquished his claim, and the work was sent to Mr. Congdon and handed by him to the Trustees, together with his extensive correspondence with Mr. Leslie, containing many items of personal and local interest.

We give below a portion of this correspondence, Dr. Bowditch's letter, and the document referred to by Mr. Leslie. Also a few genealogical notes inserted in the volume by Mr. Leslie.

FROM MR. LESLIE TO JAMES B. CONGDON.

SKANEATELES, April 7th, 1879.

James B. Congdon, Esq.:

My Esteemed Friend,—I am just in receipt of your favor of 2d inst. I send you herewith the "old book,"—also send a letter written by Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, to my father, in the year 1808, in reference to the total eclipse of the sun, which took place previous to that year. I had quite a series of letters from him, which I sent to the Salem Institute in Salem. I also send a local document, which may be interesting to the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

With my kind regards and esteem,

Very sincerely yours,

E. NORMAN LESLIE.

FROM JAMES B. CONGDON TO THE TRUSTEES.

NEW BEDFORD, 118 COUNTY STREET,
4th month 30th, 1879.

To the Trustees of the Free Public Library:

My Friends,—I hand you a volume, which, in the correspondence which accompanies this note, is called the "Curious Book." You will see by the letters the character of the book and the name of the generous donor.

It is certainly a wonderful chirographical achievement. It is gratifying to me to have been instrumental in procuring it for the library.

I send the papers and letters, as they are of some interest independent of their connection with the "Curious Book."

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

DR. BOWDITCH'S LETTER.

SALEM, Aug. 13, 1808.

Capt. David Leslie:

Dear Sir,—In my answer to your polite favour of the 18th ult. I forgot to request of you the names of the persons who observed on the N. E. part of Nashewena, and as in all the observations I shall communicate to the Academy I shall endeavor to mention the names of the observers, it will be agreeable to me to procure them.

Since I wrote you I have procured some observations made at Falmouth, in some parts of which the eclipse was not total; from which it would follow that the error of the lunar tables in latitude was only 3 sec. instead of 7 or 8 sec., as appears by the Vermont observations and those you have furnished me. For further information on the subject, I am now endeavoring to procure observations made on the eastern part of the Cape land about Eastham or Chatham, to find nearly that part where the southern part of the shadow quitted our continent. It would be conferring an additional favour if you could assist in this business, and also if you could ascertain whether the eclipse was total on the *most northern point* of the Vineyard. I have written to W. Folger, Esq., on this subject, but am quite uncertain whether he can procure the observations or not.

In return for your civilities, I should be happy in assisting you with any information you may want from this quarter, or in rendering you any service in my power.

Respectfully,

Your humble servant,

NATHL. BOWDITCH,
of Salem, Mass.

COLLECTOR WESTON'S ORDER TO CAPT. LESLIE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW BEDFORD,
January 12th, 1809.

Capt. David Leslie:

You having charge of the sloop Exchange, chartered into the service of the United States, are ordered to embrace the first opportunity and proceed to and lay and cruise in the ports and waters of Westport and Dartmouth, to support and carry into execution the several Acts of the Congress of the United States of America laying an Embargo. When there are no suspicious vessels in those waters, and when you may suspect that there are suspicious vessels in Seconet river or about the adjacent islands, you may visit them, taking special care that you be not absent so far or so long from the above-named ports and waters

as to defeat the object of a special attention to the ports and waters of Dartmouth and Westport. And you are ordered to bring to, board, and examine all vessels that you may suspect to be violating the laws; and you are authorized to bring into this port, for further examination, all vessels that you may find violating the laws of the United States. And you are to have for wages whatever the Secretary of the Treasury may think a just and reasonable compensation; and you are authorized to employ a sufficient number of good men on as reasonable terms as may be, to navigate and work said vessel. You will, in providing and dealing out provisions to the people, as well as in all other matters, observe strict economy, and conduct in such manner that no person shall have right to complain of your treatment; and for your further government in the use of arms you will observe the 102nd section of the collection Act, and the several Embargo laws.

ISAIAH WESTON, Collr.

GERRISH GENEALOGY.

[NOTE.] The notes are from Savage's Gen. Dict. of New England; Hist. Coll. of the Essex Institute, v. 5; Sewall's Diary, in Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 5th s., v. 1; and the correspondence of Mr. Leslie.

(1.) Capt. Wm. Gerrish was a native of Bristol, England. He came to New England in 1640, and settled at Newbury, Mass. He married Joanna Oliver, widow of John Oliver, April 17, 1664.* Her maiden name was Goodale. She died June 18, 1677.† He married, 2d, Ann Sandy, widow of John Sandy, and daughter of Richard Parker of Boston,‡ and moved to Boston in 1678. He was taken sick in the Summer of 1687, and on the 3d of August he was carried from his home in Cornhill in a sedan chair to a boat and taken to Salem, where he died Aug. 9. His friends thought that taking him to Salem by water might help him. He was buried in Capt. Prince's [Price's] tomb.§ He had ten children, all by his first wife,‖ viz.:

1-2. William, born April 1, 1645; died July 16, 1683.¶

*1645. S. †June 14. S.

‡ "Widow, I suppose, of John Manning." Parker's daughter Ann married John Manning, and their daughter Ann married, 1669, John Sands [or Sandys.] S.

§ Thursday, Aug. 11, I ride to Salem with Cousin Savage and Mr. Dering to the funeral of Capt. Gerrish. Major Gedney, Major Brown, Mr. Hawthorn, Weld, Dering and self, bearers. Was laid in Capt. Price's Tomb. Capt. Winthrop, Edward Tyng, Mr. Willard, were by accident there. Mr. Higginson, Willard, Noyes had scarfs, and the bearers. Hardly above two of Newbury there, viz.: Nath. Clark, James Smith. [Sewall's Diary.]

‖ Had Henry by his second wife. S.

¶ Savage makes him the third child, born June 6, 1648; died May 10, 1683.

3. John, born April 12, 1646;* died April 10, 1714.
4. Abigail, born May 10, 1647.
5. Joseph, born March 23, 1650; died Jan. 20, 1720.†
6. Benjamin, born June 13, 1652;‡ died July 2, 1713.§
7. Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1654.‖
8. Moses, born May 9, 1656; died Dec. 4, 1694.
9. Mary, born April 1, 1658.
10. Anna, born Oct. 18, 1660.
11. Judith, born Sept. 10, 1662.

1-6. Benjamin Gerrish was collector of the port of Salem. He married, 1st, Hannah Ruck, and had—
6-12. Benjamin, born Aug. 25, 1677; died an infant.
13. Hannah, born Jan. 24, 1678.
14. Elizabeth, born Jan. 8, 1681.
15. Benjamin, born Jan. 17, 1683; died April 24, 1720.

He married, 2d, Anna Payne, and had—
16. Anna, born Jan. 14, 1689.
17. John, born Dec. 12, 1691; died next day.
18. Mary, born March 6, 1692; died same year.
19. John, born March 7, 1694; died 1695.

He married, 3d, Elizabeth Turner, and had—
20. John, born June 23, 1698.
21. Lydia, born Jan. 22, 1701.¶
22. Eunice, born Aug. 19, 1704.

6-20. John Gerrish married Sarah Coney (*sic*),** and had—
20-23. Mary.
24. Elizabeth.
25. John.

20-25. John Gerrish settled in New Bedford, where he kept a tavern on Water street. He married —— ——, and had—
25-26. John.
27. Benjamin.

* May 12 or 15, 1646. S. † Jan. 6. S. ‡ Jan. 13. S.
§ April 2, S.; April 24, E. Inst. ‖ Sept. 10. S. ¶ June 22, E. Inst.

** "John, born June 23, 1698, married Sarah Cutler, Sept. 11, 1735. He was a schoolmaster in Salem from 1724 to 1748 at a salary of £80 per annum, and he gave such satisfaction that his salary was increased for several of the last years £17 10s. There were then but two schools within the main body of the town; Mr. Nutting taught the other. Master Gerrish was as famous in his day for his penmanship as Master Hacker was half a century ago, and I have some specimens of his writing which do no discredit to his reputation. The house in which he resided was in Church street, and has been known in our day as the Handy House. It has been recently demolished, and the site is covered with the City Stable and Steam Fire Engine House. His children were Mary, born June 19, 1736; Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1737; John, born April 24, 1744. [Died May 20, 1815, in the 75th year of his age. N. B. Mercury.] I know no more of them." Benj. F. Browne in Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., v. 5, p. 28.

28. Sarah.
29. Mary, died in New York, 1839.
30. Susan, born 1780; died Feb. 18, 1845, in New York.

25-28. Sarah Gerrish married John Alexander [and had two children. One died mate of a ship in the East Indies; the other, Charles Gerrish Alexander, was in 1832 a druggist's clerk in New York.]

25-29. Mary Gerrish married Preserved Fish in New Bedford. No children. [Mr. Fish was born in Portsmouth, R. I., July 3, 1766; died in New York, July 23, 1846. In 1815 he formed a business connection in New York with Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford. The firm was Fish & Grinnell. *See* "Sketch of the Life of the late Preserved Fish," in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, vol. 15, p. 582.]

25-30. Susan Gerrish married [1806] Capt. David Leslie. [Of her children, Capt. Henry died in New York, April 19, 1847, aged 40; Albert died in 1832;] Edmund Norman Leslie, born 1817, is the only surviving member of this branch of the family.

[Dated] SKANEATELES, Aug. 17, 1878.

C

GIFTS, 1879.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,		2
American Philosophical Society,	1	1
American Unitarian Association, 52 newspapers,	2	
Anthony, E. and B.,	2	484
Apprentices' Library, New York,		2
Bodley, Rachel L.,		1
Boston Public Library,		4
Bowditch, W. J.,		1
Bradlee, Rev. C. D.,		3
Brookline Public Library,		1
Brownell, T. Frank,		1
Buckminster, Joseph,	1	
Butler Hospital for the Insane,		1
Chicago Public Library,		1
Choate, John C.,		1
Cobden Club,		1
Congdon, Charles, 3 autographs, 7 engravings,	11	4
Congdon, James B.,		3
Connecticut Board of Health,		1
Crunden, Frederick M.,		1
Cushman, Austin S.,		2
Cutter, Abram E.,		1
Davis, Henry V., MS. volume of records,*	1	
Denham, Edward,		3
Dennison, T. R.,		2
Dews, Edwin,		1
Dimmock, G.,		1
Dunbar, George H., 21 newspapers,		38
Durfey, Richard T.,	3	9
Emery, Edwin,		43
Farrington, William H.,		22
Fearing, Andrew C.,	7	
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.,	1	1
Flint, Charles L.,		1

*Record of marriages in Dartmouth, 1781–1836, by Elder Daniel Hix. Copied from the originals, by Thomas M. James.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Foster, W. E.,		1
Franklin Fire Insurance Company,	1	
Friends' Free Reading Room, Germantown,		2
Garfield, J. A.,		1
Greene, Francis B.,	3	472
Harris, W. T.,		1
Hartford Library Association,		3
Harvard University, Cambridge,		7
Haverhill Public Library,		1
Herbert, Charles,		1
Hodges, M. F.,	1	
Howell, Edward,	1	
Howgate, H. W.,		1
Howland, Andrew M.,	8	219
Howland, George, Jr.,		67
Hutchinson, S.,	1	
Keen, Ebenezer S., 2 newspapers.		
Knox, John Jay,		1
Lancaster Library Committee,		1
Lawrence Public Library,		4
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	4	
Lee, Leslie A.,	1	4
Leslie, E. N., MS. volume and 2 documents.		
Library Company, Philadelphia,		2
Lindgreen, Anthony,	1	
Lowell City Library,		1
Lynn Public Library,		1
McCalla & Stavely,		1
McPhail, H. A. C.,	1	1
Massachusetts Documents:		
Public Documents,	5	
Board of Health,	1	
Lunatic Hospital, Worcester,		1
State Library,		1
Memorial Hall Library, Andover,		1
Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,		1
Mercantile Library Association, New York city,		1
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco,		1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,		1
Mercury Publishing Company,		2
Morgan, S. Griffitts,		2
Newton Free Library,		1
Nye, Gideon, Jr.,	1	1
Page, S. W.,		1

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Palmer, *Dr.*,		1
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,		1
Perkins Institution for the Blind,		1
Pickering, Sarah S.,	1	
Pope Manufacturing Company,	1	
Public School Library, Cleveland,		1
Rice, Randall, 3 broadsides.		
Roberts, Rev. O. A.,		1
Rotch, William,		2
Rodman, Edmund,		6
Rodman, Thomas R.,	4	8
Smithsonian Institution,	9	
Sotheran, H.,		1
Springfield City Library,		1
Taber, Charles & Co.,		1
Taunton Public Library,		1
Thomson, John H., 23 newspapers,	3	3
Thomson, Peter G.,	1	
United States Documents:		
Department of Agriculture,	1	
Bureau of Education,	1	
Chief of Engineers,	5	2
Department of the Interior,	1	
Department of State,	1	
Department of the Treasury,	1	
Department of War,	2	
Patent Office,	3	
Wallis, A.,		3
Washburn, W. T.,	2	
Waterhouse, S.,		2
Wheaton, Walter F.,		1
Wilcox, Thomas,	6	
Willcox, David B., 1 MS.		
Willey, H.,	4	3
Wilmington Institute, Del.,		1
Winchester, C. T.,		1
Woodward, Charles L.,		1
Worcester Public Library,		1
Woburn Library Committee,		1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,		1

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,



FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1879.

FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ON

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

1879.

Aldermen.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,
Residence 57 School street.

EBEN C. MILLIKEN,
Residence 437 Purchase street.

Councilmen.

PHILIP D. SLOCUM,
Residence 112 Fifth street.

BENJAMIN F. HATHAWAY, JR.,
Residence 286 County street.

HENRY HOLCOMB,
Residence 69 South Second Street.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.

FREDERICK MACY,

Residence 234 Acushnet avenue.

First Assistant Engineer.

MICHAEL F. KENNEDY,

Residence 139 Acushnet avenue.

Second Assistant Engineer.

NATHAN M. BROWN,

Residence 14 Mill street.

Third Assistant Engineer.

PLINY B. SHERMAN,

Residence 433 Acushnet avenue.

Fourth Assistant Engineer.

AUGUSTUS A. WOOD,

Residence 46 Hill street.

Clerk of Board of Engineers.

LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.

Residence 505 Purchase street.

REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE,
CITY HALL, NEW BEDFORD,
December 31, 1879.

To his Honor the Mayor and the City Council of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinance, I have the honor to report to you the condition of this department at the present time, and the work performed during the year, together with a list of members, with their rank, age, occupation, and residence; location of fire alarm boxes, hydrants and reservoirs; a statement of receipts and expenditures; fires and alarms; losses and insurance; inventory of property belonging to the department; and such suggestions as I think of importance to you, the department, and citizens generally.

It is with pleasure that I have to report another very fortunate year as regards losses by fire, and it is a matter of congratulation that while other cities have suffered so much we have escaped so well. But we have a very combustible city, and our only safety is in keeping this department up to its present standard, to be ready for any emergency; and I am happy to say that the government and citizens have ever been ready and willing to aid me in carrying out whatever improvements I have suggested. And while I would not encourage extravagance in any de-

partment, I think money judiciously expended in this department the best kind of an investment, as it takes many years for any city to recover from the effects of anything like an extensive conflagration.

The discipline of the department was never better. The members have been prompt, have taken an interest in their work, and have done it well. No accident has befallen any member while in the discharge of his duty. Death has taken from our ranks one of our oldest members, Mr. William Clymonts, a member of hook and ladder truck No. 1. He died November 8th, and was buried in the soldiers' lot in the Rural cemetery, his funeral being attended by nearly the whole department. He was a good fireman, and always ready when duty called.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the department consists of one chief and four assistant engineers and clerk, ten men permanently employed, and one hundred and sixteen call members, twenty-two of whom are volunteers and attached to engine Nine at the Head-of-the-River, making a total of one hundred and thirty-two men.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of five steam fire engines (one in reserve and stationed at the Central engine-house,) one hand engine stationed at the Head-of-the-River, five two-wheeled and one four-wheeled horse hose reels (one in reserve,) two hook and ladder trucks (one in reserve and stationed at the coal depot on Elm street,) three sleigh reels, two of which were purchased in January last, and although we have had but little use for them I am satisfied the time will come when they will be very useful. We have been very fortunate for several years in having

very few fires when the snow was deep, but we cannot expect to be always so favored.

The Ryan patent hose reel, purchased fifteen months ago for engine Two, gives good satisfaction, and is a great improvement over the old ones now in use by the other companies, inasmuch as it is a great saving on men, hose, and horseflesh, for when we have a long run the men are fresh and ready for work. I would recommend placing them in each house as soon as practicable.

The steam fire engines are all in good condition, and will need nothing done the coming year unless they meet with accidents. They have all been fitted with valves and hose for thawing hydrants, a matter heretofore little thought of, but nevertheless a wise precaution. The old number Two has been disposed of, and one of Silsby's second size rotary engines purchased to take her place. It is a powerful engine and throws a large quantity of water, and although we have had no use for her, having had no fires in her district since she went into commission, I have no doubt she will give good satisfaction. We have attached to her one of Silsby's patent heaters, which keeps up a little steam all the time. It works well, is run at a very small expense, and gives such good satisfaction that there has been one ordered for engine Five. The reserve engine has been supplied with a relief valve; and one purchased for number Five, which will be attached as soon as she can be taken out of commission. When this is done, all of them will have been supplied. I consider the relief valve the most important improvement for fire service made for a long time, for it not only gives the men at the pipe perfect control of the water, but is a great saving on hose; without it hose are continually bursting, with it such occurrences are rare. The old hand engine at the Head-of-the-River is in good order, but the complaint is that she is too heavy and cumbersome, and the citizens in that

vicinity are asking for something more modern. I am of the opinion that she could be traded for something that would give satisfaction, without any great outlay.

The old supply wagon has been sold, and a new one purchased and placed at the house of engine One. There are now four good wagons and one poor one. The old one I would recommend trading off for a new one, to be placed at the house of engine Four, taking the one now in use by that company (which is too light for a supply wagon) for a telegraph wagon.

There have been purchased six Champion fire extinguishers, five of which were placed at the city almshouse, and one at the house of number Four engine. And I think it would be money well invested to place a few in the public school-houses. The cost is very little, any one can operate them, and they may be the means of saving a large amount of property, as well as the lives and limbs of the scholars. We have carried two of these extinguishers on our truck for two years and a half, and they have saved a large amount of property, having been exclusively used at about one half of the fires, and we no longer have to drench a building with water to extinguish a little fire. There was also purchased one set of spare wheels for the new engine.

HOUSES.

The engine-houses of One and Five are in good order, and will need nothing the coming year except a little touching-up at the Spring house-cleaning, and making an alteration in the stalls of number One. The engine-room of number Four will need a new floor, the present one having become much worn. The Central house is in good order inside, but wants a little carpentering and painting outside. The upper story of engine Five's house has

been remodelled the past year, and a hall built and furnished, and now this company is as well provided for in this respect as any in the department.

HOSE.

There were in the department at the commencement of the year eleven thousand five hundred feet of hose of all descriptions. Condemned during the year, six hundred feet; and there are about one thousand feet that are getting old and hardly reliable for heavy work. As there have been none added, I would recommend the purchase of one thousand or fifteen hundred feet as early in the coming year as convenient.

Description of hose in the department:

6,950 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Son's patent riveted.
1,000 feet 2½ inch Eureka.
2,450 feet 2½ inch Rubber.
500 feet 2 inch Leather.

10,900 feet.

HORSES.

There are seventeen horses in the department, all in good condition except two or three reel horses, which are getting old and will soon be unfit for service, and it will be necessary to replace them the coming year by younger ones. All the steamers have been supplied with new horses within three years, and with the most excellent care they receive they will be likely to last many years.

HARNESSES.

There are nine sets of double and nine single harnesses in the department, all in good condition, and will need nothing more than ordinary repairs.

WATER SUPPLY.

The number of hydrants, January 1st, 1879, was two hundred and sixty-eight; added during the year, fourteen; making a total of two hundred and eighty-two. The number of reservoirs is thirty-seven.

We have had a good supply of water at all fires, but I would again call the attention of the Water Board to the importance of a larger main through William street, the one now there being too small for so combustible a neighborhood in the centre of the city. I would also suggest that if there could be two or three hydrants placed on Acushnet avenue where the conduit crosses, it would be a great protection to the valuable property in that vicinity.

FIRE ALARM.

The fire alarm is in good order, and has worked satisfactorily. Two new boxes have been added during the year, — number 29 at the corner of Arnold and Ash streets, and number 52 at the corner of Acushnet avenue and Rockland street. Considerable work has been done on the line. The kerite wire at all the boxes has been replaced with new, and quite a quantity of compound wire has been condemned, as it was continually giving out.

Ever since the fire alarm has been in operation, the department has been more or less annoyed by false alarms, almost invariably given from the outlying boxes. It having become such a nuisance, with no prospect of detecting the perpetrators, it was deemed advisable to put trap locks on all the boxes to hold the keys. It has worked to a charm, there having been no false alarm since the change. Every key is numbered, and each person holding a key has his name registered against the number of the key he holds. Thus we have the means of knowing

just who gives an alarm. After an alarm we merely have to release the key and return it to the person who gave it. Thus we not only save the useless expense of running the apparatus, but the firemen and citizens know when the alarm strikes it means business.

A bell and striker have been placed in the tower of engine number One's house, which gives good satisfaction, supplying a want long felt in that section of the city.

It will be necessary to extend the wires somewhat the coming year, as the city is growing very fast. It would be a great protection to property in the suburbs to have the wires run so as to keep pace with the growth of the city, or at least have them run as far as the water mains extend.

We have now seventeen miles of wire, six bell strikers, thirty signal boxes, six fifteen-inch engine-house gongs, six seven-inch engine gongs, and two small tappers, operated by a battery of one hundred and forty-two cups.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

This society is in readiness at all times to perform the duty assigned it; and although its duties have been very light the past year, the members have been prompt to respond at all alarms, and have shown by their presence that they take an interest in their work. The only thing wanting to make this society more efficient is a supply of rubber covers for the protection of goods, and I hope this matter will receive due attention the coming year.

FIRES.

The number of fires and alarms during the year was twenty-six. Fires causing the greatest loss were Hiram H. Goff, Jan. 26th; Hersom & Bryant, July 13th; Mosher

& Brownell, July 16th; and the stable of B. G. Wilson, Sept. 12th. The losses during the year were in the aggregate, $9163.16; amount of insurance, $54,950.

FINANCE AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance of appropriation, Jan. 1, 1879,	$4,579.32	
Less unexpended appropriation, March 1, 1879,	45.42	$4,533.90
Annual appropriation, 1879-80,		26,000.00
Received and paid to City Treasurer as follows:		
Sale of old horses, &c.,		58.20
Sale of copper,		67.65
Sale of old hose,		95.02
Sale of old material,		35.22
Sale of manure to city farm,		260.84
		$31,050.83
Transferred to Highway Department, Dec. 1879,		2,000.00
		$29,050.83

MONTHLY AUDITS.

January,	$1,854.79	
February,	2,386.33	
March,	2,509.93	
April,	1,311.14	
May,	1,837.95	
June,	2,155.91	
July,	1,592.22	
August,	4,991.58	
September,	1,704.34	
October,	1,401.27	
November,	1,830.99	
December,	2,559.31	26,135.76
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1880,		$2,915.07

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to return my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor and gentlemen of the City Council, for their interest in this department and for their many acts of kindness towards me; also to the assistant engin-

eers and the officers and members of the department, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed all their duties, hoping that it will be many years before we have any more serious fires than in the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK MACY,
Chief Engineer.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
January 1, 1880.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
January 1, 1880.

Concurred.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Pay-roll Board of Engineers,	$1,011.51
Stationery,	20.51
Incidentals,	98.00
	$1,130.02

STATEMENT No. 2.

EXPENSES OF THE FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	$300.00
Spelter,	37.16
Supplies,	1,243.35
Labor,	125.64
Horse-hire,	21.50
Incidentals,	123.34
	$1,850.99

STATEMENT No. 3.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF EACH COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

	Steamer Onward, No. 1.	Steamer Progress, No. 2.	Steamer Excelsior, No. 3.	Steamer C. Howland, No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hillman, No. 5.	Pioneer Hook & Ladder, No. 1.	Franklin Hose, No. 1.	Hancock Engine, No. 9.	Total.
Company pay-roll,	$591.00	623.00		$613.00	$613.00	$994.70	$405.41	$12.00	$3,852.11
Pay of engineer,	900.00	900.00		900.00	900.00				3,600.00
Pay of hostler,	720.00	720.00		720.00	720.00	720.00			3,600.00
Pay of stoker,	65.00	65.00		65.00	65.00				260.00
Pay of reel-driver,	48.00	720.00		48 00	48.00				864.00
Hay and straw,	280.30	150.14		265.29	245.97	100.09	50.04		1,091.83
Grain,	164.91	90.96		139.99	116.20	60.64	30.33		603.03
Shoeing,	76.23	99.18		44.54	70.92	29.01	13 10		332.98
Harnesses, and repairs,	38.25	67.81		88.03	128.71	31.05	7.85		361.70
Wood and coal,	27.16	36.30		33.79	30.16	36.29	36.29		199.99
Gas,	78.25	52.67		90.50	80.25	52.66	52.67		407.00
Horse-hire,				45.63	3.75				49.38
Incidentals,	47.77	33.98	$5.00	103.14	163.12	1.42	1.42	53.94	409.79
Engine and wagon repairs,	261.00	65.09	25.10	27.14	273.20	63.56	19.00	3.90	737.99
	$3,297.87	$3,624 13	$30.10	$3,184.05	$3,458.28	$2,089.42	$616.11	$69.84	$16,369.80

STATEMENT No. 4.

INCIDENTAL AND SUPPLY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Advertising and printing,	$106.32
Rent,	85.00
Labor,	212.58
Horse-hire,	341.10
Harness repairs,	20.62
Repairing hose,	52.88
Suction hose,	65.54
Sundries,	1,433.19
New sleigh reels,	259.70
Fire extinguishers,	213.75
New horses,	500.00
New steam fire engine,	3,086.32
	$6,377.00

STATEMENT No. 5.

NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY FOR 1879.

Pay-roll,	$100.00
Supplies,	3.37
	$103.37

STATEMENT No. 6.

REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Repairs on Central house,	$41.17
Repairs on Onward, No. 1, house,	15.39
Repairs on C. Howland, No. 4, house,	6.98
Repairs on Z. Hillman, No. 5, house,	241.04
	$304.58

STATEMENT No. 7.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Expenditures for Board of Engineers, as per Statement No. 1,	$1,130.02
Expenditures for fire alarm, as per Statement No. 2,	1,850.99
Running expenses, as per Statement No. 3,	16,369.80
Incidentals and supplies, as per Statement No. 4,	6,377 00
New Bedford Protecting Society, as per Statement No. 5,	103.37
Repairs on buildings, as per Statement No. 6,	304.58
	$26,135.76

FIRE DEPARTMENT ROLL.

ONWARD STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 1.

House on Purchase street, foot of Franklin street. Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 6950 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet of Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service Aug. 26, 1869. Company organized Jan. 1, 1870.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bilge.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Julian A. Sweet,	Foreman.	31	Cor. Franklin and State sts.	Roll Coverer.	7
Apr. 29, 1873.	Allen W. Tinkham,	1st Asst.	25	66 North st.	Carpenter.	8
Nov. 26, 1877.	George F. Brown,	2d Asst.	28	410 Purchase st.	Clerk.	6
Dec. 30, 1871.	E. C. Milliken,	Clerk.	36	437 Purchase st.	Baker.	9
Mar. 27, 1872.	Irving Smith,	Hoseman.	30	72 Kempton st.	Clerk.	16
June 15, 1876.	George A. Tripp,	"	25	63 Foster st.	Carpenter.	17
June 15, 1876.	George H. Price,	"	34	328 Purchase st.	Painter.	13
June 15, 1876.	Henry J. O'Neil,	"	23	536 Purchase st.	Carriage Trimmer.	15
Nov. 27, 1876.	Harris N. Tinkham,	"	23	55 Foster st.	Blacksmith.	12
Dec. 24, 1877.	Hen. F. Hammond,	"	23	66 North st.	Carpenter.	11
Mar. 27, 1878.	William J. Marr,	"	41	180 Pleasant st.	Harness Maker.	14
Dec. 30, 1878.	JamesM.Willis,Jr.,	"	22	86 Walden st.	Machinist.	10
Mar. 27, 1878.	William H. Taber,	Torch Boy.	20	276½ Purchase st.	Dentist.	18
Oct. 7, 1879.	Art. P. Hammond,	"	19	70 North st.	Clerk.	19
Dec. 30, 1871.	George H. Parker,	Engineer.	31	Engine-house.	Engineer.	20
Dec. 30, 1871.	Charles S. Stratton,	Stoker.	30	149 State st.	Machinist.	22
Dec. 30, 1871.	James L. Bryant,	Driver.	42	Engine-house.	Driver.	21
June 1, 1877.	Michael Lee,	Reel Driver	31	65 Merrimac st.	Barber.	23

PROGRESS STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 2.

House corner Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Engine built by the Silsby Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 6800 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put in commission Sept. 4, 1879. Company organized Oct. 27, 1860.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Charles S. Paisler,	Foreman.	37	83 Summer st.	Merchant.	24
Nov. 1, 1862.	John Downey,	1st Asst.	41	77 No. Second st.	Laborer.	25
Jan. 7, 1874.	John H. Dollard,	2d Asst.	26	93 No. Water st.	Marble Worker.	35
Aug. 20, 1874.	James D. Allen,	Clerk.	43	43 High st.	Marble Worker.	27
Jan. 1, 1872.	Edw. C. Spooner,	Hoseman.	43	12 Bush street.	Teamster.	28
Jan. 1, 1872.	James G. Harding,	"	45	99 No. Second st.	Ship Carpenter.	29
July 6, 1874.	EugeneR.Leverett,	"	26	54 No. Second st.	Photographer.	26
Sept. 8, 1874.	Charles F. Dean,	"	24	43 No. Sixth st.	Painter.	32
Nov. 1, 1875.	Allen T. Kendrick,	"	27	79 Arnold st.	Frame Maker	31
July 1, 1876.	Moses Dean,	"	25	202 Purchase st.	Blacksmith.	34
Oct. 7, 1878.	George M. Crapo,	"	29	392 Acushnet av.	Frame Maker	30
June 2, 1879.	Wm. R. Sherman,	"	28	161 William st.	Clerk.	33
	James R. Goddard,	Torch Boy.	21	Cor. Cedar and Morgan sts.	Engineer.	37
Oct. 7, 1878.	Samuel W. Mitchell,	"	20	82 Middle st.	Boat Builder.	36
Apr. 4, 1876.	George B. Russell,	Engineer.	47	110 Middle st.	Engineer.	38
Aug. 20, 1874.	Lemuel W. Hayes,	Stoker.	36	18 Hillman st.	Wood Turner	40
May 1, 1871.	William P. Sowle,	Driver.	47	303 Acushnet av.	Hostler.	39
July 16, 1876.	M. Conway,	Reel Driver	41	8 Walnut st.	"	41

CORNELIUS HOWLAND STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 4.

House corner of Sixth and Bedford streets. Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8350 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service February 1, 1867. Company organized February 1, 1867.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Oct. 31, 1870.	Joseph B. Wing,	Foreman.	31	Cor. North and Second sts.	Glazier.	44
Mar. 26, 1876.	Henry A. Gray,	1st Asst.	29	208 Acushnet av.	Barber.	52
Dec. 10, 1877.	Edgar S. Gilbert,	2d Asst.	32	73 Forest st.	Painter.	48
Oct. 24, 1875.	William A. Gibbs,	Clerk.	29	73 Forest st.	Frame Maker	50
Jan. 29, 1867.	James M. Tripp,	Hoseman.	44	211 Acushnet av.	Carpenter.	46
Oct. 26, 1874.	James A. Murdock,	"	35	Cor. Bedford and Borden sts.	Machinist.	51
Jan. 29, 1867.	Hugh McDonald,	"	35	2 Bethel st.	Blacksmith.	43
Jan. 27, 1873.	John H. Backus,	"	27	Cor. Second and Cannon sts.	"	49
Dec. 6, 1877.	Charles H. Card,	"	31	124 Fourth st.	Painter.	47
Feb. 25, 1878.	Charles S. Wing,	"	25	112 Fourth st.	Grocer.	54
Apr. 29, 1878.	Alonzo V. Jason,	"	24	203 Acushnet av.	Glazier.	45
Nov. 10, 1879.	Benj. F. Hinckley,	"	23	79 County st.	Printer.	53
Jan. 10, 1878.	Chas. E. Lemunyon,	Torch Boy.	20	76 Fifth st.	Painter.	42
May 5, 1879.	William H. Pierce,	"	20	107 County st.	Teamster.	55
Jan. 29, 1867.	Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineer.	40	50 Bedford st.	Machinist.	56
Jan. 29, 1867.	Geo. H. W. Tripp,	Driver.	43	68 Forest st.	Hostler.	57
Nov. 6, 1868.	Chas. W. Borden,	Reel Driver	41	30 Bedford st.	"	59
1879.	Frank T. Wood,	Stoker.	24	106 Fourth st.	Machinist.	58

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 5.

House corner of County and Hillman streets. Engine built by Messrs. Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 7250 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service December 13, 1873. Company organized December 13, 1873.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bldg.
Feb. 10, 1879.	Robert S. Lawton,	Foreman.	35	295 Purchase st.	Grocer.	60
May 1, 1876.	Geo. H. Chadwick,	1st Asst.	45	163 Kempton st.	Painter.	61
Mar. 30, 1874.	Martin J. Murphy,	2d Asst.	28	3 Kempton st.	Plumber.	62
Mar. 30, 1874.	George W. Parker,	Clerk.	28	135 Washington st	Bookkeeper.	68
Aug. 4, 1879.	Orrin M. S. Aiken,	Hoseman.	22	59 Cypress st.	"	63
Dec. 13, 1873.	Joseph Hafford,	"	57	21 Hillman st.	Painter.	64
Dec. 13, 1873.	I. H. Wilcox,	"	44	503 Acushnet av.	"	65
Dec. 13, 1873.	W. T. King,	"	39	63 Cypress st.	"	66
Dec. 13, 1873.	O. Frank Bly,	"	32	89 No. Second st.	Passepartout Maker.	67
Oct. 1, 1879.	David S. R. Durfee,	"	30	43 Smith st.	Blacksmith.	69
Sept. 1, 1875.	Jethro Hillman,	"	41	487 Acushnet av.	Carpenter.	70
Mar. 13, 1879.	Job H. Gifford,	"	43	37 Smith st.	Mason.	71
Aug. 1, 1875.	Frank Wood,	Torch Boy.	20	Thomas st.	Clerk.	72
May 9, 1878.	Geo. A. Howland,	"	22	35 Smith st.	Carpenter.	73
Dec. 13, 1873.	M. Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineer.	36	Engine-house.	Engineer.	74
Jan. 7, 1874.	Benj. F. King, Jr.,	Driver.	39	"	Hostler.	75
July 1, 1876.	Charles L. Davis,	Stoker.	28	76 Chestnut st.	Painter.	76
Jan. 13, 1875.	Reuben Taber,	Reel Driver.	24	14 Spruce st.	Hostler.	77

FRANKLIN HOSE CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Carriage built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; weight of carriage and 900 feet vulcanized rubber hose, 2790 lbs.; put into service January 1, 1872. Company organized December 31, 1871.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Dec. 6, 1873.	David W. Howland,	Foreman.	43	70 Fourth st.	Blacksmith.	82
Oct. 30, 1877.	William K. Wagner,	1st Asst.	23	390 Acushnet av.	Clerk.	85
Dec. 28, 1877.	Daniel H. Burns,	2d Asst.	37	8 Sears court.	Boiler Maker.	79
Jan. 1, 1872.	James S. Hathaway,	Clerk.	49	82 No. Second st.	Shipwright.	81
Oct. 30, 1876.	John F. Snow,	Driver.	27	Hall's court.	Carriage Washer.	80
Jan. 1, 1872.	Clarfus Vansant,	Hoseman.	42	Cor. South Water and School sts.	Blacksmith.	83
Oct. 30, 1877.	Thomas B. Rowe,	"	36	9 So. Second st.	Peddler.	84
Oct. 7, 1879.	Chas. F. Harrison,	"	21	9 Bethel st.	Painter.	78
Sept. 14, 1875.	Wm. H. Drescott,	Torch Boy.	19	8 Sears court.	Clerk.	167

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics' lane. Carriage built by Joseph T. Ryan, of Boston; put into commission August 4, 1877.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bilge
Jan. 31, 1870.	LysanderW.Davis,	Foreman.	49	106 Chestnut st.	Carpenter.	87
Aug. 7, 1863.	Philip M. Tripp,	1st Asst.	42	62 North st.	Teamster.	86
Nov. 27, 1875.	Eben A. Butts,	2d Asst.	42	56 North st.	Ship Carpenter.	92
Mar. 30, 1874.	Charles E. Pierce,	Clerk.	32	27 Elm st.	Printer.	89
Feb. 10, 1879.	Fred. A. Brownell,	Ladderman	22	15 No. Cottage st.		101
Mar. 29, 1869.	James Conway,	"	42	141 Fourth st.	Teamster.	88
Aug. 1, 1879.	Nathl. H. Caswell,	2d Axeman.	32	112 High st.	Blacksmith.	96
Jan. 10, 1874.	James W. Dugan,	Ladderman	26	59 So. Second st.	Teamster.	97
June 9, 1879.	William W.Gifford,	"	21	72 Walden st.	"	91
Nov. 26, 1877.	Squire A. Gifford,	1st Axeman	23	72 Walden st.	"	98
July 28, 1873.	Thos. M. Hallaran,	Ladderman	25	41 North Sixth st.	Carpenter.	100
Nov. 24, 1879.	Chas.M.Hathaway,	"	38	151 No. Second st.	Teamster.	94
Aug. 5, 1865.	Chas. J. Johnson,	"	48	136 Kempton st.	Sparmaker.	102
Nov. 24, 1879.	Ferd. A. Johnson,	"	21	136 Kempton st.	Mechanic.	95
Oct. 26, 1863.	AbramR.Luscomb,	"	41	31 Pleasant st.		90
Feb. 27, 1872.	AndrewV.Landers,	"	41	66 Summer st.	Shoemaker.	103
Sept. 30, 1860.	Thomas T. Manley,	"	57	26 Kempton st.	Painter.	104
Apr. 29, 1878.	John L. Olstein,	"	48	203 Middle st.	Rigger.	99
Nov. 24, 1879.	William P. Taber,	"	21	Cor. Morgan and Cedar sts.	Painter.	93
Jan. 10, 1874.	Charles H. Walker,	"	53	Cor. County and North sts.	Teamster.	105
Jan. 12, 1879.	Samuel H. Slocum,	Torch Boy.	20	25 Griffin st.	Mechanic.	107
Nov. 24, 1879.	Herb.E.Southwick,	"	18	73 Middle st.	"	106
Feb. 1, 1875.	Lewis G. Allen,	Driver.	56	Cor. Foster and Mill sts.	Hostler.	108

HANCOCK ENGINE CO., No. 9.

House located at Acushnet. Engine built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1843. Engine removed to Acushnet, January 18, 1861, and a company was organized to man her at that time. Company reorganized December 14, 1878.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bilge.
Dec. 14, 1878.	George W. Bennett,	Foreman.	32	Belville road.	Blacksmith.	145
"	John A. Russell,	1st Asst.	30	Acushnet ave.	Farmer.	146
"	Alex. O. Pierce,	2d Asst.	43	Mill road.	Painter.	147
"	A. B. Grinnell, Jr.,	Clerk.	40	Tarkiln Hill road.	Grocer.	148
"	John Sylvia,	Suct. Hose.	40	Belville road.	Shoemaker.	149
"	J. H. Lawrence,	"	43	Mill road.	Laborer.	150
"	F. P. Washburn,	Leading Hose.	37	Acushnet ave.	Sawyer.	151
"	James A. Wilbor,	"	34	Belville road.	Peddler.	152
"	Wm. T. Gifford,	"	33	Mill road.	Farmer.	153
"	Jos. W. Spooner,	"	27	"	Peddler.	154
"	Chas. H. Hathaway,	Brakeman.	35	Acushnet ave.	Sawyer.	155
May, 1879,	Frank M. Darling,	"	22	"	Teamster.	156
Dec. 14, 1878.	Geo. W. Randall,	"	43	Main street.	Sawyer.	157
"	L. A. Washburn,	"	42	Acushnet ave.	Peddler.	158
"	Allen Russell, Jr.,	"	23	"	Clerk.	159
"	H. M. Spooner,	"	22	"	Peddler.	160
"	Job T. Haskins,	"	33	Main street.	Laborer.	161
"	James H. Chase,	"	23	Acushnet ave.	"	162
"	Samuel S. Gibson,	"	29	"	Mason.	163
"	George W. Paige,	"	33	Mill road.	Peddler.	164
"	Willard B. Bennett,	"	22	"	Wheelwright.	165
"	Eli W. Reed,	"	41	Acushnet ave.	Teamster.	166
	William Lowrie,	Torch Boy.	17	Mill road.		
	Ed. C. Hathaway,	"	18	Main road.		

NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY.

Francis T. Akin,
Gilbert Allen,
Gideon Allen, Jr.,
Edward H. Allen,
Charles Almy,
William B. Anthony,
Samuel P. Burt,
Charles A. Case,
Samuel H. Cook,
R. C. P. Coggeshall,
Henry C. Denison,
Edward R. Gardner,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr.,
George D. Gifford,
George R. Gray,
Charles A. Gray,
A. W. Hadley,
Jonathan Handy,
Charles M. Haskell,
Charles B. Hillman,
Ezra Holmes,
L. M. Kollock,
G. D. Kingman,
Charles S. Kelley,
Charles H. Lawton,
Edward M. Luce,
Edmund F. Maxfield,
George F. Parlow,
George R. Phillips,
Otis N. Pierce,
Andrew G. Pierce,
William F. Potter,
Charles W. Plummer,
William F. Read,
William A. Robinson, Jr.,
Morgan Rotch,
Gardner T. Sanford,
R. W. Swift,
William T. Smith,
William R. N. Silvester,
Charles M. Taber,
Henry J. Taylor,
Joseph Tillinghast,
Alfred G. Wilbor,
William H. Willis,
Alfred Wilson,
Thomas G. Wing,
Horace Wood,
William O. Woodman.

Fires, Alarms, Losses and Insurance, for 1879.

Jan. 7th, 9 55 P. M. Box 32. False. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by unknown party.

Jan. 26, 8 P. M. Box 7. Fire in dwelling-house corner Pope and State streets, owned and occupied by Hiram H. Goff. Cause, defective chimney. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Bryant. Loss, $2388; insurance, $3600.

Jan. 30, 2 A. M. Box 26. Fire in dwelling-house corner of North Second and High streets, owned by William H. Hubbard, and occupied by Mrs. N. J. Wood as a boarding-house. Cause, defective chimney. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 2; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Sullivan. Hubbard's loss, $330; insurance, $2000. Mrs. Wood's loss, $150.85; insurance, $1000.

Feb. 12, 2 50 A. M. Box 9. Fire in building at head of North Front street, owned by Anthony Johnson of Woonsocket, and occupied by Edward Johnson as a bakery and stable. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Bryant. Loss $300.

Feb. 26, 2 50 A. M. Box 27. Fire in building No. 48 William street, owned by heirs of George Tappan, and occupied by Michael Cairns as a shoemaker's shop. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Stevens. Loss of Tappan estate, $5.20; insurance, $250. Cairns's loss, $160.75; insurance, $400.

March 3, 11 A. M. (Still.) Fire in building corner of Union and Fourth streets, owned by William G. Blackler and others, and occupied by C. D. Milliken as a dry goods store. Cause, defective chimney. Extinguished by men from Central engine-house. Loss $20.

March 6, 10 10 A. M. Box 28. Fire in dwelling-house corner of Clinton and Emerson streets, owned by James Shields, and occupied by himself and William Dewire. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 5; Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by citizen. Loss, $374.50; insurance, $1000.

March 7, 11 30 A. M. Box 18. Fire in dwelling-house No. 57 Hill street, owned by Mrs. Wheaton and occupied by William H. H. Allen. Cause, burning chimney. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 2; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Henry H. Fisher. Loss nothing.

April 2, 10 15 A. M. Box 36. Fire in dwelling-house corner of Second and Walnut streets, owned by William Rafferty and occupied by Michael Dugan. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Ira Chace. Loss, $42; insurance, $1000.

April 17, 10 A. M. Box 14. Fire in woodshed in rear of E. C. Milliken's bakery, corner of Purchase and Pearl streets, owned and occupied by E. C. Milliken. Cause of fire, children playing with matches. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by F. E. Swift. Loss, $25.

April 20, 3 20 A. M. Box 24. Fire in dwelling-house No. 50 Cedar street, owned and occupied by Henry Dunlap. Cause, hot ashes in wooden box. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Skiff. Loss, $112; insurance, $700.

April 30, 6 20 P. M. Box 34. Fire in building No. 22 South Front street, owned and occupied by E. B. & F. Macy as a blacksmith shop. Cause, sparks on roof. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder, No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by citizen. Loss nothing.

April 30, 11 P. M. Box 38. Fire in dwelling-house No. 99 Fourth street, occupied by John A. Conniff. Cause, upsetting of kerosene lamp. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Daniel D. Briggs. Loss, $15.

May 6, 7 30 P. M. Box 28. Fire in building on Court street, owned and occupied by William Dewson & Co. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 5; Hook and Ladder, No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by C. D. Burt. Loss slight.

June 12, 9 30 P. M. Box 35. Fire in stable on Fourth street, owned and occupied by William H. Sherman. Cause, explosion of kerosene lamp. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by citizen. Loss slight.

June 17, 11 A. M. Box 9. Fire in dwelling-house No. 2 Wamsutta street, owned by Mrs. Mary Driscoll, and occupied by herself and James Riley. Cause, sparks from chimney. Companies responding: Engines 1, 2 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by citizen. Loss slight.

June 23, 8 50 P. M. Box 46. Fire in dwelling-house corner of South Water and Coffin streets, owned by Cornelius Sullivan, and occupied by Fannie Marshall. Cause, explosion of kerosene lamp. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Dunham. Loss $10.

July 13, 4 A. M. Box 26. Fire in building corner of Middle and Water streets, owned and occupied by Hersom & Bryant as a soap factory. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 2; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Crafts. Loss, $2977.77; insurance, $11,000.

July 16, 9 5 P. M. Box 46. Fire in building on Leonard's wharf, owned by Greene & Wood, and occupied by Mosher & Brownell as a sash and blind factory. Cause, lightning. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Officer Savage. Loss: Greene & Wood, $300; Mosher & Brownell, $1000.

Aug. 6, 9 40 A. M. Box 26. Fire, tar on Fish Island. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by Mr. Bryant. Loss nothing.

Aug. 17, 7 15 P. M. Box 27. Fire in Robeson Building. Cause, curtain in Carl's restaurant taking fire. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by George B. Russell. Loss, $5.75.

Sept. 12, 5 40 P. M. Box 26. Fire in building south side of Elm street, just below Second, owned by B. G. Wilson, and occupied by him as a stable and by Hathaway & Bowman as a carpenter shop. Cause unknown. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 2; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by T. Hersom. Loss, $700.

Sept. 12, 5 50 P. M. Second alarm from same box. Companies responding: Engines 4 and 5. Alarm given by Edward T. Pierce.

Oct. 2. (Still.) Fire in clothing house of E. Packard, corner of William and North Second streets. Loss, $24.75; insurance, $8000.

Nov. 8. Fire at Head-of-the-River, in dwelling-house of Elisha Haskell. Cause, defective chimney. Company responding: Engine 9. Loss slight.

Nov. 22. (Still.) Freight car, Old Colony railroad. Company responding: Engine No. 1.

Nov. 27, 2 37 P. M. Box 6. Fire in dwelling-house No. 193 State street, owned by Wamsutta Mills Corporation and occupied by John Roach. Cause, overheated wood-box. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 5; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by citizen. Loss trivial.

Dec. 16, 1 50 P. M. Box 18. Fire in dwelling-house No. 38 Mill street, owned by Levi Widdoes and occupied by E. F. A. Brownell. Cause, fire dropped in cloth in closet. Companies responding: Engines 1 and 2; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by H. H. Fisher. Loss trivial.

Dec. 17th. (Still.) Fire in dwelling-house of Susan M. Dunham, corner of South Second and Griffin streets. Loss, $20; insurance, $1000.

Dec. 23, 5 10 P. M. Box 27. Fire in Waite's Building on William street, owned by B. H. Waite, and occupied by John Hopkins and others. Cause, overheated furnace pipe. Companies responding: Engines 2 and 4; Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Franklin Hose. Alarm given by George B. Russell. Loss, $101; insurance, $12,000.

Dec. 26. (Still.) Fire in clothing house of J. & W. R. Wing, No. 111 Union street. Loss, $70; insurance, $11,000.

Dec. 26. (Still.) Fire in dwelling-house of Leander Brownell, No. 104 Maxfield street. Loss, $25.59; insurance, $2000.

Fire Alarm Telegraph, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENT.

FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine-house, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 3. On pole at Lund's Corner, Head-of-the-River.
5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
9. On southwest corner of Acushnet ave. and Wamsutta street.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield st. and Acushnet ave.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house N.W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics' lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
29. On pole corner of Arnold and Ash streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. corner of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast corner of Walnut and South Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house N. W. corner of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manuf. S. E. corner of Acushnet av. and Cannon st.

No. 45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
52. On pole corner of Acushnet avenue and Rockland street.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

LIST OF FIRE ALARM KEYS FOR 1879.

1 Samuel C. Hart.
2 A. C. Tripp.
3 David Moncrief.
4 Engine-house No. 1.
5 George A. Bourne.
6 Andrew M. Swift.
7 Silas D. Dammon.
8 Engine-house No. 5.
9 Gosnold Mills Corporation.
10 Henry H. Fisher's bakery.
11 Lloyd B. Brown.
12 Seth Codding.
13 Thomas Hersom.
14 Engine-house No. 2.
15 County Jail office.
16 James D. Thompson.
17 Tillinghast's restaurant.
18 Wm. H. Sherman's stable.
19 Hart & Akin.
20 Henry Taber.
21 Engine-house No. 4.
22 Thomas B. Tripp.
23 Alexander Barker's oil factory.
24 R. S. Cornell's stable.
25 Geo. Delano & Co's factory.
26 Seth C. Caldwell.
27 David Cook.
28 George L. Dyer.
29 Samuel C. Moore.
30 George Snow.
31 Joshua B. Ashley.
32 James E. Blake.
33 Wm. A. Pease.
34 Edward W. Waite.
35 George Perry.
36 Jireh Swift.
37 J. L. Paddock.
38 Joseph R. Read.
39 E. Anthony & Sons' office.
40 Rev. A. H. Heath.
41 John S. Cook's stable.
42 Mercury Publishing Co's office.
43 Frank C. Bliss.
44 John Clare.
45 Antone L. Sylvia.
46 W. A. Robinson & Co's factory.
47 L. H. Morrill.
48 Wilson & Co.
49 John H. Deane.
50 A. J. M. White.
51 E. Jennings.
52 J. L. Wilber.
53 Lost, Dec., 1872.
54 James A. Wixon.
55 Seth E. Bryant.
56 Chief Engineer's office.
57 Patrick Carney.
58 Henry H. Fisher.
59 Michael F. Kennedy.
60 Lost, 1876.
61 Benj. F. H. Reed.
62 Lost, January, 1874.
63 Horace G. Howland.
64 George H. Clark.
65 N. B. Gas Light Co.
66 Hastings & Co's factory.
67 Edward Kilburn.
68 Nathan M. Brown.
69 John H. Judson.
70 A. A. Wood.
71 Wm. E. Macomber.
72 Frederick Macy.
73 Moses H. Bliss.
74 Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
75 George L. Brownell.
76 James M. Tripp.
77 Potomska Mills Corporation.
78 John Corey.
79 Chief of Police office.
80 Chief of Police office.
81 Henry W. Bumpus.
82 Rufus A. Soule.
83 William H. Sherman.
84 L. D. Adams.
85 Luther M. Dayton.
86 Wamsutta Mills, gate-keeper's lodge.
87 Hiram Kilburn.
88 Samuel H. Pollock.
89 Destroyed.
90 Benjamin Hillman.
91 Henry Stevens.

92 William H. Howland.
93 Andrew J. Skiff.
94 T. Case.
95 R. Moynan.
96 Seth Hinckley.
97 Joseph B. Wing.
98 Chief of Police office.
99 Isaac M. Jones.
100 Lost, May, 1874.
101 Chief of Police office.
102 Chief of Police office.
103 Frederick P. Bliss.
104 James Crafts.
105 D. A. Butler.
106 Peter G. Law.
107 F. Hussey.
108 Thomas W. Comstock.
109 Jacob H. Demby.
110 James A. Mitchell.
111 Chief of Police office.
112 Chief of Police office.
113 Chief of Police office.
114 Lost, Nov., 1875.
115 J. W. Arnett.
116 Chief of Police office.
117 William C. Gifford.
118 W. L. Wade.
119 Timothy Sullivan.
120 Daniel D. Briggs.
121 John Savage.
122 Eben C. Milliken's bakery.
123 Marcus W. Taber.
124 Rodolphus Beetle.
125 Hersom's factory.
126 Henry T. Wood.
127 Lemuel M. Kollock.
128 N. B. & N. Y. Steamship office.
129 A. H. Rhodes.
130 Robert S. Lawton.
131 G. A. Taylor.
132 L. G. Hewins, Jr.
133 Charles S. Paisler.
134 George W. Hillman.
135 Hathaway, Soule & Harrington.
136 Henry Howard.
137 Mount Washington Glass Co.
138 Amanda M. Peirce.
139 Fred. A. Sowle.
140 S. P. Richmond.
141 E. H. Martin.
142 Engineer's office.
143 George A. Cobb.
144 Augustus Harrington.
145 E. C. Taber.
146 George W. Bennett.
147 Engineer's office.
148 Chief of Police office.
149 Chief of Police office.
150 Chief of Police office.
151 Chief of Police office.
152 Chief of Police office.
153 Chief of Police office.
154 Chief of Police office.
155 Chief of Police office.
156 George S. Handy.
157 James Wilson.
158 Francis H. Swift.
159 B. R. Paine.
160 Thomas Donaghy.
161 John Silvia.
162 Engineer's office.
163 Engineer's office.
164 Chief of Police office.
165 Chief of Police office.
166 Chief of Police office.
167 Chief of Police office.
168 W. F. Wheaton.
169 T. B. Rowe.
170 Henry Parsons.

TABLE A.

Number of blows struck on the alarm bells for all purposes, monthly and yearly, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1880.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Monthly Totals.
January,	Alarm not put in until Sept. 25.	179	175	168	177	157	58	40	160	1114
February,		114	165	75	121	355	256	192	137	1415
March,		152	266	107	169	217	114	95	147	1267
April,		179	152	67	133	285	248	141	230	1435
May,		123	143	31	172	80	144	163	77	933
June,		76	69	66	112	180	140	186	165	994
July,		281	105	236	285	371	282	310	127	1997
August,		33	125	92	77	30	268	116	120	861
September,	52	97	39	84	209	100	77	103	120	881
October,	93	168	113	31	101	146	263	84	60	1059
November,	30	157	158	31	115	103	134	326	87	1141
December,	176	138	30	108	148	97	161	216	152	1226
Yearly totals,	351	1697	1540	1096	1819	2121	2145	1972	1582	
			Grand total,							14,323

TABLE B.

Number of alarms, monthly and yearly, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1880.

Chief Engineers.	A. H. Howland, Jr.			Hart.	Bliss.		Macy.			Monthly totals.
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
January,	Alarm not put in until Sept. 25.	3	4	2	3	2	0	0	3	17
February,		2	3	1	2	7	4	4	2	25
March,		3	5	2	3	4	2	1	2	22
April,		4	3	1	3	6	5	3	5	30
May,		2	2	0	4	1	3	3	1	16
June,		1	1	1	2	3	4	3	3	18
July,		7	2	5	6	8	5	6	2	41
August,		0	2	1	1	0	5	2	2	13
September,	1	2	0	1	4	2	1	2	2	15
October,	1	3	2	0	1	2	5	1	0	15
November,	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	6	1	16
December,	4	3	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	19
Yearly totals,	6	33	27	16	31	37	39	33	25	
			Grand total,							247

TABLE C.

Number of alarms from the different boxes each year; also total number from each box from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1880.

Boxes.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Alarms.
3,								0	0	
5,	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	8
6,	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
7,	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	12
8,	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
9,						0	2	0	2	4
14,	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	7
15,	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	5
16,	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
17,	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
18,	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	18
24,	1	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	10
25,	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
26,	0	4	1	0	2	6	7	4	5	29
27,	0	5	6	0	3	4	8	8	3	37
28,	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3
29,									0	
32,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
34,	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	17
35,	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	7
36,	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	8
37,	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
38,	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
39,			0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
45,	0	0	2	0	4	2	2	1	0	11
46,	0	4	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	14
47,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
48,	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	5	0	12
52,									0	
56,			0	1	0	1	2	1	0	5
Yearly totals,	6	33	27	16	31	37	39	33	25	
				Grand total,						247

TABLE D.

Number of alarms on each day of the week, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1880.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Daily totals.
Sunday,		3	4	1	2	1	4	9	3	27
Monday,	1	4	6	1	7	6	3	6	2	36
Tuesday,		2	2	4	5	5	9	4	5	36
Wednesday,		3	3	2	4	5	2	3	7	29
Thursday,	3	11	2	3	6	3	7	3	5	43
Friday,		6	1		4	9	9	3	3	35
Saturday,	2	4	9	5	3	8	5	5		41

TABLE E.

Number of alarms between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for day, and 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. for night, from Sept 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1880.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Totals.
6 A. M. to 6 P. M.,	1	19	15	8	12	18	14	11	11	109 day.
6 P. M. to 6 A. M.,	5	14	12	8	19	19	25	22	14	138 night.

FALSE ALARMS.

Ten false alarms have been given since the telegraph was introduced, as follows:

One from box	24	in	1871.	One from box	8	in	1872.
" "	27		1872.	" "	37		1873.
" "	8		1874.	" "	7		1875.
" "	35		1876.	" "	56		1877.
" "	37		1878.	" "	32		1879.

ALARM BELLS.

Six bells are connected with the alarm telegraph, and used to give alarms of fire.

One on	Allen Street Church,	(composition,)	weight	536	pounds.
"	Trinitarian "	(steel,)	"	2080	"
"	North Christian Church,	(composition,)	"	2300	"
"	New High School,	"	"	4409	"
"	Pleasant Street Church,	"	"	1453	"
"	Engine-house No. 1,	"	"	1456	"

Location of Hydrants.

Acushnet Avenue.

West side, southwest corner of Cedar Grove street. Post.
West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.
West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet.
Southeast corner of Pope street.
Northwest corner of Willis street.
West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.
Northwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of Kempton street.
Northeast corner of Elm street.
Northwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Northwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
West side, head of Howland street.
Southwest corner of Rockland street.
West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

Allen Street.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.
Northwest corner of Ward street.
North side, east of Page street 159 feet.

Arch Street.

Southwest corner of Union street.

Arnold Street.

South side, west of Orchard street 111 feet. Post.
Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

Ash Street.

Northwest corner of Middle street.
Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.
Northwest corner of Arnold street.
Northwest corner of Maple street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.

Ashland Street.

West side, head of Linden street.

Ashley Street.

South side, west from County street 50 feet. Post.

Bedford Street.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.
Southeast corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Orchard street.

Beech Street.

Northwest corner of Kempton street. Post.

Bonney Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

Bridge Street.

North side, 44 feet west from draw.
South side, 11 feet west from draw.

Bush Street.

Southwest corner of First street.

Campbell Street.

South side, east of County street 163 feet.
South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

Cannon Street.

South side, east of Second street 164 feet.

Cedar Street.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.
Southwest corner of Kempton street.
West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.
Southwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

Centre Street.

South side, east of Water street 85 feet.

Chancery Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, north of Arnold street 405 feet. Post.

Cherry Street.

Southeast corner of Seventh street.

Chestnut Street.

Southwest corner of North street.
West side, north of Campbell street 96 feet.

Clark Street.

Southwest corner of State street.

Clinton Street.

South side, east of Orchard street 125 feet.
South side, west of Ash 242½ feet. Post.

Commercial Street.

North side, east of Front street 82 feet. Post.

Cottage Street.

Northwest corner of Allen street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Southwest corner of Arnold street.
Southwest corner of Union street.

County Street.

Northwest corner of Locust street.
Northwest corner of Parker street.
Southwest corner of Smith street.
Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Southwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.
Southwest corner of Morgan street.
Northwest corner of Union street.
West side, head of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Northwest corner of Allen street.
Southwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, head of South street.
Northwest corner of Rockland street.
Southwest corner of Thompson's lane.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.

Court Street.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.
South side, head of Cedar street.
South side, head of Emerson street.
South side, front of the Tannery.

Cove Street.

South side, east of Water street 487 feet.

Crapo Street.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.
West side, south of Rockland street 225 feet.

Cypress Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Dartmouth Street.

East side, southwest of Orchard street 110 feet.
East side, southwest of Hickory street 125 feet.

Durfee Street.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

Elm Street.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.

Emerson Street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

Fifth Street.

Southwest corner of School street. Post.
West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

First Street.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.
West side, south of School street 109 feet.
West side, south of Howland street 185 feet.
West side, south of South street 255 feet.

Forest Street.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

Foster Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of High street.

Fourth Street.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.
Northwest corner of Rockland street.
West side, south of Potomska street 61 feet. Post.

Franklin Street.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

French Avenue.

West side, south of Cove road 14 feet.

Front Street.

West side, south of South street 330 feet. Post.
Northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.
West side, south of Commercial street 86 feet.
Southwest corner of Centre street.
Southwest corner of Hazard's wharf.
West side, south from Washburn street 319 feet.

Grape Street.

South side, west of Lewis 131 feet. Post.
South side, west of Lewis 517½ feet. Post.

Griffin Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Grinnell Street.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.
South side, west from Acushnet avenue 76 feet.

Grove Street.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

Hawthorn Street.

Southeast corner of Page street.

Hazard Street.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

High Street.

South side, east of Acushnet avenue 43 feet.
South side, east of County street 177 feet.

Hillman Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Hill street.

Howland Street.

Northeast corner of Second street.

Irving Court.

North end of court.

Kempton Street.

South side, head of Pleasant street.
South side, head of Hill street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, head of Cypress street. Double.
Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southwest corner of Park street.
Southwest corner of Liberty street.
Southeast corner of Jenney street.
South side, west of Hunter street 50 feet. Post.

Liberty Street.

West side, south of Kempton street 339 feet.

Lincoln Street.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

Linden Street.

South side, west of State street 13½ feet. Post.
South side, west of County street 169 feet. Post.
South side, east of Ashland street 343 feet.

Locust Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Post.

Logan Street.

Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
South side, east of Acushnet avenue 400 feet.
Southwest corner of North Front street.

Maxfield Street.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.
Southeast corner of Spruce street.
Southwest corner of Ash street. Post.

Mechanics' Lane.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

Middle Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.
South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.
Southeast corner of Chancery street.

Mill Street.

South side, west of Hill street 191 feet.
South side, west of Ash street 45 feet.

Morgan Street.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

Mount Pleasant Street.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.
Northwest corner of Durfee street.

Mount Vernon Street.

South side, 359 feet west of Mount Pleasant street.

North Street.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Foster street.

Oak Street.

Southwest corner of Harrison street. Post.

Old Point Road.

West side, east of French avenue 650 feet.

Orchard Street.

West side, head of Bush street.

Park Street.

West side, south of Kempton street 339 feet. Post.
Northwest corner of Court street. Post.

Parker Street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

Penniman Street.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

Pine Street.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

Pleasant Street.

Southwest corner of Market street.
Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Southwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Willis street.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Southwest corner of Linden street.

Pope Street.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

Prospect Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, south of Howland street 157 feet.

Purchase Street.

East side, foot of Clark street.
West side, foot of Logan street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.
Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.

Southwest corner of Mill street.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
West side, north of Mechanics' lane 13 feet. Double.
Northwest corner of Union street.

Ricketson's Court.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

Rivet Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Robeson Street.

Southwest corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Cedar street. Post.

Russell Street.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

Second Street.

Northwest corner of Mill street.
West side, south of Elm street 52 feet. Post.
West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

Seventh Street.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

Sherman Street.

South side, west of County street 314 feet.

Sixth Street.

Southwest corner of William street.
Southwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Wing street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

Smith Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.
Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.
Southeast corner of Emerson street.
South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

South Street.

Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Prospect street.

Spring Street.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.
Southeast corner of Fifth street.

State Street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street.
Southwest corner of Franklin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

Summer Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Willis street.

Sycamore Street.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, west of Ash street 68 feet.

Taber's Wharf.

South side, north of Union street 36 feet.

Thomas Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Tremont Street.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

Union Street.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.
Southeast corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue. Double.
Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

Walden Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Wall Street.

South side, east of Acushnet avenue 165 feet.

Walnut Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.
Southwest corner of Seventh street.

Wamsutta Street.

South side, east of Acushnet avenue 285 feet. Double.

Washburn Street.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
South side, west of North Front street 228 feet.
South side, east of North Front street 312 feet.

Washington Street.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.
South side, west of Orchard street 102 feet.
Southeast corner of Dartmouth street.

Water Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, south of North street 258 feet.
Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.
Southwest corner of Elm street.
West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.
West side, north of School street 22 feet.
Northwest corner of Walnut street.
Northeast corner of City wharf.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.

West side, head of Leonard street. Double.
Northwest corner of Howland street.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
Northwest corner of South street.
West side, north of Potomska street 31 feet.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.
Southwest corner of Blackmer street.
Southwest corner of Delano street.
West side, south of Division street 285 feet.
Southwest corner of Cove street.

William Street.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.
Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

Willis Street.

Southwest corner of State street.
South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

Wing Street.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

Location of Reservoirs.

Durfee street, southeast corner of Shawmut avenue.
Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.
Franklin street, southwest corner of State.
Willis street, northeast corner of State.
Campbell street, west side of Purchase.
Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, southeast corner of Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near northeast corner of Foster.
Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.
Middle street, west of Grammar school.
County street, front of M. E. Church.
North Second Street, northwest corner of William.
City Hall square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, southwest corner of County.
Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.
Acushnet avenue, southwest corner of Spring.
School street, northwest corner of Fourth.
South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Cannon.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.
South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.
Howland street, corner of Acushnet avenue.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Grinnell.
Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.
South First street, southwest corner of South.

Inventory of Property

In Possession of the Fire Department and in Use Jan. 1, 1880.

BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &c.

4 brick engine-houses.
1 wooden engine-house.
5 steam fire engines.
Hand fire engine.
6 horse hose carriages.
3 sleigh hose reels.
2 hand hose carriages.
2 hook and ladder trucks, (one old.)
7950 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.
2450 feet 2½-inch rubber hose.
500 feet 2-inch leather hose.
18 horses.
200 feet hand hose.
9 pairs double harnesses.
8 single harnesses, and 1 lead.
27 horse blankets.
8 horse-brushes.
7 curry-combs.
4 mane-brushes.
5 cards.
9 whips.
5 grain chests.
4 feed troughs.
13 pitchforks.
10 pails.
8 brooms.
2 hoes.
1 rake.
18 shovels.
11 pokers.
14 axes.
3 hatchets.
7 iron bars.
17 halters.
4 sets lead bars.
4 leather buckets.
76 chairs.
3 bureaus.
4 sets hay hooks and blocks.
36 door keys.
13 tables.
6 mirrors.
12 bedsteads.
13 mattresses.
20 pillows.
37 pillow-cases.
44 sheets.
16 blankets.
15 towels.
17 bedquilts.
11 bedspreads.
13 carpets.
6 clocks.
115 tower ropes.
100 feet hose rope.
4 suction hose ropes.
1 spare hook and ladder pole.
167 firemen's badges.
2 powder-house keys, bag, and fuse.
1 rope for fire hooks.
5 dust-pans.
5 dust-brushes.
7 floor-brushes.
7 scrub-brushes.
3 tube-brushes.
4 mops.
3 feather dusters.
3 baskets.
5 wood-saws.
4 saw-horses.
3 grate patterns.
5 step-ladders.

11 settees.
3 American ensigns.
32 lanterns.
10 stoves and pipes.
1 spare engine pole.
1 leather cover for Franklin Hose.
5 coal-hods.
10 brass hydrant connections.
11 iron hydrant wrenches.
23 discharge pipes.
32 discharge nozzles.
40 leading hose wrenches.
28 engine wrenches.
4 jackscrews and bars.
4 work benches.
5 iron vises.
6 oil cans.
11 oil feeders.
4 waste boxes.
6 connections, 2½ to 4½.
1 connection, 2 to 2½.
51 pump leathers, extra.
4 hose troughs.
9 hose brushes.
5 pipes for hand hose.
16 wrench belts.
10 wheel fenders.
1 iron kettle, and 2 tin kettles.
5 copper tanks.
2 watering pots.
10 grain measures.
1½ bars castile soap.
8 chamois skins.
5 lbs. sponges.
5 wagons with poles and shafts.
59 coal baskets.
5 sets blocks and falls.
4 hammers.
5 wagon jacks.
22 ladders, from 10 to 48 ft.—525 ft.
14 fire hooks and pikes.
2 tube scrapers.
8 ropes (Hook and Ladder.)
3 stands.
12 spittoons.
2 wardrobes.
1 window brush.
1 water cooler.
3 soap dishes.
3 mugs.
6 cold chisels.
4 stable gongs.
1 alarm register.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL ON HAND.

2 pitchforks.
11 pillow-cases.
6 oil cans.
1 waste box.
4 pump leathers, extra.
2 wheel fenders.
8 extra wheels for engines.
2 extra wheels for hose reels.
1 gate wrench.
4 taps.
5 spare grates. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.
2 boxes fire extinguisher chemicals
2 fire extinguishers.
1 set horse slings.
1 set sleigh runneas.
6 safety valve springs.
5 new couplings, full set.
5 new couplings, half set.
5 spare globes.
1 draw shaver.
1 jack plane.
1 pair rivet cutters.
1 lot patterns for doors, &c.
5 lbs. rubber packing.
1 water test guage.
2 iron tool boxes.
2 engine heaters.
30 lbs. tallow.
101 lbs. cotton waste.
2 sets flue tools.
4 cords wood.
100 lbs. cordage.
50 lbs. harness soap.
10 valve springs.
1 set badge dies.
2 quires emery paper.
2 glass tubes—water gauge.
100 lbs. rock salt.
1 suction strainer.
1 engine spring, No. 3.
2 engine springs, No. 2.
1 tunnel.
1 two-quart measure.
4 tons of hay.
2½ tons of straw.
30 bushels of grain.
4 P. S. ropes.
2 spare steam gauges.
1 set tube expanders.
1 set repairing tools, and chest.
1 set relief valve connections.
15 lbs. washer leather.

3 boxes disinfectant.
1 sledge hammer.
1 handsaw.
1 washer cutter.
1 bitstock.
1 pair compasses.
5 brass gauge cocks.
12 new copper tubes.
24 copper rings for leading hose.
1 gate for steamer No. 2.
1 lb. hemp packing.
6½ galls. petroleum oil, and can.
5 galls. sperm oil, and can.
4 galls. Downer's polishing oil.
3¼ galls. neatsfoot oil, and can.
12 feet 4½-inch suction, good.
10 sets new hose coupling.
1 spare axle.
1 machine to put couplings on.
3 tons Cannel coal.
12 tons coal for engine houses.
5 pounds rotten stone.
5 spring locks—30 keys.
1 set weighing scales.
3 tube brushes.
6 scrub brushes.
25 pounds common soap.
3 boxes Green Mountain ointment.
150 candles.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
1 book-case.
1 copying press.
1 table.
1 clock.
6 chairs and cushions.
1 swivel chair.
1 marble-top sink.
1 gas drop-light.
14 framed pictures.
1 looking-glass.
1 city map.
6 towels.
1 comb and brush.
1 broom.
1 dustpan and brush.
1 carpet sweeper.
1 small feather duster.
1 stove, with copper pipe.
2 pieces oil-cloth.
1 coal-hod and shovel.
2 foot mats.
2 spittoons.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

30 alarm boxes.
17 miles of line wire.
6 bell-strikers.
6 15-inch gongs.
1 10-inch gong.
5 7-inch gongs.
3 repeaters.
1 switch board.
1 repeater switch.
1 battery rack.
142 cups in battery.
2 hydrometers.
1 rubber syringe.
1 thermometer.
3 tapper gongs.
13 church door keys.
181 alarm box keys.
1 copper hand basin.
1 screw driver.
3 pairs cutting pliers.
2 vises and straps.
2 tool belts.
1 pair pole climbers.
1 gimlet.
1 bit and stock.
2 hammers.
1 monkey wrench.
1 iron bar.
1 extension ladder.
1 set steel letters.
1 small pipe wrench.
5 iron waste pans, } for bell strikers.
5 tin oilers, }
1 tin pail for plaster of Paris.
2 shovels.
1 posthole spoon.
2 paint brushes.
1 life line.
1 soldering kettle.
1 iron melting pot for zinc.
1 iron ladle.
2 iron moulds for zinc.

1 bull's-eye lantern.
16 battery cups, spare.
About 2000 lbs. sulphate of copper.
6 lbs. sulphate of zinc.
246 battery zincs.
40 hangers for zinc.
265 lbs. iron wire.
30 glass insulators.
6 hook insulators.
31 iron brackets.
4 spare poles.
11 alarm box hinges.
1 alarm box magnet.
1 15-inch gong magnet.
6 old leather fire buckets, date 1829.
3 paper alarm registers.
2 Pierce & Griswold's registers.
1 iron tackle block for bell striker.

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the year 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

REPORT.

By direction of the School Committee, I submit to our fellow-citizens the following Report of the

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

I. POPULATION.

The population of the city (census of 1875) is	25,876
School census, May, 1877, (children between 5 and 15 years of age.)	4,208

There were attending the public schools during the last term, of children between 5 and 15 years, 4,067; attending private schools, 185; an aggregate of 4,252, or only 4 more than the number last year. Circumstances show this to be an imperfect and deceptive return. There has been a trifling increase in the High school and the Grammar schools, while the number in the Primary schools has fallen off 163, and in the Country schools 25. The teachers in most of these departments report a diminished attendance because of the prevalence of epidemic diseases and the exclusion from school of children who may have been exposed to contagion. A large number of children can thus be accounted for; while the Cedar Street school makes a return of only 182 scholars, against upwards of 200 enrolled at the same time last year. It is plain that quite a number of little children in that district had gone into permanent winter quarters before the new building was ready for occupancy.

I think that there are at least 200 more children in the city between the ages of 5 and 15 than any existing records show; and as a definite basis of comparison is very desirable, I suggest the importance of taking a census of this class of children next Spring. Provision for such a census should be made in the annual estimates.

II. SCHOOLS.

High,	1
Grammar,	3
Primary,	11
Country,	6
Mill,	1
Farm,	1
Total,	23

III. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Number of buildings owned by the city,	23
Number of buildings hired,	0
Total,	23

It is the first time in many years that the schools of the city have been convened entirely in our own school buildings.

ROOMS USED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

High,	13
Grammar,	33
Primary,	45
Country,	8
Mill,	1
Drawing,	1
Farm,	1
Evening,	4
Total,	106

There are five additional rooms, in different schoolhouses, not now in use.

IV. TEACHERS.

High school,	8
Grammar schools,	32
Primary schools,	45
Mill school,	2
Country schools,	8
Special teachers,	3
Farm school,	1
Evening schools,	7
Total,	106

V. SCHOLARS. (FALL TERM, 1879.)

Whole number of all ages in

	GIRLS.	BOYS.	AGGREGATES.
High school,	131	109	240
Grammar schools,	767	762	1,529
Primary schools,	1,042	1,015	2,057
Country schools,	130	117	247
Mill school,			240
Farm school,			8
Total,			4,321

Deducting the number over fifteen years of age, (246,) there remains 4,067, which is 15 less than the corresponding number last year.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF SCHOOLS.

High school, (increase,)	2	
Grammar schools, (increase,)	11	
Primary schools, (decrease,)		163
Country schools, (decrease,)		25
Mill school, (increase,)	60	
Farm school, (increase,)	8	
	81	188

WHOLE NUMBER IN GRAMMAR, PRIMARY AND COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN DETAIL.

	GIRLS.	BOYS.	AGGREGATES.
Parker street,	254	282	536
Middle street,	240	232	472
Fifth street,	272	248	520
Linden street,	106	122	228

Merrimac street,	154	145	299
Cedar street,	87	90	177
Maxfield street,	97	77	174
Kempton street,	104	84	188
Bush street,	82	87	169
Arnold street,	21	22	43
William street,	75	86	161
Dartmouth street,	73	89	162
Grove,	106	98	204
Acushnet avenue,	137	115	252
Acushnet,	40	42	82
North,	12	13	25
Rockdale,	18	15	33
Plainville,	6	7	13
Cannonville,	39	27	66
Clark's Point,	16	14	30

NUMBER OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

High school,	186
Fifth street,	21
Middle street,	18
Parker street,	15
North,	3
Acushnet,	2
Rockdale,	1
	246

Number under five years of age, none.

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

High school,	232
Mill school,	45
Grammar schools:	
Parker street,	506
Middle street,	445
Fifth street,	487
Total for Grammar schools,	1,438
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	189
Merrimac street,	259
Cedar street,	166
Maxfield street,	153
Kempton street,	162
Bush street,	152

Arnold street,	38
William street,	145
Dartmouth street,	151
Grove,	173
Acushnet avenue,	223
Total for Primary schools,	1,811
Country schools:	
Acushnet,	71
North,	19
Rockdale,	30
Plainville,	11
Cannonville,	64
Clark's Point,	27
Total for Country schools,	222

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

High school,	220
Mill school,	40
Grammar schools:	
Middle street,	435
Fifth street,	467
Parker street,	478
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	170
Merrimac street,	238
Cedar street,	155
Maxfield street,	144
Kempton street,	151
Bush street,	143
Arnold street,	37
William street,	131
Dartmouth street,	140
Grove,	159
Acushnet avenue,	205
Country schools:	
Rockdale,	25
Acushnet,	68
North,	14
Plainville,	8
Cannonville,	58
Clark's Point,	27

Per cent. of attendance:

High school,	95
Grammar schools,	96
Primary schools,	93
Country schools,	80
Average per cent. of attendance in all the schools,	91

REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF ABSENCES AND TARDINESSES (HALF DAYS) DURING THE FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS IN LENGTH, IN THE

	ABSENCES.	TARDINESSES.
High school,	175	158
Grammar schools:		
Fifth street,	3,206	603
Middle street,	1,667	185
Parker street,	3,334	333
Primary schools:		
Linden street,	2,698	549
Merrimac street,	2,771	253
Cedar street, (only part of the school in session.)		
Maxfield street,	1,307	162
Kempton street,	1,504	274
Bush street,	1,335	339
Arnold street,	114	23
William street,	1,779	123
Dartmouth street,	1,333	174
Grove,	1,791	557
Acushnet avenue,	1,915	228
Country schools:		
Acushnet,	595	52
North,	360	11
Rockdale,	359	66
Plainville,		
Cannonville,	1,079	
Clark's Point,		

THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

High school:	
First grade,	39
Second grade,	32

Third grade,	63
Fourth grade,	106
Grammar schools:	
Fifth grade,	227
Sixth grade,	251
Seventh grade,	282
Eighth grade,	348
Ninth grade,	420
Primary schools:	
Tenth grade,	420
Eleventh grade,	552
Twelfth grade,	489
Thirteenth grade,	728

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

The statistics of this table include hire of teachers, fuel, care of school-houses, books furnished by the city and supplies in general, except those from the income of the Howland fund. The basis of computation is the average number belonging to each school.

The cost of maintenance of each scholar in the High school for the year has been	$45.84
Grammar schools:	
Parker street,	18.53
Middle street,	17.07
Fifth street,	17.29
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	11.50
Merrimac street,	16.81
Cedar street,	13.73
Maxfield street,	14.38
Kempton street,	14.40
William street,	14.40
Bush street,	14.45
Arnold street,	14.46
Dartmouth street,	15.00
Grove,	14.03
Acushnet avenue,	13.96

Country schools:

Acushnet,	18.98
North,	29.48
Plainville,	35.45
Rockdale,	27.88
Cannonville,	15.53
Clark's Point,	18.00

The average cost of maintenance of a Grammar scholar has been	$17.63
Of a Primary scholar,	14.28
Of a scholar in a Country school,	24.22

It is proper to say that no just comparisons can be instituted, based on this table, as to the degree of economy exercised in the different schools; the circumstances of the various schools are so different. In some schools, for instance, there is a much larger per cent. of indigent scholars than in others, and those scholars must be supplied with books at the expense of the city. That necessity correspondingly increases the cost per scholar. So also some schools have a much smaller number of scholars to a teacher than others, and this circumstance greatly increases the comparative cost per scholar. Still again the methods of heating some of the school-houses involve a much greater expense for fuel than is the case with others, with similar results as to comparative cost.

I trust and believe that in all the schools, without exception, a spirit of careful economy prevails.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. Harrington, Superintendent.

EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations for the school department for the financial year 1879–80 were: $56,000 for teachers' salaries, $13,000 for incidental expenses, and $900 for adult evening schools; making a total of $69,900, or $5100 less than for the preceding year.

No appropriation was made in 1878 for adult evening schools, while $900 is included in the estimates this year for that purpose, so that the actual reduction in 1879 over 1878 for the school department is $6000, viz., in salaries $2000, and in incidentals $4000.

These appropriations are smaller by several thousand dollars than for a number of years past. There was a resolute purpose on the part of the Board to respond to the intense public demand for a reduction of municipal expenses, by retrenchment in every direction in which it could be accomplished without serious detriment to the schools; and not a dollar was asked for except for positive and evident needs.

That purpose has been rigidly adhered to, and when the annual appointments were made by the Board in June last, the salaries were established upon the basis as recommended by the Committee on Expenditures, to whom the matter of estimates, &c., had previously been referred.

For the reasons before mentioned the sub-committee had given the subject careful consideration, and had so arranged the entire list of salaries as to enable the schools to continue the full year, at the same time not to exceed the appropriation; and thus prevent their suspension, as was the case just prior to the close of the last financial year, the City Council refusing to grant an additional appropriation. The result is that in all probability the appropriation will be sufficient to carry the schools through

the entire 40 weeks. The sum now at the credit of teachers' salaries is $8565.13.

The estimates for incidental expenses were grounded on a similar resolution to reduce the expenditures to the lowest possible point. Only $13,000 was asked for, which sum is from $4000 to $6000 less than has been appropriated each year for the past six years. The balance now at the credit of this department is $235.82, to be increased by receipts from the dog money; an addition of about $700. In making this estimate no allowance was made for any contingency whatever. The committee have, however, been compelled to assume the cost of furnishing the new Cedar Street school-house for occupancy, no provision having been made by the City Council therefor, and also to pay for the charcoal furnished to the schools, which has never before been charged to the school incidentals, therefore was not taken into account. But for these unexpected drafts on our funds the appropriation would have been sufficient to complete the year. This expense amounts to between $1000 and $1100, and there will be a deficit of about that sum.

Concerning this deficit, the expenditure committee have no apology to offer, for when we consider the great reduction in incidentals as compared with past years, as also the increase of school buildings and the consequent increased expenses for janitors, fuel and the like, we do not feel that any one can justly accuse us of extravagance in having exceeded our estimate in this department. Without doubt the City Council, under the circumstances, will readily grant the required amount.

Respectfully submitted.

I. W. Benjamin,
Chairman Committee on Expenditures.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HIGH SCHOOL.

This school has maintained its high standard of scholarship during the past year, and continues to offer to all the youth of our city what may be well termed a liberal education. The number of pupils availing themselves of its privileges, especially in the upper classes, is much too small. When it is remembered that of the large classes which enter the school hardly one-fourth of any class completes the course, it is obvious that our citizens do not appreciate the solid advantages which this institution offers. A better education can be obtained in our High school to-day than was furnished by most of our country colleges twenty-five years ago, so great has been the growth of our free schools in this comparatively brief period. It is a gratifying fact that of the recent graduates of our High school so large a number now adorn the various walks of professional life.

A careful supervision of the school has been exercised by your committee through the past year, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the earnest and abiding interest taken by all its members in its welfare and progress. The rule heretofore adopted for determining the degree of scholarship requisite for pupils to attain, in order to advance with their classes, has been rigidly enforced, and the same high standard of scholarship maintained. Our motto has been, as we hope it may continue to be of those in charge of this school, "vestigia nulla retrorsum."

It has been a matter of deep regret that the school has been temporarily deprived of the almost invaluable services of Miss Mary S. Mendell, to whom, on account of ill health, leave of absence was granted at the commencement of the Fall term. Of this lady it may well be said, her superior scholarship, her fine grace of manner and

liberal culture, constantly exerting a refining influence in moulding the characters of her pupils, have placed her in the foremost rank of teachers whose place cannot be easily supplied. We are therefore especially fortunate in having in the school corps a lady so cultured and capable as Miss Ottiwell, to take her place during her absence.

It is most earnestly hoped that with restored health Miss Mendell may, at the commencement of the new school year, resume her work.

Leave of absence for one year was also granted Mr. W. C. Lawton, the sub-master of the school. His earnest aud faithful service, uniting with the grace of an elegant scholarship a fine adaptability for imparting instruction, deserves the grateful recognition of the committee.

For the High School Committee.

Chs. T. Bonney, Chairman.

REPORT ON THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The past year has been an uneventful one with the Grammar schools. The most noticeable fact in reference to their condition is the same which was equally prominent last year, and was referred to in last year's report, viz., the crowded state of the classes. There were never before so many scholars in attendance on the Grammar schools as now, yet there has been no increase in the number of teachers. The School Committee have usually been satisfied in former years with a complement of from forty to forty-five in each class, as being quite enough to task the power of an average teacher. The classes now average nearly sixty in number. To individualize the instruction is almost wholly out of the question; but I trust that the continued interest and faithful service of the great majority of the teachers have prevented any very serious injury from this cause.

An improved arithmetic has been substituted for the text-book in this branch previously in use, and I look forward with confidence to an improved condition of the schools in this connection. It is very certain that from some cause or other, the results of the instruction in arithmetic have not been what they ought to be. I feel quite sure that this defect has been produced, in good part, by pushing to an injurious extreme the theory that the scholars should be able to solve problems free from dependence on the rules and methods of the text-book. It is to be remembered that the rules and definitions of the text-book were prepared by competent experts after the most careful deliberation, and may be relied on for fitness of method and clearness of statement. To prescribe them as authoritative guides in arithmetical work is far better in all regards than chance directions written on the blackboards. I hope for a reform in this particular.

Without desiring to abridge any reasonable amount of general culture, I suggest that paramount attention should be systematically given to the branches of study required by law. The text-book in grammar should be brought into more systematic use, especially in the upper classes; and I am happy to say that we may soon be able to avail ourselves of a text-book in spelling, made on a new and highly approved plan.

I am happy to believe that caution is exercised in each of the Grammar schools to restrict the use of corporal punishment within the limits prescribed by the School Committee. But I suggest the adoption of a requirement that any cases of misconduct occurring in an assistant's room, so aggravated as to demand this form of discipline, be referred to the principal for its infliction. The exercise of a cool, unprejudiced, dispassionate judgment on the merits of the case will thus be assured, and justice be more likely to be done.

It is left discretionary with the principals of the several schools to hold but one session whenever the weather is so inclement as to make it injudicious to call the scholars together in the afternoon. I am of the opinion that this alternative is too frequently resorted to by the principals of the Grammar schools. It is rarely the case that the weather is too severe or the walking too bad to deter scholars so old as those who are in Grammar schools from attending school, while it is equally certain that as often as only one session is held most of the boys are out in the street at play all the afternoon, exposed to far more injury than if they were in the comfortable school rooms. It would be better never to hold single sessions on stormy days than to have the measure resorted to so frequently as now.

Our gratitude is due to the city government for the re-establishment of the Farm school, so wrongfully broken up in the summer of '78. Truancy and irregularity greatly increased as the natural consequence of this measure, for the power of the Truant Officer was paralyzed. The moment the school was again in operation a reaction occurred, and most of the truants have since been regularly at school.

I am happy to give the masters of the Grammar schools an opportunity to express their personal views respecting their several schools, and append liberal quotations from the reports which they have submitted at my request.

Mr. Mosher says:

By request of the chairman of the Grammar grade, I herewith present my second annual report of the Parker Street Grammar school.

Imprimis, a word in regard to the building and its environments. The roof of the house still leaks around the belfry and at the juncture of the old and new part. A slight outlay now will save in the future, both outside and inside. The cellar is still, in point of health, in an unsafe condition, being in every rain more or less overflowed, and in Spring, for much of the time, in a very bad state. The yard, particu-

larly on the west side, needs grading badly, being almost entirely unfitted for use from the same causes that affect the cellar. Children who cross it go over-shoes in mud, much of which they bring in, in spite of a good use of the mats at the doors, and the heat of the furnace soon reduces it to an impalpable dust. This rising, constantly annoys, if not injures, the lungs. Gates are needed very much to prevent a certain class of persons from continuing to make the enclosure and entrances to the building a nightly rendezvous, a nuisance to the neighborhood, and an expense to the city. As to the interior of the building, so well was it fitted, and so carefully is it now kept, there is little to be desired.

Secondly, the school, as per report, has been as large as during the last year, being, according to the number on the register, the second in size in the county, if not indeed the first; and being more numerously attended by boys. The discipline continues, as during last year, a source of much pleasure, taking but little of the teachers' time, although nearly every room is filled to its utmost capacity, and desirable grading is necessarily prevented.

The few truants in the school since the reestablishment of the Farm school, have either gone to that school or, in view of its standing monitions, have altogether mended their ways.

We have had an unusual number of changes among our corps of teachers, not only such as were previously determined by the Board, but others occurring from unforeseen circumstances. Yet we have been enabled to tide over them all comfortably, and teachers and scholars are now working as harmoniously and successfully as could be expected; all having a just pride in our noble building, so finely adapted to our needs, as well as in our willing and earnest school, which counts *few*, if *any*, undesirable pupils among its numbers.

When a few more needs from the Howland fund are supplied, viz., the companion readers for the eighth and ninth grades, which the Board will soon be requested to supply, as has been done for the other schools of the grade, and a few other books, sure, I do not doubt, to come in due time, we shall be well supplied with present aids to our work.

As far as text-books are concerned, we are very well suited. True, in geography we might better ourselves, and the want of a spelling-book we hope soon to see supplied.

So far as our success and progress are concerned, none better than ourselves are aware how far short of our own ideal we have come, from lack of time, the faulty method of the past by which we were trained, and from many other conspiring circumstances. Yet we doubt if our work is an exception to other human labors, so far as perfection is concerned. And though we study daily over the problems set before us, the best manner and means to be used in the advancement of the rising youth placed under our charge, in all that

goes to make a noble man or woman, yet our ideal ever flits before us in the distance, now half seen, now lost to view, stimulating to greater and more earnest exertions.

I do not deem it best to particularize each branch of study, as I did in the last report. I can only say we have striven, first, to understand the relative merits of each, then to give to it our earnest thought and best efforts. And I have this to add—had the Board bound the teachers with as stringent requirements as they have bound themselves, they could not have labored more determinedly and conscientiously.

Mr. Rodgers says:

A great deal is now said about the inefficiency of our Grammar schools. Particularly is this true concerning the lack of ability on the part of our pupils to apply themselves to close study, either in the committal of lessons or the solving of problems. There may be some show of truth in these assertions, but it is only in a partial sense. No doubt the pupil of to-day is less proficient in certain particulars, as, for instance, in solving abstract problems and the committal to memory of unimportant facts and dates, as compared with those of the good old times. But when it comes to general reasoning, and practical information, our pupils are immeasurably superior.

In combining oral with text-book instruction, the temptation to talk too much is great. No one is better aware of this fact than the teacher. A decided improvemont is taking place in our school in this regard. More time is given to real study, with good results. Oral instruction, as such, is used to put matters of interest and real information plainly before the pupils. Senseless twaddle and story-telling are but little heard.

The present manner of teaching language, which has been carried on for some time, is at length producing gratifying results, notwithstanding the utter lack of proper home influences and surroundings of a large number of our pupils, which renders this most important of all branches a very difficult one to teach. If we look at the results simply as results, they seem small indeed. But remembering how few people understand the language they use, being, as Ruskin says, not one man in fifteen thousand, surely we are not too fast in saying that something definite is accomplished in this direction.

A scholar, in order to read well, must have a broader culture than can be expected of pupils in the Grammar schools. What I mean is, to read intelligently, giving proper inflections. Our results in this branch, from the nature of the case, are, as in teaching language, abstractly almost nothing, but taking into view where and with what we commenced, it is much beyond our expectations. If one who is

intelligent and a good reader, but unacquainted with the labors of a teacher, should visit one of our school rooms and listen to the reading, he would perhaps be greatly disappointed at what he might hear. But let him experience what the teacher has experienced in bringing his class where it is, he would change his criticisms materially. Teachers are perfectly willing to be criticised. A sharp, just criticism is a wonderful help, especially when it comes from one qualified to criticise.

In reference to other branches, my report must be similar to that of last year. The new text-book on arithmetic is a decided improvement over the old one. Better results are looked for in that branch. The text-book on history remains the same, and probably will do so until some genius succeeds in giving us a text-book really adapted to the use of Grammar schools.

The large number of pupils in school who love to read, but whose circumstances are such that they are unable to make proper selections, has suggested the forming of a school library. The idea would be preposterous were we without the Howland fund. Experience has shown that many boys and girls have but little benefit from our public library. The books that are taken from that institution are often the ones they ought not to read. Now if a choice collection could be put into the school to be given out for home reading at the suggestion of the teacher, a want long felt would be supplied. A few volumes each year would soon amount to quite a library.

The general conduct of the school has been excellent. A marked change for the better is going on from year to year. Formerly this school was noted for its roughness. Since the school has been brought under one roof this evil has been largely removed, and now a more agreeable class of boys and girls is not to be found. Quite a number of parents who have had children in the school for a number of years, and who have shown their interest by occasional visits, have personally expressed their gratification at the decided change in this particular.

In this connection it is well to express the satisfaction we feel with the improvements made during the last year. The removal of the unsightly buildings from the yards, and the construction of well ventilated water-closets in the basement has resulted in untold advantage to the school. Another improvement which would add much to the general appearance of the school premises was suggested in a pointed manner by a stranger who, on inquiring the way to this school, was told to proceed up the street he was then on until he came to a large painted brick building, surrounded by the worst looking fence in existence. The stranger afterward remarked that he had no difficulty in finding the school-house. Another improvement greatly needed is the renovation of the rooms. Paint and new wall paper would effect a won-

derful change. Desks which plainly show their great age should be made into new ones by a faithful application of sand paper and varnish.

The small expense of heating the building the past year as compared with former years, when the building was only half warmed, shows the economy of replacing a boiler totally unfit, by one of sufficient capacity to heat the whole building. This saving has been made larger by the care of the trusty janitor.

Mr. Wood reports:

The year 1879 has been one of numerous changes at the Fifth Street Grammar school. The first which I notice was caused by the death of Miss Isabel M. Reid, on the 11th of March, through which event the school lost a teacher of rare ability and efficiency. She possessed the happy faculty of keeping her pupils in constant good humor and vigorous activity. Her room was always as busy as a bee-hive, and as happy as a play-ground. Her own good nature permeated the souls of her scholars and controlled their actions. No serious interruption to school work ever occurred among her pupils. Only the best results would satisfy her, and her scholars, seeing her anxiety and imbibing her spirit, worked with much the same earnestness as she did. The consequence was that as classes they uniformly made commendable progress and did excellent work.

The other changes among the teachers were caused by the tranfer of Miss Mary R. Hinckley to the Middle Street school, and Miss Lucretia N. Smith to the Parker Street school.

In their places, thus vacated by death and transfers, are Misses Carrie E. Brown and Mary A. Kane, transferred from the Middle Street school, and Miss Abby F. Sullivan, transferred from the Parker Street school. These teachers are doing good work, and seem determined to fill their respective places as well as their experienced and faithful predecessors did.

At the commencement of the present school year a new arithmetic was introduced into the ninth grade in place of Eaton's, which had been in use for five years. It is a great improvement on the old book, and it is a misfortune that arrangements were not made to put it into all the grades.

We were very much disappointed a year ago, when the committee considered the matter, that they saw fit to retain Warren's Common School Geography in the schools. This book makes use of the old division of the States into sections, which, though natural enough when the book was made, is now, when the States of the West are becoming thickly settled and important, very unnatural and arbitrary. Again, the matter of its physical geography is treated so minutely by States, instead of by sections, that immature minds are confused in

the multitude of its details, and either an enormous amount of time must be spent with them to give them clear conceptions, or their knowledge of geography be left in a very unsatisfactory state. This book follows Harper's Introductory Geography, whose arrangement of the States in sections is based on the physical features of the country, and time is therefore wasted in learning another, and in this case an inferior arrangement. Time would be saved, and a much clearer knowledge of geography gained, if instead of this book of Warren's we could have Harper's School Geography as a supplement to Harper's Introductory Geography. No one but a teacher in actual service can begin to appreciate the advantages of such a change.

There is another point in the education of our children which has interested me for years. It concerns *reading material* for the home use of our scholars. Many of our scholars are great readers, and devour books by the score every year. If the books they read were judiciously selected, it would be well for them that they like so much to read. But long lists of these books gathered from the scholars show that the greater part of their reading consists of wild, exaggerated, unnatural stories, that develop poor tastes and make them averse to wholesome reading. It is sometimes a question whether the power they acquire to read fluently and intelligently counterbalances the evil influences of the reading matter itself. To develop a proper taste for reading in these scholars, and also to supply those who now have no access to books with suitable reading matter, would it not be well for the School Board, with the aid of those whose opinions they respect, to arrange school libraries in some of the schools? These libraries should consist mainly of books of history and travel written by accomplished authors. Such books, if put into the hands of our children at an early age, would develop in them in a short time a very different taste. The effect would be seen in more elevated views of life, and in better manners, morals, and public sentiment. These libraries could be put into the schools and managed by the teachers, or one library could be established in connection with the Free Public Library. I have no fears that such an arrangement would be a detriment to our schools, but, on the contrary, I should expect from it great assistance in our studies of geography, history and language.

The discipline of the school is, I think, in a very healthy condition. The scholars, in the main, are well disposed, both towards each other and towards their teachers. In these respects there has been a constant improvement among the scholars for the last five years. Though some of the children are still far from what they should be, and none are perfect, we believe there is the best of evidence that our earnest efforts to elevate the characters of the scholars have met with abundant reward.

The several reductions of salary from which our teachers have suf-

fered in the last three years have been the source of grave disappointments and sore trials. If these reductions were necessary, and we assume that they were, at least to satisfy the general clamor for a reduction of public expenses, the teachers are too heroic to complain. But they are glad to see the evidences of improvement in the times, in the voluntary offers of the large corporations of this city and Fall River, and other large manufacturing cities of the State, to pay their employes, after the first of January, 1880, the same rate of wages for their services as they received previous to their last reduction; and it is hoped that the city of New Bedford will not only be able, but disposed, at no distant day, to do as well by its employes.

The pay of teachers should be such, I think, as to meet the demands of an economical living, and make it unnecessary for them to look to other sources and perform other labor to enable them to eke out an existence. Most of our classes are now so large that they make great demands upon the teachers' time and nervous energy, not in the school room alone, but out of it, and they have no time and little physical and mental power to devote to other means of subsistence. Most teachers are thoroughly devoted to their work as instructors, and it is a source of great disappointment to them, and a great misfortune to their schools, when they are obliged to earn a part of their living in other ways. We would ask, not only in the interest of the teachers, but in the interest of the schools as well, that the committee deal with its teachers as honorable, efficient public servants, who will use as much vitality and skill for every dollar they receive as any laborers anywhere.

There are other points I would like to touch upon, but as this report is already so long I will here draw it to a close.

Respectfully submitted.

I. S. Cornish, Chairman.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The great majority of the teachers in our Primary schools are women of superior ability; they are working on the basis of an admirable system, and they have unusual facilities to aid them. Our excellent primary schools are the inevitable result of this combination.

I was about to say that these schools have maintained their well earned reputation. But I withhold the remark; for I fear they have not secured the repute which is their due, even among our own citizens, who should be familiar with them and duly honor them.

It is claimed on behalf of the Quincy schools that, working according to an entirely new philosophy of instruction, they are achieving results far in advance of any heretofore witnessed. The newspapers of Boston have given widespread currency to these claims, indorsing them as valid, and presenting in enthusiastic terms copious details of the principles on which they are grounded. Our local press having copied these details, with notes of admiration, I consider it simply just to state that all the essential features of this new system might have been witnessed in full and successful operation here at home at any time within the last ten years. The only points of difference are those incident to a difference in local circumstances; and I am impelled by a sense of duty, as well as by a feeling of pride, to put aside the restraints of delicacy and speak of our primary schools in the terms of approval which they merit.

The methods of primary instruction which specially distinguish the Quincy schools originated in various quarters, mainly in the chief cities of the West, and are slowly making their way in New England. New Bedford was the first eastern city to test and adopt them. The alphabet method of teaching beginners was discarded in 1866.

Then, one by one the other marked features of the old time schools of this grade (which, arbitrary and distasteful, made the school room a dreaded rather than a happy and attractive place,) were superseded by those on which so great praise has lately been lavished. Since then they have constituted the prescribed rule of instruction.

This is also true, that not one of our primary school methods is pushed to an overshadowing extreme, making the instruction one-sided and disproportioned. On the contrary, the utmost care is exercised to develop all the faculties of the scholars. I have reason to believe that the reverse of this is true of the management of the Quincy schools, and that their extraordinary attainments in reading and writing have been secured by an almost exclusive devotion to exercises in these special branches.

We are willing to forego the renown gained by such a system, preferring the more comprehensive results of our own; and I proudly assert that, making allowances for some adverse circumstances not within the control of our school authorities, some of our primary schools are among the best to be found anywhere.

The most important of these adverse circumstances is this. In the Quincy schools the classes are so small that the pupils perform their blackboard work in little groups of ten or twelve, each group having its separate teacher, whom the children familiarly surround. The teachers are thus enabled to determine the characteristics of each scholar, and to adapt themselves to each individual's need. This constitutes an incalculable advantage.

It is far different with our own schools. Insufficient appropriations have compelled our School Committee to crowd their school rooms so that in the younger grades of our primary schools there is an average of nearly sixty scholars to a teacher. This is deplorable. All efforts of a personal nature, all that close study of and regard for

individual needs,—which is the crowning element of a well conditioned school room, and specially important with young children,—is rendered absolutely impossible. As the scholars are herded indiscriminately in mass, so must they be taught. It is a wonder that so many of our teachers of the twelfth and thirteenth grades do effective work. It is no wonder that some of them, having no special aptitude for their vocation, are overwhelmed by their daily tasks, and accomplish comparatively little.

These facts illustrate in a striking manner the superficial looseness of much which is said in newspapers and elsewhere about public schools. Many of the newspapers which have held up the Quincy schools as models for imitation by other benighted communities, and many of their readers who have made a similar invidious estimate, have no doubt been among the foremost in denouncing the extravagant expense of public schools, and clamoring for its reduction. They have succeeded. They have induced the municipal governments to diminish appropriations. They have forced school committees, as is the case with ourselves, to dismiss teachers and crowd school rooms, until the best class of school work is rendered impossible.

Yet the town of Quincy appropriated last Spring $40,000 for the instruction of about 1800 children. New Bedford appropriated $67,000 for 4200 children. Thus Quincy allowed upwards of $22 for each scholar. New Bedford allowed less than $16 for each scholar. Even with this drawback, some of our schools are among the foremost. But were they among the poorest, it would be unjust that the school authorities here, when the supplies have been reduced to the minimum requisite to keep the school machinery in motion, should be urged to emulate Quincy, where the people are ready to supply ample means to secure the best of schools.

The evils which ensue from this overcrowding of school

rooms are so manifest and injurious, they so neutralize the best efforts of the teachers, that I trust the School Board will strenuously urge the making of provision liberal enough in next year's estimate to admit of a teacher to every 40 scholars in the twelfth and thirteenth grades.

I trust the Primary School Committee also will take firm ground in future appointments of teachers, that inexperienced appointees shall not be allotted, as has been customary, to the youngest grades. The cruel and wasteful notion that anybody can teach little children should be blotted out. The post of honor in a primary school is the chair of the teacher of the thirteenth grade. There we find the most promising field of effort; there occurs the severest draft on ability; there is demand for exceptionally gentle tempers,—for patient, loving voices, that may be firm but never harsh; there are laid the foundations for the superstructure of after years. With so much imperatively demanded, and so much at stake, it is a shame that our little ones should be herded in droves, to be experimented upon by inexperienced appointees. The youngest scholars should not be so sacrificed.

Since my last report, considerable additions have been made to the stock of supplementary reading books in the Primary schools. A large advance has been made towards that desirable consummation, when every class of every grade will have a library of books sufficient, in the language of last year's report, "to enable the teacher to substitute an untried book for a familiar one just as often as the latter has been in hand long enough for its interesting portions to have been read two or three times."

Could our citizens but realize, as I have had occasion to do, with what delight each new book is welcomed, with what avidity its contents are appropriated, and what unexampled impulse has thus been given to the knowledge of reading and the formation of intelligent vocabularies,

they would agree with me that this is one of the truest and noblest applications of the benefits of the Howland fund. Indeed, so constant have been the requests for more and yet more books of the kind, (the teachers, inspired by the cheering results, being as interested and eager as the children,) that one is dismayed to think of the miserable waste of time and mental stagnation of past years. Then, every grade was limited to its one book per annum, whose pages the scholars were condemned to recite in hateful iteration long after every word had been learned by heart; when there could be no more intellectual aliment in the exercise than as though the stomach should be fed on husks. I doubt not that the School Committee, convinced that this supply of books is marked by the highest usefulness, will repeat its grants for the purpose until the libraries shall be complete.

We are heartily grateful to the city government for the enlargement of the Cedar Street school-house. It has been effected on an admirable plan, so that we have now six large, airy rooms, with correspondingly convenient halls and cloak-rooms, instead of the four cramped, unhealthy apartments, and the meagre appurtenances of the old house. The school has been in delighted possession of the building for several weeks, occupying five of the rooms.

It is in place to say in this connection, that the urgent demand of late for increased accommodations in the north, south, and west parts of the city, does not imply in all cases an increase of scholars corresponding to that demand. It indicates in part only a transfer of population from the centre of the city to the extremes, the schools in the centre having thereby gradually diminished in size. Thus in the district allotted to the Kempton Street, William Street, and Bush Street schools, many dwellings have disappeared within the last few years. Some of them were large ten-

ement houses, swarming with children. They have given place to stores and factories, and their occupants have had to find homes elsewhere. The children of the families thus driven out have disappeared from their accustomed school-houses; and we may reasonably anticipate the time, at no distant period, when the school in the William Street building can be discontinued in whole or in part, and the scholars divided between the Kempton Street and Bush Street schools. Meanwhile, the Linden Street, Merrimac Street, Grove, and Acushnet Avenue schools are crowded. The fact of this transfer of many homes from one part of the city to another, has no bearing in offset of this demand for additional accommodations in the localities to which they may have been moved. The schools for primary children, for obvious reasons, must be convenient to their homes. They cannot be expected to travel far to seek them. We cannot force them to accommodate themselves to the positions of the existing school-houses, and an enlightened public opinion will make no such demand.

I had the great pleasure last year to congratulate our citizens on the excellent service rendered to the Primary schools by the ladies on the School Board. I have the additional pleasure this year to express my hearty satisfaction that the voters of the sixth Ward have testified in emphatic terms their appreciation of such efficient service.

For the committee.

George H. Dunbar, Chairman.

REPORT ON THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There has been so little change in the Country schools for the past year that the report of 1878 might be copied verbatim for this year. The number of scholars in the various schools has remained very much the same as last year, except that at Plainville, where at one time the average attendance was reduced so materially that in consequence of this and some sickness, the school was suspended for a few weeks. From inquiry in the neighborhood, I think there are at least eighteen to twenty pupils who ought to be present at the beginning of the next term; and I really hope that there will be interest sufficient to keep all the children of suitable age at school, for their own advantage, and for the encouragement of the teacher and committee.

As was said last year, an additional assistant might be employed to good advantage in the Acushnet school. And speaking of this reminds me to call the attention of the city government to some changes in the school building that are very much needed. This school-house has been built a long time, and except the ordinary repairs, has had almost nothing done to it. As it is now, the winter wind has free access underneath and through the cracks in the floor, consequently keeping the occupants not only very uncomfortable but exposing them to those diseases that our energetic Board of Health are looking after so carefully. I would recommend that a cellar be constructed and the building moved forward a short distance, and new, larger windows be substituted for the present ones, and an upper floor laid in the first story; all of which might be done without very great expense, and to the manifest comfort and convenience of all connected with the school. I know of no teacher in our employ

more deserving in every respect than the principal of this school.

All the Country schools, in my opinion, have been very well taught for the past year, and there has been but little complaint from any quarter, which is very satisfactory when we remember how much trouble we have sometimes had, and that these schools are difficult ones in which to keep competent teachers for any length of time.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON, Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MILL SCHOOL.

The ordinary work has been done in this school, though for the greater part of the year under that most discouraging circumstance, the powerlessness of the truant officer to enforce attendance of the scholars. The usual number —about two hundred—are probably connected with the school, but the number of absentees has been very large. During the month of August the average attendance was only twenty, and the record is but little better for the other Summer months. The average number belonging at one time and attending during the year was 45 and 38 respectively. The last three months, however, have shown a most gratifying addition to these numbers, the average for this time being 58 belonging and 49 attending; and for December, 74 and 64 respectively. The attendance has so regularly increased in the last three months that the committee has considered the advisability of placing another assistant in the school.

Two things have contributed to this marked increase. One is the reestablishment of the Farm school in October last. This has resulted in the most happy effects; as was anticipated by many members of the Board, it has operated more by indirect influence, by the knowledge of the existence of the school, than by the number of arrests

made by the Truant Officer, and the masters say that this good influence extends to other schools which have suffered from aggravated cases of truancy.

The other reason, is the recent visit of an officer of the State police to the Wamsutta and Potomska Mills and peremptorily ordering out all children without cards certifying to ten or twenty weeks' school attendance, who appeared to be of such an age as still to be under the requirement of attending school. Some fifteen to twenty children were sent to the school from the Potomska Mills, a larger number than ever before, and some of whom had not attended school for two or three years.

It is quite possible there are yet others who should be in school, not only in the mills, but employed in various capacities, as cash boys and girls, whose employers are now liable to a fine. Careful periodical examinations should be made by the Truant Officer in the stores of the city and small manufactories, as well as the mills, to see that this law is not so freely disregarded as at present, and this duty should not be left to the State police.

This recent wholesale sending out has again brought up the difficulty of last year, in the parents' declaring against every appearance of the child, in many cases, that he or she was fourteen years of age or over. It is believed that quite a number of certificates have been issued in the hurry and crowd of applicants on several occasions, on representations of this character. Proofs may and must be required to overcome this persistent mendacity of the parents, and it is proposed to cancel some of these certificates where the stated age of the child is widely different from our school records, unless this statement of age is supported by some satisfactory proofs.

The strict enforcement of this law will undoubtedly operate harshly in some families, but no liberty is allowed the committee to discriminate. The inconvenience, or

even some slight possible suffering it may cause some parents, bears no comparison to depriving a child of the small amount of education he may be able to secure in the twenty weeks of school attendance this act requires. No greater or more important duty devolves on the committee than seeing that every means is taken to enforce to the letter, a law which must so seriously affect the future of this large class of citizens.

For the committee.

CHARLES R. PRICE, Chairman.

TRUANT SCHOOL.

In accordance with a vote of the Board, I present a report of the Truant school, which will be brief, as, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of some members of the committee to reestablish it since it was abolished in 1878, the school has been but a short time in session.

By a vote of the Board on the 16th of June last, Miss Carrie B. Macy, daughter of the Superintendent of the Alms-house, was elected teacher of a Truant school, though at that time our city government had made no arrangements for the location or establishment of such school, in conformity to the statute law.

On the 3d of November the City Council, having previously established by a City Ordinance the school at the alms-house, fixed the salary of Miss Macy at $300 per year, said school to commence at the first committal of a truant. At the same time the Secretary of the School Board was instructed to notify the Judge of the District Court and Truant Officer that the Farm school was established, and was to commence on the first commitment.

On the 6th of November the City Council made an appropriation of five hundred dollars, to be used in moving, fitting up, and repairing the old school-house. Since that

time it has been conveyed from its old location, within the inclosure of the alms-house, to an adjacent lot, a short distance to the north, where it now stands, with a spacious yard to the south. The whole is inclosed by a high fence, so that the truants can be kept within bounds, except during the time used in taking their meals.

The first commitment was made on the 11th of November, and at the second commitment, on the 17th of the same month, the school was commenced in the alms-house, where it has been kept without vacation. Up to the present time seven truants have been committed; but one of that number has been discharged, leaving six now in attendance.

The school-house as now located is under repairs, and is expected to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January, 1880. At that time it is intended to move the school from its present location at the alms-house to the house prepared for its reception.

The expenditure for this school will include the teacher's salary of $300 and her board, as it is not expected that this will be borne by the Poor Department, and the amount used for books and stationery. This sum, I learn, has not been provided for by the City Council.

In conclusion, I would add that until the county shall, in accordance with the statute of 1873, establish a Truant school, this one will certainly be of great assistance to our truant officers in compelling a more punctual attendance at the public schools, and there is no reason why it shall not answer the requirements of the law; and further, the interests of humanity and the public good.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SEABURY, Chairman.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

I have the honor to report that the City Council having, at the commencement of the financial year, appropriated the sum of nine hundred dollars for the purpose of conducting Adult Evening Schools, the Committee on Evening Schools arranged for the opening of two schools, one located in the lower rooms of the Mill school building, and the other in the basement rooms of the Acushnet Avenue school. The first session opened on the first Monday evening of October, and the schools have been kept on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week to the present time. The north school has been taught by a principal and two assistants; the south by a principal and three assistants. The whole number of pupils entered at the north school was one hundred and thirteen; average attendance, fifty; number attending whose ages were over twenty-five years of age, twenty; between eighteen and twenty-five, twenty-five; the remaining number were over fourteen years. At the south school more scholars applied for admission than could be accommodated. The average attendance was ninety-five; number over twenty-five years of age, twenty-five; between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, thirty; the remaining number were over fourteen and under eighteen years of age. The occupations represented were mill hands, mechanics, laborers, traders, and house servants.

Several pupils entered the schools without previous preparation, and were enabled to acquire the rudiments of an education which will enable them to read and write, and which, if they continue in attendance during a few Winter sessions, will be of great advantage and benefit to them.

The appropriation is not large enough to continue the schools during the entire Winter, and as a consequence

they will be closed earlier than their friends would desire. Another year we trust the City Council will make a much larger grant of money, and thus enable us to continue their benefits and opportunities over a longer period.

It will be seen that the average attendance at both schools was one hundred and forty-five, and it certainly seems that as so large a number are desirous of spending their evenings in acquiring knowledge and cultivating their minds, although the law does not require the School Committee to provide for them, we should make a generous annual appropriation and give every adult who has been by force of circumstances unable to obtain an education, a grand chance to attend a regular school, where he can have tuition and training from experienced teachers.

The teachers, with a single exception, have had several years' experience, and are all faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. Hayes, Chairman.

DRAWING.

There was a time in the history of this study when the fact that the State demanded instruction in drawing, and therefore it was obligatory upon us, had to be meekly urged as an excuse for the time and money spent in its pursuit. The public bowed to the majesty of the law, but it was submission instead of cheerful obedience, and for a long time the results showed how little heart there was in the work.

Now, instead of wayside sowings, and stony ground, and tears, and storms, the instructor finds the soil well prepared by the primary teachers, and his labors ably

seconded by parents, who are anxious to have this plank in the foundation of their children's education properly secured.

To show that this study has had its share of faithful and profitable attention, we have only to refer to the annual exhibition in Boston, where the entire display from this city received the mark "excellent."

We regard ourselves as fortunate in retaining, from year to year, the same teacher, and believe that the high attainments of our schools, of which we have just cause to be proud, are largely due to the proper execution of the unbroken plans of one skilled teacher.

To prove that we are beginning to gather in the harvest of these years of toil, we have only to visit the workshops, stores and homes of our city, and to observe the multitude of useful and ornamental articles designed and formed by brains and hands which have had no other teaching than that obtained in our public schools.

In relation to the Evening school, we can only repeat what we have before said. The elements of geometry must be taught in the Grammar schools, where the majority of our citizens receive their education, before any skill can be acquired in mechanical drawing. Both Mr. Cumming and Mr. Coggeshall, his able assistant, do all in their power to impart the necessary knowledge, but in the short time allowed for drawing, and with adult minds, it is no light task.

Notwithstanding this school is held in a building some distance from the centre of the city, and out of reach by any public conveyance, yet it has been quite fully attended the present Winter, and your committee feel that great interest is shown in spite of difficulties. We hope, however, that at no distant day some place centrally situated will be found where the school can be permanently lo-

cated, and a room for the exhibition of drawing can be opened to the public.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of Drawing Committee.

B. B. Winslow, Chairman.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FUND.

The committee on the above-named fund have made twenty-five recommendations for expenditure from the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland fund. These recommendations cover the sum of two thousand one hundred forty-five and $\frac{5}{100}$ dollars, viz.:

High school.	Illustrations of History,	$100.00	
	Books,	155.50	
	New apparatus, and repairs of old,	18.50	
	Framing and mounting illustrations,	50.00	$324.00
Parker Street school.	Books,	62.20	
	Metric measures,	9.80	72.00
Middle Street school.	Books,		85.00
Fifth Street School.	Books,	163.00	
	Piano cover,	5.00	168.00
Dartmouth Street school.	Organ stool,		5.00
Cedar Street school.	Organ,		85.00
Mill school.	Books,		38.55
Acushnet Avenue school.	Books,		12.00
Drawing School,			60.00
Primary schools.	Object lessons and materials,	100.00	
	Books,	280.00	380.00
Miscellaneous.	Stationery,	500.00	
	Care of pianos and organs,	115.50	
	Globes,	200.00	
	Binding books,	100.00	915.50
	Total,		$2,145.05

Jan. 1, 1879.	Balance on hand was	$2,112.80	
Jan. and July, 1879.	One year's interest received,	3,000.00	$5,112.80
1879.	Amount expended during the year,	$3,093.01	
Jan. 1, 1880.	Balance on hand,	2,019.79	$5,112.80

The applications for books, etc., by teachers and members of the School Committee have been to the sub-committee, which, without a dissenting voice, has made its recommendations to this Board. At every meeting of the Howland Fund Committee a quorum has been present for the transaction of business.

The value of the Sylvia Ann Howland fund to the schools of the city; the satisfaction it is to teachers; the great benefit it is to pupils; the pleasure it gives to those intrusted with dispensing its bounty, have been reiterated in former reports. Our estimate of its value and blessing is no less. It is certainly a great good, and produces an untold benefit in the schools. Having this annual income of three thousand dollars, and to guard against any chance of favoritism in the bestowal of its benefits, your committee would recommend that some plan be adopted by which the provisions accompanying the gift can be met, and all the schools of the city receive equally of its benefits.

During the past year every request has been granted upon the representations of need on the part of the school and benefit to be derived. Acting upon this principle some schools are liable to get a great deal; others very little, perhaps nothing. The needs of all the schools of the same grade are probably the same. Though some teachers do not apply for the helps within their reach, still the absolute need in their schools may be as great as the needs in other schools where the teachers are earnest in their applications.

A comprehensive plan, embracing the needs of each class of schools and a systematic supply of those needs, would be preferable to the present system. The School Board should be as cognizant of the needs of the schools as any persons can be, and their judgment as to the quality and quantity is final.

Though the present system has not worked positive

harm against any, yet some method of supply which will serve all the schools of each grade with the same appliances and helps is desirable, in order that a complete and equable distribution of the benefits of this fund may be attained.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS, Chairman.

In School Committee,
December 30, 1879.

On motion of Mr. Kempton:

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Committee are hereby presented to Hon. William T. Soule, Chairman, for the faithful and courteous manner in which he has presided over their deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Paul:

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Committee are presented to the Secretary, for the faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, and for the valuable suggestions which he has made.

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Frederick Baylies.
Charles Fremont Davis.
William Logan Rodman Gifford.
William Athearn Holmes.
Simeon Leonard King.
Leland Clifton Peirce.
Clifford Parker Sherman.
Laura Etta Allan.
Emma Beach Allen.
Helen Chatson Allen.
Ollie Augusta Benjamin.
Joan Alden Baker.
Mabel Winslow Cleavland.
Elizabeth Borden Fuller.
Carrie Earle Hatch.
Elizabeth Chace Kelley.
Mary White Leymunion.
Alice Louise McCullough.
Emma Augusta Packard.
Grace Howard Potter.
Edith Etta Russell.
Susan Jane Small.
Mary Elizabeth Sturtevant.
Lucretia Hathaway Taber.
Edith Howland Tucker.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1879.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex-officio.*

ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*

WARD 1—J. Webster, E. W. Stanton, J. H. Cornell.
WARD 2—I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, L. G. Hewins, Jr.
WARD 3—H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin, O. A. Roberts.
WARD 4—G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes.
WARD 5—C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury, F. A. Washburn.
WARD 6—Betsey B. Winslow, Frank Paul, S. H. Pollock.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Chairman, *ex-officio.*
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Bonney, Dunbar, Roberts, Kempton, Cornish, Price, Hough, Washburn.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Cornell, Winslow, Price, Hayes, Paul, Hewins.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Kempton, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Seabury, Washburn.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Hayes, Webster, Hough, Seabury, Pollock.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Webster, Stanton, Cornell, Washburn.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &C.—Bonney, Cornish, Price, Winslow, Stanton, Pollock, Paul, Dunbar.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Bonney, Stanton, Hewins.

ON MUSIC—Hayes, Paul, Taber.

ON DRAWING—Winslow, Benjamin, Hough, Hewins, Pollock.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Kempton, Seabury, Roberts, Cornell, Taber.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Roberts, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Taber.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

MR. OTHEMAN, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1880.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex-officio.*
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*
WARD 1—E. W. Stanton, J. H. Cornell, J. Webster.
WARD 2—C. R. Price, L. G. Hewins, Jr., I. S. Cornish.
WARD 3—I. W. Benjamin, O. A. Roberts, H. A. Kempton.
WARD 4—G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes, W. H. Mathews.
WARD 5—H. W. Seabury, F. A. Washburn, J. Howland, Jr.
WARD 6—Frank Paul, S. H. Pollock, Betsey B. Winslow.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Chairman, *ex-officio.*
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Dunbar, Kempton, Roberts, Cornish, Price, Washburn, Mathews, Stanton.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Cornell, Winslow, Price, Hayes, Paul, Hewins.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Benjamin, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton, Howland.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Kempton, Cornell, Webster.

ON TRUANT SCHOOL—Seabury, Washburn, Price.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Hayes, Webster, Seabury, Pollock, Mathews.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Stanton, Cornell, Washburn, Price, Roberts, Webster, Howland.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &c.—Dunbar, Cornish, Benjamin, Kempton, Seabury, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Pollock, Stanton, Hewins, Howland, Price.

ON MUSIC—Hayes, Paul, Taber.

ON DRAWING—Winslow, Benjamin, Hewins, Pollock, Mathews.

ON EXPENDITURES—Roberts, Kempton, Cornell, Taber, Paul, Mathews, Cornish, Benjamin, Seabury.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Howland, Cornish, Hayes, Taber, Mathews, Washburn, Roberts, Kempton.

ON PAY ROLLS—Dunbar, Winslow, Price.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
HENRY F. HARRINGTON.
Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

MR. OTHEMAN, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8¼ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

BOOKS.

Edwin Dews,	$27.54	
S. Hutchinson,	429.47	
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	192.98	
C. F. Alden,	24.00	
J. L. Shorey,	240.00	
Thompson, Brown & Co.,	189.90	
D. Appleton & Co.,	96.32	
M. W. Tewksbury,	127.92	
Wm. Ware & Co.,	64.80	$1,392.93

STATIONERY.

Potter, Ainsworth & Co.,	$18.72	
E. Dews,	128.40	
S. Hutchinson,	63.40	
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	201.00	
Woolworth & Co.,	112.32	
Gilman & Co.,	31.50	649.88

BINDING.

S. Hutchinson,	$21.75	
E. Dews,	72.79	94.54

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

John Carrol, piano stool,	$3.00	
Geo. Peirce, care and repairs,	115.50	
E. Boden, Jr., organ and stool,	75.00	
J. Hopkins, " "	85.00	278.50

DRAWING DEPARTMENT.

L. Prang & Co., studies,	$86.34	
J. M. Lawton, Jr., materials,	27.87	
B. W. Pierce, "	32.85	
A. J. Cumming, expenses of exhibit,	21.00	
Walton Ricketson, frames for exhibit,	15.55	183.61

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. C. Case, materials for color lessons,	$9.19	
L. B. Ellis, historic illustrations,	148.40	
G. M. Eddy, cloth for pattern cards,	15.75	
M. B. White, salary as principal of Training school,	89.95	
C. E. E. Mosher, metric measures,	9.60	272.89
		$2,777.84

Annual Report

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

For the year 1879.

Superintendent's Report.

To the School Committee of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I think that the schools of our city have arrived at a point in progress which renders it wise and expedient to review their history since they have been under my charge. They have enjoyed for many years the exceptional advantage of opportunity to test by practical experiment, under favorable auspices, the prominent principles and methods which have long occupied and divided the minds of educators. As a result, some methods, recommended by theory, perhaps also by the practical support they have received in other localities, have been proved worthless and been discarded; others have commended themselves more and more the longer they have been subjected to trial and been retained; and fundamental points, whose normal operation is indispensable to the best quality of instruction, have been put to convincing tests. Our thought can finally rest on nothing of vital interest which has escaped attention in this systematic effort "to prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

Our Manual of Instruction was prepared and adopted thirteen years ago. It was the first hand-book of the kind ever brought into use in New England. What was novel in it was partly a compilation from the few manuals previously existing in the West, where the work of education in some localities had taken giant strides beyond the cramping traditions of New England,—and consisted partly of unrealized ideals. The latter portion, of course, was experimental; but the approbation showered upon

the work from every quarter, the republication of it entire by the State Board of Education, and the issue of a large extra edition at the expense of leading friends of public schools for free distribution among teachers, proved that its suggestions and directions were in harmony with the best thought of the time, and might be relied on to aid the progress of true reform.

It is interesting to turn over the pages of that little hand-book and observe that almost every one of the methods of teaching which have lately produced such a flurry in the newspapers over the prodigious and unexampled advances recently made by one of the towns of this State, is there detailed and prescribed for practice in our schools; and to know that they have been the only approved methods in use in our schools ever since!

The second edition of the Manual was issued in 1874. Its main features were preserved intact, being fully approved; but some methods which had been found to be worthless or inexpedient were omitted, and others were essentially modified; while there was still another class which needed a longer trial to prove them. A part of the Manual, therefore, still continued to be only tentative.

But now we think we have passed the stage of experiment, and our Manual needs to be thoroughly recast. We can now lay out a course of study with no uncertainties to perplex us, no false lights to mislead us. We can cherish ideals and put them in practical form without a misgiving, confident that we know how to condition them for satisfactory realization. Both failures and successes in our school ventures have performed the grateful service of rectifying erroneous impressions, chastening exhuberant expectations, defining essential limits, and demonstrating clearly what on the whole it is best to do.

Such questions as these have been answered to our satisfaction by the course of experiment which has been per-

sued: What are the true methods of teaching beginners to read? What are the true methods of giving a knowledge of our mother tongue, so that ample vocabularies for the ordinary uses of life, and the power to speak and write with readiness, ease and correctness, shall be acquired? What are the relative advantages of oral and text-book instruction? Where runs the line of division between what is permanent in existing impediments to the best kind of instruction, and what is, or ought to be, only transient? And finally, as the outcome of all the rest, what are proved to be the legitimate objects and consequently the true functions of elementary schools?

It is in view of this position in reference to both the past and the future that I think a review of the more recent history of our schools will prove both interesting and profitable. And before I enter on that review I take occasion to say, and I do so with inexpressible gratitude and satisfaction, that I have enjoyed throughout the singular advantage of serving a School Committee, year by year, who have believed that a Superintendent can be fully useful only when he is thoroughly independent; when he is free to plan and to execute his plans. Whatever novelties I may have introduced into our school work, or whatever time-honored usages I may have discarded, I have so done with their cooperation or their kindly tolerance. They have virtually written up over the doors of the school rooms, "The end crowns the work." Of course every new departure, at the time of its adoption, was a trusted ideal; and I rejoice to have been able to preserve myself from being so prejudiced and controlled by my preconceptions as to have insisted on the retention of methods which had proved of questionable value; by which I should have forfeited the kind consideration I have enjoyed.

I am now prepared to begin my review. I shall first describe the changes which have been effected from time

to time in the principles and methods of instruction, and afterward consider their results and the impressions they have left on our minds.

It will be more direct and convenient to speak in the first person. But it is to be understood that in every instance my action was taken with the knowledge of those whom it was my duty to consult.

THE FREEDOM OF THE TEACHERS.

I found the schools of New Bedford, when I first took charge of them, to be in excellent condition, according to the prevalent notion of what constituted a good school. Most of the teachers were intelligent and faithful, doing the best possible while conforming to the controlling standard of duty. But that standard was narrow and paralyzing. The public schools of New England, universally, had long been fettered and degraded in abject slavery to the text-books. The teachers were practically only judicial officers, commissioned to set lessons and hear recitations; and to decide through the medium of question and answer how faithful their scholars might have been to memoriter text-book work. This service exhausted the demand upon their powers. To what a humiliating extent this gross misconception of the work of education had obtained possession of the public mind is exemplified by the fact that a system of "pupil teaching," as it is termed in England, where it has long been in vogue,—a system which enables a single teacher to instruct (?) several hundred children by employing a sufficient number of his half-fledged older pupils as assistants—a system adopted and continued in England only as the alternative of better ways which there has been no money to procure,—was actually transplanted to Boston in 1825, and put in operation in several of its public schools under the name of the Lancastrian or Mon-

itorial system. Of course the teaching done by such raw youth could be only of the simplest character. No play of intellect was to be expected. Such teachers cannot travel beyond the covers of the text-book. The English label this slavish text-book routine—*grind;* a very appropriate name; yet the city of Boston was willing to give it place and opportunity, and the conceptions of most New England school authorities and teachers did not reach very far beyond it.

There was something so degrading to the teachers in their occupation as thus confined, there was something also so cramping to the minds of the scholars in view of the actual breadth and demands of their opportunities, something, in fine, so stifling in the intellectual atmosphere of the school rooms under such a regimen, that I could not endure it; and with the support of a sympathizing committee, I resolved to bring about a new order of things.

The first move was to do away with the elaborate machinery of daily markings and per cents, through which education was artificially parcelled off and measured, just as a dry goods dealer sells cloth by the yard or a marketman deals out potatoes by the peck; and the reflex influence of which upon the work of the schools was evidently responsible for a good part of the "smatter, veneering and cram" which so upset the equanimity of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., when the forlorn condition of the Quincy schools suddenly broke upon him a few years ago.

The next move was to reduce the question and answer system of instruction to a minimum, and set the teachers free; free from the shackles of routine; free from the constraints which narrowed and degraded their duty. They were no longer to sit in judgment so much as to *teach*—teach in a true sense; bringing all their manhood or womanhood,—the powers of their minds, the fruits of

their culture, the vitality of their soul life,—to bear upon the progress of their schools. They were to institute their own methods, and hold the statements of the text-books to be only skeletons, which they were to clothe upon and round out into beauty and completeness of form by their own suggestions and illustrations; and thus transform the dull monotony of the old system into vigorous, exhilarating life. The elastic and comprehensive direction they were to follow was simply, to do the best possible for their schools.

What influence this new departure has exerted over the teachers and the schools will be discussed hereafter.

TEACHING BEGINNERS TO READ.

Another early step was to banish the alphabet method of teaching children to read, then in universal use in the primary schools, into an exile which I trust will never end. I call it the alphabet method; but in fact it is no method at all; and I am amazed to hear and read, from time to time, discussions by sensible men, in which it is soberly recognized to be a method, and is brought into comparison with actual methods. It is no method at all; it is simply the word method, with a useless pronouncing of the names of certain letters attached to it. Take, for instance, the senseless word *ab*. It is the first word, I believe, in all old primary reading books. The child is told to speak the name of the letter *a*, then that of the letter *b*, and then to say, *ab*. Now what has this calling the names of the two letters to do with the pronouncing of the word *ab?* Not the slightest. For the sound of the name *a* is not the same as the sound of *a* in the word *ab*, and the open name of *b* bears no resemblance whatever to the almost soundless closing of the lips which makes the utterance of the final letter in *ab*. Neither of its let-

ters guides to the right pronunciation of the word. So with the word *cat*, also well known to the primary reading books. What guidance does the soft sound of the name *c* give to the pronunciation of *cat*, with its hard initial *k* sound? Thus it is perfectly easy to prove that the child learns to call these and other words by imitating the pronunciation of them by the teacher—which is purely the word method—the absurd preliminary of naming their letters serving no purpose at all.

The word and phonic methods, both of them, with the accompaniments of objects, pictures, blackboard exercises, writing, cards, charts, etc., about which so much has lately been said by the newspapers in enthusiastic praise, as though they were the fruit of recent discoveries in the art of teaching, were early substituted for the discarded practice. Full directions for the use of these instrumentalities are contained in the Manual, together with a clear recognition of the approved philosophy on the subject. It is there fully reasoned that there are three stages in the natural order of intellectual development: 1st, through the perceptions; 2d, through the conceptions; 3d, through the reasoning powers; and that the last stage is not reached until the pupil is approaching maturity. The mind of a little child, therefore, should be addressed as far as possible through the perceptions; if a word is to be taught, the object which it represents should be so presented that it will be clearly seen to symbolize an idea. Thus, always, words should be taught through appropriate symbols, as signs of ideas; and each word should be made so familiar by various forms of association with the object it represents, as always to suggest the idea; and, similarly, the idea should always suggest the word.

I will not enter into further detail on a subject which is so well known. Suffice it to say that the practice thus adopted has never been abandoned. The only changes

have been modifications to give it more effect. We have had no mistakes to regret and to rectify. No work throughout our system of schools is more intelligently, happily and successfully accomplished than the first steps in reading in those rooms where the teachers are possessed of the right characteristics for their work.

The normal character of the discipline in a primary school was also early considered and prescribed. The old-time rigidity was forbidden. "No exercise," says the Manual, "should be more than from ten to fifteen minutes long. No child should be kept sitting still with nothing to do. A motherly, patient, cheerful, loving, sympathizing spirit should be the guardian genius of a school of this grade, and thus the school room be made a happy place."

I trust and believe that to the great mass of our primary scholars no places are more attractive than their school rooms.

ORAL TEACHING.

I propose now to group together the various experiments we have made in oral teaching. It is a subject of momentous interest in connection with the education and progress of a child. There is a large class of the friends of our public schools who have faith in this method as the only one worthy the name of teaching; and certain it is that it occupies a very prominent position among the instrumentalities of culture. Perhaps the enthusiasm manifested by some of its advocates is the result of a reaction from the chilling limitations of slavery to text-books, and displays more earnestness than discrimination; perhaps their sense of the essential elements of good teaching which a teacher disregards in an exclusive devotion to text-books, has led them to undervalue the excellent ser-

vice which text-books really perform. But it is certain that they have a noble cause. They plant themselves on a principle of indispensable worth. In fact it seems to me that there is no marked problem in educational affairs so pressing for a solution as that of the relations of oral to text-book instruction. Our experiments in this connection, therefore, have been of exceeding value in furnishing trustworthy data for that solution.

Object Lessons.—The first mode in which oral instruction was introduced was in the form of object lessons in the primary schools. We tried these lessons for years, pure and simple, following the lead of Sheldon and Calkins in their elaborate models for this kind of teaching. We finally abandoned it; partly because it demands consummate ability combined with the highest culture in a teacher, to conduct such lessons to advantage—a combination which the average primary school teacher does not possess; and partly because the method is unphilosophical. For, as Emerson says, "Science is false when it is unphilosophical. It assumes to explain a reptile or a mollusk and isolates it; which is hunting for life in graveyards. Reptile or mollusk, or man or angel, only exists in system—in relation. The metaphysician, the poet, only sees each animal form as an inevitable step in the path of the creating mind."

These lessons were continued for some time after doubts had been suggested of their legitimacy, because it seemed to me that the philosophical argument had no bearing in reference to little children. I reasoned that while teaching, as a science, uses objects only to illustrate principles, and therefore it is improper to make them specifically the subjects of instruction, with little children it is otherwise. To them material things are at first only so many "objects," and nothing more. They have no relations.

They are independent things, to be looked at, handled, and closely inspected without, and, if attainable, within; with an intense, but in a philosophical point of view, an aimless curiosity. I argued, therefore, that in prescribing object lessons for our primary schools we were following the ordering of nature and helping the children to acquire intelligence in the very wisest way.

But one thing was certain, that,—let the cause be what it might,—most of the object lessons were distressing failures. They were nothing but starveling pretences of instruction. I began to feel, moreover, that it was not well to prosecute a course of action, however valid it might be at the moment, which must have a tendency to induce an unphilosophical and unprofitable way of observing and estimating the objects of sense in after life. There was no good purpose to be served, therefore, by the retention of object lessons. Calkins and Sheldon were laid away on the shelf as unworthy guides, and the lessons were stopped.

Objective Lessons. — We have had a higher and better class of oral lessons in the primary schools, on the elements of natural history and botany, taking care to maintain them at a level with the intelligence of little children. We have had similar lessons on color and form.

These lessons are legitimate, and, while abstractly sound, they lead to a loving intercourse with nature; they train the observing faculties and the external senses; and they help to a knowledge of language and healthfully enlarge the vocabularies of the scholars. I lament that there is not time at command for all the opportunities in this direction which we are eager to afford! I would that there were forty-eight hours in every school day, and a hundred per cent. more vitality and power of endurance

in the already overworked teachers! As it is, in order to give place to the specific exercises in language, in which we have ever increasing faith as the solid foundation of everything worth the name of education, we have had to discontinue a portion of our schedule of objective work. The lessons on form and color we retain.

Oral Teaching in the Grammar Schools.—Meanwhile, I happened to be summoned before the Committee on Education of the Legislature, Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, a veteran school committee man, in the chair. Among the topics on which he questioned me was this now under consideration—the relative value of oral and text-book instruction. "Do you advocate the use of text-books?" he asked. "Yes," I replied, "under proper limitations." "But you believe that their use might be profitably diminished?" "Yes, most certainly I do," said I. "To the vanishing point—to the vanishing point —is it not so?" he ejaculated, in his intensely earnest way. I could not say yes to that; but I afterwards reflected that here was a man of eminent ability, superior common sense and long and intimate intercourse with schools, who was in favor of abandoning the use of text-books altogether. His convictions were certainly deserving of respect and of experiment. I called to mind, moreover, the many essays I had seen from time to time, in books and periodicals, which threw contempt on all text-book instruction. I thought of the conversational exercises I had seen accounts of, carried on between teachers and pupils, and held up as models for imitation in place of set lessons to be learned out of books; and moreover I was aware that oral lessons formed a systematic part of the courses of study in many cities, as to which any task work whatever was expressly forbidden. I was also very anxious to introduce into the grammar school

curriculum some kind of illustrated exercises which should supply needed links of connection between the school room book work and the materials and processes which enter into the occupations of the busy world without, and to give the pupils also some little specific knowledge of those forces of nature which underlie all human energies.

So I determined to institute a course of instruction in the simpler applications of science and art. The lessons were to be exclusively oral, for two reasons: one, that the value of oral instruction might be fairly tested; the other, because there was already a brooding discontent in the public mind at the multiplication of studies, and if the slightest task work had been imposed in connection with this new venture, that cry would have received a fresh impulse. The lessons were to occupy from one to two hours a week. So the experiment began.

It was well conducted. Most of the teachers who had charge of it were among the very best, and what is more, most of them were delighted with the novel prospect and took to the exercise lovingly. All went on delightfully for a time. The lessons were arranged methodically under scientific heads, the teachers prepared themselves to present them in simplified intelligible forms, the illustrations were interesting and multiplied, and a good work seemed to be going on. There were inspiring life and character in the exercises, in vivid contrast with former ways. The teachers were giving forth freely from their stores of information, and drawing out ardent questionings from the excited minds of the scholars. But after a few weeks had passed by I began to find the blackboards in many of the rooms half covered over with statements of principles, definitions, technical terms, and matters of fact in connection with the subject in hand, which the scholars were industriously copying into blank books. "What does this mean?" I inquired, when I first noticed the innova-

tion; "what are these scholars about?" "We have been compelled to this," was the answer, "in order to secure anything worth the name of knowledge. When we came to test the value of our oral instruction by examinations we were utterly disheartened by the result. We obtained only a hodge podge of mistakes and inaccuracies. We have come to the conclusion that oral instruction, pure and simple, will not answer for children of this age. They must have whatever it is important for them to remember correctly, placed in black and white before them, so as to be made the subject of positive and methodical study." "So you have set them to making textbooks for themselves," said I; "Very well, you may be right in your conclusions; but certainly the clear type of a printed page would be preferable to the irregular forms of the scholars' own pen and ink turkey tracks."

The teachers were right. Our experiment had developed one truth, viz., that average scholars in elementary schools, immature as they are, are not fit subjects for oral instruction except to a limited extent. They must have whatever it is important for them to remember accurately, placed before them in legible statements, so that they can make it the subject of thorough and methodical study. In no other way can they fasten them permanently in memory. And who will not predicate of such intellectual acquirements as range within the province of elementary instruction, that one indispensable constituent of their value is accuracy? What is the worth of the knowledge which is to serve as the groundwork of all subsequent attainments, if it be only a confused jumble of defective memories? As James T. Fields has lately said, "There was never such a call for first rate educated men as now. A pretty good scholar is like a pretty good egg—nobody wants it. Imperfection in anything is never in demand; the world wants accuracy or nothing." Yes, I respond;

and it is impossible for the most effective oral instruction, pure and simple,—instruction under the lead of even masterly capacity and aptitudes,—to leave accurate impressions on quite youthful minds.

The experiment, in a strict sense, had proved a lamentable failure. Perhaps that was a foregone conclusion which we should have appreciated. Ardent friends of oral instruction tell us that they have never advocated the prosecution of the method pure and simple. I think that I understand them. I think that I penetrate into the philosophy of the subject as it lies in their minds, and grasp the mighty distinction between knowledge crammed into the passive mind out of books, and knowledge eagerly sought for under the stimulus of excited mental curiosity. I shall try to do justice to the subject before I close this report, but it is very certain that there is a vast amount of oral instruction, pure and simple, going on in various schools here and there; that is, such instruction, in connection with which no notes or transcripts to secure accuracy of memory are required. Our experiment will deter us from any such waste of time and opportunity.

What is to be thought of such answers as these, selected from a distressing collection of the kind and illustrating the muddled confusion which is the product of oral instruction?

Question.—What are the tropics, and what determines their position?

Answer.—The tropics are the space between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn, and their position is determined by their boundaries.

Question.—Are the degrees of latitude and longitude of equal length the earth over?

Answer.—They are not all of equal length. Yet I should think they ought to be, else how can you tell distances?

Second answer.—The degrees of latitude are the same everywhere, but the degrees of longitude grow shorter as you approach the poles; because the earth is flattened at the poles and there is less room there.

I would rather have the intelligent statements of a text-book, even though memorized without the slightest conception of their meaning, than such balderdash as that. For at some period in after years the text-book statements may unfold their meaning. These answers have no meaning at all.

And, as has already been said, if such deplorable results are avoided by the provision that all important particulars made orally at the first are to be written out so as to be studied and committed to memory, script text-books to that extent have simply been substituted for printed ones.

Many of our teachers have been accustomed to require written papers, from time to time, which were to be reproductions of matter read in class or narrated by the teacher. The chief purpose of the exercise has been to test the degree of intelligent attention and appreciation, and strengthen the memory; and it has been painful to notice the facility with which a large per cent. of the scholars would be sure to record what was of little or no importance, provided it was specially interesting, and overlook that which was of permanent concern. I was thus led to reflect how untrustworthy oral instruction would be, unless it were carefully guarded, as the medium of *historic* knowledge. For it is a sterling truth, although seldom appreciated, that it is well nigh as important for a pupil, out of the mass of matter presented to his mind in the course of his education, to know what to forget as well as what to remember. As I remarked in a former Report, what a child is interested in he will remember; but it is of prime importance that he should be interested

in what will be worth remembering; and ten to one the portion of a narrative that will inhere in his memory will be some incident which, while it is picturesque and striking, is utterly inconsequential and worthless as a matter of history. Is a battle described, and it happens to be mentioned that in the thickest of the fight a ball whizzed along and took off the tail of the horse of the commander? The boys will remember and recite all about the horse and his tail, but of the occasions and the issues of the battle, the only points of permanent value, they may remember nothing at all. Is it narrated that a patriot orator addressed an assembly of his countrymen in a fearful crisis, and his masterly eloquence fired all hearts and saved his country? And is it incidentally described that in the very midst of his harangue, in his impassioned gesticulation, he knocked off his wig? Every second boy and girl will rehearse correctly the incident of the wig, but will be oblivious as to the substance and influence of the speech. There are few children who, after reading the life of Franklin, will not remember to tell you that once upon a time he flew a kite in a thunder storm. But a good part of them will have taken no note whatever of the connection of that kite with electricity.

This is one reason why dependence on the free and easy way of teaching history, putting in the flesh and blood of the real story, and trusting to a child's interest to subsidize his memory, will not do without some radical modification, if one would have those positive and accurate results which alone deserve the name of knowledge.

Our oral experiment, as I have said, had degenerated into quasi text-book work. Yet although it had taught us the necessity of dependence, to some extent, on the text-book, it had developed at the same time those admirable characteristics of oral instruction which set the latter in sharp favorable contrast with the lifeless rigidity

of the exclusive text-book method, and excite the fond enthusiasm of its advocates. To say nothing of direct intellectual results,—in every room in which it was intelligently and earnestly carried on, a higher tone and character pervaded its exercises than had ever been exhibited in any connection before; mental curiosity and a spirit of original investigation were excited; special capacities were developed, and minds brought to the front in one or another relation, which had been droning along in listless torpor in the rear. The contrast between such rooms and the rooms of those teachers who, from distaste or inability, had performed their share in this experiment in a heartless, perfunctory manner, was so striking as to induce the fervid resolution that whatever our oral attempt might lead us to concede to the text-books, the priceless benefits it had conferred in other respects should in some manner be preserved to the schools and made conspicuous features of all their work.

Because of these benefits, the oral exercises were continued for a long time after their defects had been developed, even with the cumbrous accompaniment of blank-book transcripts; for they were too useful, on the highest plane of instruction, to be lightly discarded. They were at length suspended, in deference to the complaint that the course of study was already too onerous before the introduction of this new element; and that to pile up a stock of ologies and osophies on such an overload was scarcely to be endured. I must confess that we had made a mistake in our method. We had been too ambitious. We had paraded the names of the sciences in connection with these oral exercises—Botany, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy—which produced evil effects in two ways: first, it unnecessarily made scholars and parents uneasy under a sense of too much to do; and again, it led the teachers to feel that their management of the

exercises must to some extent justify this scientific pretension. They therefore attempted too much,—they paid too much attention to principles, definitions and terminology, and so far they were defeating the aim and misusing the time. They should have limited themselves,—their schools being only elementary schools,—to the simple every-day applications of the sciences they took up, and paid comparatively slight attention to their abstract philosophy. The motive for the introduction of this range of exercises was simply to excite interest in the common phenomena which present themselves to the observation of boys and girls at every turn, and impart some little knowledge of the laws which govern them. These errors in practice sprung from the error of method.

I hope at some future period to find the way clear to a restoration of this admirable class of exercises, under such wise regulation that right views of it may take the place of unfounded prejudices, and the continuance of an important agency cease to be perilled by misconceptions of its character and worth.

Lectures.—We tried oral objective teaching in the High school and the upper classes in the Grammar schools, in 1873, by means of lectures; and that attempt so opened our eyes to vital realities in the condition of the youthful mind and to existing defects in school methods, that it is worth my while to present the subject in full detail.

Prof. Tenney, of Williams College, was engaged to give a series of lectures to the grades I have named, on the subject of geology. It was stipulated that they should be amply illustrated, and the lecturer was entreated to bear constantly in mind the youth of his audiences and adapt his phraseology accordingly, so as to be perfectly understood. We required the scholars to take notes at each lecture, and on the subsequent morning abstracts

were written out from these notes, under the eyes of the teachers. Great results were anticipated from this experiment by some of the School Committee, and I watched its progress with peculiar interest. Alas for our confident expectations! The character of a majority of these abstracts struck us with dismay. The mistakes they embodied were often ludicrous in the extreme,—there was such a misunderstanding of terms, such misconstructions of meaning, such ungraceful blundering forms of expression, and such a torturing of words and thought in many ways. It was a humiliating result, and there has not been the whisper of a desire to repeat the experiment.

It was not for me to rest satisfied with this result, and to regard the failure as a finality. I studied the defective papers; I compared them one with another; I analyzed the various defects; and was not long in coming to the conclusion that the secret of the most conspicuous and prevalent among them was simply ignorance of language,—a draft on poverty-stricken resources which could not be honored. Many of the words which the lecturer used, rightfully supposing them to be coins of intellectual exchange among such youth, proved to be uncurrent and unknown. He might almost as well have been talking in Hebrew or Choctaw.

What was to come of it? What lesson were the school authorities taught? Our elementary classes had been well instructed, according to the recognized standards of elementary work. They had passed along through all the grades to their present advanced standing, after systematic attention to a carefully considered course of study. Yet the most of them could not understand a scientific lecture,—although its phraseology, as was supposed, had been levelled down to their apprehension,—so as to write out a creditable abstract, and give evidence that they had derived any accurate and available knowledge. A snap judgment

would have drawn conclusions prejudicial to the whole public school system. It would have argued that if this was the outcome of such a vast outlay as the public schools are costing, the whole organism had better be abandoned and some more profitable means substituted through which to educate our youth. But a true judgment simply said, There must have been false methods in vogue in the elementary schools, and unreasonable expectations cherished in regard to the results of those methods. Yes, and a single critical advance beyond that judgment revealed the defects it shadowed forth. There had been a fatal dependence on the power of ordinary text-book work in general, to create vocabularies, and of the study of grammar in particular to teach the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly. It was brought painfully home to us that the old-fashioned routine of lesson learning and lesson reciting could not be trusted to impart a knowledge of language; and that in thousands of schools, therefore, all over the land, as well as our own, an insane process of memorizing words, without a conception of their significance, must have been going on for years. These three fundamental truths stood forth in conspicuous characters as the issue of this experiment: *One*, the mind can only be induced to take possession of words and add them to its available furniture when it has definite and familiar associations with them as symbols of ideas; *a second*, the ordinary course of studies customary in grammar schools cannot be trusted to furnish the scholars with available vocabularies,—there must be a specific course of training in language; *the third*, in judging of the condition and possibilities of elementary schools, the line of division must be carefully drawn between what is permanent in the impediments to progress, and what is, or ought to be, only transient.

What course of action we took to remove the ignorance

of language which had so pained and enlightened us, and with what effect, will be detailed in connection with my remarks on the study of language.

Before I leave the subject, I will present some illustrations to prove in a still more emphatic manner how defective oral instruction is likely to be unless it is prepared for by a course of instruction in language. The "London Board Schools" include a large number of children of the illiterate classes, and English illiteracy is of a very degraded type. The vocabularies of such children must necessarily be extremely limited, and they can possess very little capacity to receive with intelligent appreciation addresses couched in the phraseology of the better classes or in that of books in general; yet a large part of their teaching is purely oral, and the blunders they make, while intensely ridiculous, are only what might be expected. The only wonder is that the sensible persons who constitute the London Board should be willing to perpetuate the consummate foolishness of such teaching and such results. They seem to be obfuscated by the idea which has clouded the apprehension of many a cultured brain, that words can originate as well as symbolize ideas.

The illustrations I give are from an authentic account republished in the Journal of Education, of a written examination of one of the schools in question, in geography and Bible history. Revelations of the same astonishing character have been made in previous years.

"Where is Turkey?"

"Turkey is the cappittal of Norfolk."

"Where is Turin?"

"Tureen is the cappittal of Chiner; the peepul there lives on burd's nests and has long tails."

"Where is Gibralter?"

"Gibberralter is the principal town in Rooshia."

"What do you know of the patriarch Abraham?"

"He was the father of Lot, and 'ad tew wifes—wun was called Hishmale and t'uther Haygur. He kept wun at home and he turned the t'other into the desert, when she became a pillow of salt in the day time and a pillow of fire at nite."

"What do you know of Joseph?"

"He wore a coat of many garments. He were chief butler for Faro, and told his dreams. He married Potiffer's dorter, and he led the Gypshuns out of bondage to Kana in Gallilee, and then fell on his sword and died, in the site of the promiss land."

"Give the names of the books of the Old Testament?"

"Devenshire, Exeter, Littikus, Numbers, Stronomy, Jupiter, Judges, Ruth," etc.

"What can you tell about Moses?"

"He was a Egypshin. He lived in a bark maid of bull rushers, and he kep a golden calf, and worship braizen snakes, and he het nuthin but kwales and manner for forty year. He was kort by the air of his ed while riding under the bow of a tree, and he was killed by his Abslon, as he was a-hanging from the bow. His end was pease."

Here is a sample of an oral exercise:

"What is a miracle?"

"Don't know."

"If you saw the sun shining overhead at midnight, what would you call it?"

"The moon."

"But if you were told it was the sun?"

"I should say it was a lie."

"What is meant by conscience?" said one of the teachers to his class. The almost simultaneous reply of half the number was:

"A hinward monitor."

An inspector who happened to be present inquired: "And what do you understand by a monitor?"

To this an intelligent youth exultingly answered: "A hironclad."

RESULTS.

I purposed to reserve a summing up of the results of our several ventures until I had passed them all in review; but it will be more convenient to discuss the value and products of those pertaining to oral instruction before the introduction of other topics.

I include the freedom of position given to the teachers under the head of oral instruction; for the productive

effects of that freedom were to be manifested through the living and life-awakening utterances of the teachers. I proceed, therefore, to answer the question, What has been the issue of this experiment? I shall freely draw upon previous reports for the material of my reply.

Its immediate results were of the most encouraging character. The dull monotony which is the predominating characteristic of routine work soon disappeared, and the operations became animated by the impulses and energies of a vitality which was as intelligent as it was earnest and painstaking. Words were dealt with in their normal relations as symbols of ideas; none were suffered to pass unchallenged unless understood. The statements of the text-books received ample illustration from visible objects or from the minds of the teachers, who worked with their scholars while they were studying as well as while they were reciting. A vast field of intelligence outside of the routine of study was constantly levied upon for contributions to progress. Impediments were removed, difficulties made easy, dark places made light. At the same time there was so engaging a variety in the processes and exercises that wearisome monotony was rendered impossible, and the attention of even the drone and the sluggard was arrested and forced to become the instrument of valuable acquisitions. The intellectual atmosphere of the school rooms became surcharged with cheering inspiration in place of the depressing influences of a soulless routine.

We were delighted. We seemed to have solved the problem in regard to the requisites of a first class teacher, and the claims of the school room upon his powers. We had adopted a noble alternative for the discarded style of management, and initiated an unquestionable reform.

But ah! how often an "if" or a "but" crosses the track of our most promising undertakings, and turns us into the wilderness of uncertainty again! A most dis-

tressing "but" finally crossed the track of this promising reform. Well, we should have been prepared for that. We had lived long enough to know that almost every right line of action is a resultant of compound forces; and that this truth is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the realm of education. We should have remembered that the principles and methods by which mind and character are to be healthfully and harmoniously improved, are the product of a succession of compromises between opposites, not one of which will bear to be pushed to an extreme. We did not bear this vital point sufficiently in mind and let it duly modify our endeavors. Therefore, as a result of the grand awakening, we began to find that what our scholars were gaining in one direction they were losing in another. While they were being stirred into lively mental activity and gathering in stores of aliment, they were becoming weak and flabby as to virile energy and endurance. After years of trial and close observation, we were able to formulate these effects, as follows: We decided, *first*, that many of the scholars had become unable to grasp the meaning of statements, propositions, problems, etc., made to them in the course of their studies, until after they should have been repeated to them again and again; *second*, that they were readily discouraged by obstacles and were constantly referring to their teachers for explanations, seeming by habit to lean on their teachers for support whenever difficulties occurred in their way; *third*, they seemed incapable of persistent, victorious reflection; and *fourth*, equally incapable of methodical and protracted application. The new method was unhinging and dislocating, not disciplining and training their minds.

Did these discoveries induce us to retrace our steps, close the mouths of the teachers and reinstate the discarded routine? Not for a moment. We had the good

sense to examine critically into the merits of the case, and to ascertain the causes of this unpleasant development. We strove to learn whether they were attributable to the inherent worthlessness of the method, or only to defects in its administration. If the latter, a remedy might be applied.

The latter readily proved to be the case. In an honest endeavor to make the best use of their freedom, the teachers had pushed its employment to a vicious extreme. Once they had talked too little; now they talked too much. This is as much compliment as criticism; for the teachers who erred most in this regard were those superior ones who are always inspired by an earnest purpose to accomplish the utmost of which they are capable, and who, being well informed and full of intellectual life, are eager to pour into the minds of their scholars the intelligence with which their own are teeming. They would scorn to be thought wanting in attention to their scholars through indifference, still more through incapacity; and have therefore been gradually led on to make crutches of themselves, not only for those who are lame and helpless, but for those also who are strong and able, and should be thrown on their own resources. So they have interfered with the healthy mental discipline of their scholars by too much talk.

This, I rejoice to say, is a remediable defect. The same honest devotion which has led the teachers to overdo, has already led them to recognize and confess their error and strive to avoid it in the future. They are learning to discriminate wisely between help that is needful and help that is superfluous; between utterances teeming with apt and thoughtful suggestion and gushing floods of superficial talk; between spending the time in emptying their thoughts on passive recipients and exciting the minds of their scholars into demonstrative activity. They are

learning to understand and to maintain the golden mean. Yet even were this evil not within control; even if it were impartially determined by critical observation that to allow a teacher to supplement the text-books with oral instruction, encouraging inquiry on the part of the scholars, tends inevitably to destroy self-dependence and the other qualities which are included in the term "mental discipline," I would run the risk; I would never again put a gag in the teachers' mouths. I believe that the gain far overbalances the loss. I would never deprive our scholars of that stirring impulse and that bright, elastic, outreaching vitality which are the product of the new regime. I read a thoughtful and suggestive writing not long ago, to the effect that the anxieties of a large school of educators about the paramount necessity of securing to youth the means of mental discipline are foolish and wasted; that the discipline of the schools is scarcely appreciable as a factor in the practical work of life. The men everywhere who are foremost as practical thinkers, contriving, inventing, seeing clearly through all the complexities of great enterprises and daring and succeeding accordingly, are for the most part those who owe little or nothing of their brain power to school discipline. Intense interest in a subject, where there is strength of mind to back it, organizes thought as no artificial training can accomplish it. Such reasoning is trustworthy only in part at best; still I would not reverse our ground. What, go back to the exploded judicial system,—prescribe anew its soulless *grind*, make the teacher the slave of the text-book? Never! never! Rather would I say to that teacher: "Assume your throne. Make your own system. We shall be always looking for effects in your little kingdom which are broader than can be gathered from the text-books; for evidences of that generous culture, inspired by contact with your personal culture, which is the

topmost reach of a whole-souled education; and which can no more be measured by percentages and text-books than you can measure the scintillations of the northern aurora or the all-pervading light of the opening dawn."

There is a feeling in the minds of many persons, as honest as it is earnest, that the ordinary oral communications made by teachers are in the main so defective in one or another way,—in accuracy of statement, force of argument or propriety of expression,—as to injure as well as benefit; while the statements of a good text-book have been framed by experts with critical care, and are therefore faultless as media of knowledge. It is better, on that account, to keep teachers very close to the text-books.

Our answer is, that the acquisitions which become productive powers are such only as the mind gains when it is aglow with interest; and no matter how good a text-book may be, it does not stir the minds of elementary scholars to a glowing heat. There is no gleaming phosphorescence in its smoothly accurate and concise instructions. If you would light up a flame in the mind, your instruments must first strike fire. This is not theory, it is fact. Observation has thoroughly proved it. A well constructed text-book is to an ordinary scholar like a faultless marble statue—well proportioned, finely wrought, expressive, perhaps, but deadly cold and motionless. There is no efflux of magnetic influence. There is no inspiration such as waits on the living voice. Life only can beget life.

I have expressed the hope that when we reconstruct our course of study, the objective lessons once regularly given in the grammar schools may be restored under a better method; and the alternative I advocate is, to insist on this mode of instruction with no prescribed method whatever. I will explain myself.

We must reduce the number of studies rather than add to them. Not that the devotion of two hours a week to oral lessons ever did or ever could really harrass the scholars by their additional demands. But the mind, to work healthfully and effectively, must be at ease. It must be calm and self-possessed. Agitate it, and you destroy its capacities; and I have not the least doubt that the existence of a considerable number of subjects in the course of study, even though they may have imposed no excessive task-work, has created in the scholars' minds such a sense of oppressive duty as seriously to interfere with vigorous exertion. It is wise to let a few stated subjects cover in the whole range of pursuits.

But there are those who assert with emphasis that the scientific subjects which usually make up the schedule of oral lessons are not proper for grammar schools in any wise. They are right, if these subjects should be prescribed to be taught as *sciences*. In that sense they are out of proper range, there is no time for them, the scholars are not of age to understand them. But for the purposes and to the extent which I have always had in view, they are not only appropriate, but indispensable to good school work. For what is the purpose? It is, as has already been stated, to establish some links of connection between the studies of the school room and the operations of the busy world outside of it; and to give some intelligent idea of those common natural phenomena which cross the track of the school-boy and the school-girl at every turn, and those familiar devices of art which subsidize the forces of nature to be the servants of mankind. And is there anything here which is out of place in the grammar school room? Let us see.

A boy is reading in class. There is in the passage he reads some mention of a pump. At a proper moment af-

terward he stands and asks, "How does a pump raise water up out of a well?"

Shall he not be answered? Will not the teacher be eager to satisfy his mind? Will he not give the class a description of the interior structure of a pump and the manner of its operation? And if he can put his hand on a working model of a pump so as to exemplify his description, will he not feel that the practical illustration is worth more than all the word pictures in the world? Now is any one to be justified in going into that school room and saying, Away with that model; philosophical apparatus has no business in a grammar school room—answer no such questions; scientific investigations do not concern a grammar school? Is thought, associated immediately with the subject matter of the ordinary studies, to be thus stifled and crushed out?

Again, there is a recitation in geography; and in the description of a certain country it is said that sea shells and marine fossils have been found near the tops of its highest mountains. "What are fossils?" is asked by one of the class. "How did the shells get up on the top of a mountain?" is the question of another. One of the most interesting topics in the whole domain of geology is thus opened up. A grand opportunity is offered the teacher to make known some of the wonderful truths which concern the fabric of the world. Shall he not improve it? And will it not be a right happy thing if, to help his story, he can have recourse to a cabinet of minerals so that the eye may bear witness to what the tongue relates?

If so,—and can any one be found who will gainsay it, any one who will venture to assert that the facts referred to in the grammar school text-books are to pass without explanation?—if so, then the field is open for all that we desire and claim; then, in the course of his connection

with the grammar school, a youth will have the ordinary applications of science, contrivances of art, and phenomena of nature, those common things about which every man and woman should know something, brought under his notice without the slightest increase of his tasks or any departure from the regular operations of the school. And it will be demonstrated at the same time what an imperious demand exists for apparatus, and cabinets of specimens, models, etc., in the grammar schools, not to institute lessons on science or art, but to exemplify the intelligence which the scholars are obtaining from their ordinary text-books day by day. Thus our problem is solved. Here are developed the right conditions under which objective lessons of the best quality may be had.

But when I was conversing on this important theme, not long ago, the remark was made that such questions and communications are not customary in grammar schools. Not customary? I ask with astonishment. Is there a room in either of our grammar schools in which it is not customary for the scholars to ask questions about the subject matter of their studies? Is there a room, in the first place, in which they are free to ask questions but never do,—in which all the talking, except when the scholars are answering or reciting, is done by the teacher? I do not hesitate to say, and with emphasis, that such a room is badly taught. It is dead, thoroughly dead, so far as relates to the best characteristics of a well taught school. What—*that* a good school in which there is no mental curiosity astir,—no eager reaching forth for something more than the text-book affords,—no longing manifested for complete intelligence where existing information is incomplete,—only a passive listening or reciting or memorizing? It is not, it cannot be, under any circumstances, good. For, as has already been said, those ac-

quisitions only become productive powers which are received into glowing, inquisitive minds.

In fact, the condition of a school in this respect may well be adopted as the gauge of a teacher's success; and if any room is thus passive, the teacher is a failure, and had better step aside and seek a livelihood in some other way. It is precisely here that the advocates of oral instruction in the place of text-books find the strongest support for their arguments. "See!" they cry, "how the use of text-books results in stifling the spirit of inquiry and the suppression and extinction of original thought!"

Once more, is there a room in either of our grammar schools in which questions might perhaps be asked by the scholars, but any such manifestation of thought is a forbidden thing,—on the ground that there is not time for it, or it is out of place, or—anything else which has prevailed to prevent it? Worse still! The teacher of such a room is not only weak, but wicked. It is bad enough to be unable to produce mental life; it is far worse deliberately to strangle it.

I am quite sure that these reflections characterize the work of very few teachers in New Bedford.

LANGUAGE.

The shock we received from the humiliating result of the experiment with lectures on geology in 1873, and the discovery that the cause was simply ignorance of language, stirred me to devise how the evil might be remedied. A better knowledge of language must be taught. Plainly there was a radical defect in our school work. Our text-book instruction was not, in any large and sufficient manner, creating vocabularies in the scholars' minds and giving them the power of expression. We must trust it no longer to produce these indispensable results.

What should be done? I did not urge upon the teachers the necessity of greater attention to grammar. I had learned long before what an abominable falsehood the grammar tells when it professes to teach youth how to speak and write the language correctly. I was not willing to give a fresh lease to the chronic mistake so clearly defined by Prof. Greene in a late address, of failing to distinguish between the use of language to embody the thought at the moment, and the use of grammar to test this language. I knew very well that the mission of grammar is to take language after it is formed and apply the test to see if it is right. *Language must first be formed.* The scholars must be taught to form it. The ordinary routine of the studies had proved a wretched teacher in this respect. Delving in the grammar had been equally futile. There must be devised a specific course of exercises in language itself.

It was plain enough that the only trustworthy pathway by which our scholars could obtain a knowledge how to write was for them—*to write!* So the teachers were pleaded with to appreciate this truth and reduce it to practice. A crude system of composition writing was prescribed, by means of dictation exercises, picture reading, abstracts of lessons, narratives of personal adventure, drafts of letters, and all other approved courses of operation in this direction now familiar in numberless schools. It was laid down as a cardinal principle that no man or child knows what he knows unless he can write it down.

The effects of this new line of instruction were hardly perceptible at the first, and the teachers were well nigh discouraged. The processes, they told us, were unsystematic, inconclusive. There was no disciplinary power in them. They would come to nothing, or produce only rambling, insignificant results. But we persevered. The

methods were carried down into the youngest grades of the primary schools, that the good work might be started and set onward in beneficent progress at the earliest practicable moment. Gradually good fruits began to manifest themselves all along the line; and at the present time the altered condition of the schools in regard to readiness, grace and propriety of expression is the subject of unbounded satisfaction. If the lamented Prof. Tenney could revisit earth and repeat his lectures before the same grades of scholars as before, he would be fully appreciated and enjoyed; and his utterances would be intelligently and correctly reproduced.

We aided these exercises in composition by means of supplementary reading books, giving opportunity to the scholars to enlarge their vocabularies by much reading. Such books were multiplied in the schools.

More and more I feel that instruction in language, not incidentally, not through the text-books, not as a product of grammar, but with set purpose through specific instrumentalities, is the crowning glory of a well ordered school. Most truly did Edward Everett say, in effect, that the youth who can read and write his mother tongue with intelligence, ease and accuracy, is already possessed of the best kind of knowledge. And the converse is equally true—comparatively worthless the most elaborate education without such knowledge. For it is the master key to all mental acquisitions.

Thus feeling, I have tried to reproduce responsive convictions in the minds of our teachers. I have tried to infuse into them an intense realization that the very best portion of their duty lies in this particular field. I have tried to beget a purpose to make every lesson in some sort a language lesson; lending a little aid towards a noble final result. I have not wholly succeeded. There is evidently a lingering influence at work adverse to allow-

ing this branch of culture the place we claim for it. There is an indisposition in some quarters to bestow the preparatory attention and undergo the labor which it demands. The difficulties in the way are exaggerated; there is not a cheerful elastic spirit to prove the truth of the old adage that "Where there is a will there is a way." It cannot be driven out of the minds of *some* teachers that teaching a school consists entirely in cramming a certain modicum of facts about this, that and the other, into children's passive brains.

Perhaps I am doing injustice. Perhaps *this* is the explanation why language teaching is not more thoroughly attended to in some of the grammar rooms: "When members of the committee come in to examine our rooms," thus the teachers may reason, "they will form their estimates by what they see and hear. Every mistake in geography, history, grammar and arithmetic will count against us, but the lack of language culture will scarcely be noticed."

It is quite true that the attainments of the scholars in vocal and written expression do not receive the attention they deserve at our examinations. This I believe is simply because a proper test of these attainments demands an amount of time greater than the committee can bestow. I think that my earnest appreciation of the value of such attainments receives their cordial approbation.

Here, then, is a momentous field of culture which we are industriously working. Its harvests have already been great; we feel that right tillage can make it more grandly productive still.

READING.

In no particular have old traditions been forced to give place to new ideas more thoroughly and to greater advantage than in connection with the subject of reading. I need not enlarge on the principles which have suggested these changes. They may be gathered from the facts.

In 1869 the "Nursery" was introduced into the primary schools as a supplementary reading book, and has been continued to the present time. In 1873, when we obtained possession of the Howland fund, with its priceless advantages, sets of carefully selected works enough in number for entire classes, such as Robinson Crusoe, Tanglewood Tales, Child's Book of Nature, Child's History of England, and the like, were furnished to the Grammar schools; and the direction was given that the classes were to have readings in these books as often as opportunity could be afforded. No task work, no drill of any kind was to be associated with them. The children were to read for pleasure—for the sake of reading; and as fast as one book might be read through they were to follow on with another.

This was the beginning in New England of the breaking up of the absurd custom of limiting scholars through their entire school career to five or six volumes of a prescribed series of Readers. The change is now rapidly spreading among the better class of schools. Thus in a quiet way, in this respect as in various others, the New Bedford schools were the pioneers of reform.

But in the course of time it was found that these beautiful volumes which we had so hopefully furnished, were not relished as we expected them to be. In this experiment, as in most others, we were to reach success through partial failure. In the lower classes the readings were very like the old-fashioned task work. They limped and

dragged heavily along. The peculiar advantages which we hoped to derive were wanting; for they depended on the development of exciting interest in the subject matter of the books; and no such interest prevailed.

The cause was evident. There was not a sufficient knowledge of language to enable a majority of the scholars to interpret the meaning of the text. Instead of following with enjoyment the onward movement of the narrative, they were feeling their way among the words; and we were taught the important lesson that before our grammar scholars, as a whole, could deal advantageously with a choice quality of books in the light of literature—whether to derive profit from their contents or to be cultivated in their tastes—they must first have learned enough of language to understand them. Before they could be expected to raise beautiful flowers in the intellectual garden they must be put in possession of the necessary tools.

This revelation we were not slow to act upon. Our convictions may be expressed in the language of last year's report: "A scholar should be kept upon reading matter, the supply being plentiful, *and the diction ranging within his easy comprehension*, until its words, clearly defined and impressed by use in various connections, have become permanent and available symbols of thought." So provision should thus be made from one step to another, until the point should be reached where the possession of well furnished vocabularies would enable him to appreciate the diction of elevating and improving works, and to hold delighted converse with literature as literature.

This class of books has, to a certain extent, been furnished to the Grammar schools; and with an earnest appreciation that the good work should begin at the very earliest moment, the committee on the Primary schools have devoted themselves to secure a supply for their schools ample enough thoroughly to accomplish this object

so far as it comes within the province of those schools. I quote from the earnest report of the chairman of that committee, a passage which gives a statement of the result; for it contains a volume of interesting and cheering information in a few words:

"Since my last report, considerable additions have been made to the stock of supplementary reading books in the Primary schools. A large advance has been made towards that desirable consummation, when every class of every grade will have a library of books sufficient, in the language of my last year's report, 'to enable the teacher to substitute an untried book for a familiar one just as often as the latter has been in hand long enough for its interesting portions to have been read two or three times.'

"Could our citizens but realize, as I have had occasion to do, with what delight each new book is welcomed, with what avidity its contents are appropriated, and what unexampled impulse has thus been given to the knowledge of reading and the formation of intelligent vocabularies, they would agree with me that this is one of the truest and noblest applications of the benefits of the Howland fund. Indeed, so constant have been the requests for more and yet more books of the kind, (the teachers, inspired by the cheering results, being as interested and eager as the children,) that one is dismayed to think of the miserable waste of time and mental stagnation of past years. I doubt not that the School Committee, convinced that this supply of books is marked by the highest usefulness, will repeat its grants for the purpose until the libraries shall be complete."

With so much to encourage, and such important interests involved, I trust that the committee will not pause in the noble act of furnishing supplementary reading books until the needs of the several schools shall be fully satisfied. Let the Primary schools be supplied, until the

point indicated by their chairman shall be reached. Let the lower grades of the Grammar schools also be put in possession of an ample complement of the kind of books appropriate to their needs. Let the truth be borne in mind, that the character of the reading in the upper grades will be largely dependent on the right quality of the reading matter in use in the lower grades. And furthermore, let there be no stint in the supply of books for the upper grades that shall be representatives of pure and improving literature; elevating the taste and chastening the character, while instructing and nobly furnishing the mind.

SPELLING.

My review would not be complete without a reference to the experiments which we have made with the study of spelling; but I shall dismiss the subject briefly, condensing what I write from an exhaustive treatment of the topic in a late report.

We felt long ago, as no doubt every thinking educator has felt, a spirit of revolt from the old-fashioned spelling-books, with their formidable columns of disconnected words; and at length those books were discarded. The alternative we adopted was for the teachers to select words for spelling from the reading lessons, from the text-books, and from words in common use.

But experiment proved this plan, however excellent in theory, to be defective in practice. It was left, of course, to the discretion of the teachers what words they would select to be spelled; and it was found in many instances that they were so irregular, disagreeing, and arbitrary in their selections, as to put the scholar, in the long run, to serious disadvantage. One teacher would confine herself mainly to geographical and scientific names, and terms connected with the various subjects of study, neglectful

of common words, which are the most important of all to be learned. Another would limit her drill to words which she might casually pick out from the reading lessons and text-books, regardless of their comparative usefulness; and all, under such a loose method, were likely to omit many a word with whose spelling the scholar ought to be thoroughly familiar.

Each teacher, also, bearing in mind that the secret of a mastery in spelling is incessant drill, kept a list of the words on which her scholars had once been exercised, that they might be recurred to for additional practice; *and in making out such a list she had so far made a spelling-book.*

Again, as the scholar went forward from grade to grade and from teacher to teacher, it was found necessary that the list of words on which he had been practiced during each year should *follow him*—all ready for the reviews which are indispensable to perfect work. In every well ordered school the list of words practiced on at the start, increased by each subsequent year's selections, will follow a class as it progresses. And what is such a list *but a manuscript spelling-book*, which would be far more convenient, and might be far more methodical and complete, if in print?

Therefore, by the time that a new edition of the Manual was demanded in 1874, we had determined that we must resort to a spelling-book once more. Unwilling to adopt any book of the kind then in use, I inserted in the Manual a list of words for each grade adapted to its stage of advancement.

We must, then, have some kind of a spelling-book; and the basis on which it should be made has been right before the eyes of educators from the origin of the language. It is a wonder that it has never been recognized and adopted. It is found in the fact, which needs only to be stated to be acknowledged, that the practical advan-

tage of knowing how to spell *is confined almost entirely to connection with what one writes.*

How, then, should a spelling-book be made? It should be adapted to the ever-enlarging vocabulary of a child; following him along, as he makes progress in knowledge, and aiding him to spell correctly the words which he may wish to make use of in writing, as he goes onward, step by step. This plan accords with the dictates of common-sense; it is simple and practicable; and it would effect a great saving of time over the requirements of the old-fashioned kind of books.

I am myself preparing a speller made on this intelligent basis; it will shortly be presented for your examination; and I trust it will prove so satisfactory as to relieve us of any further imperfection and disappointment in this branch.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

I must include music and drawing in this review. For although I can claim little credit for the favor and support they have received, they form too prominent a "new departure" to be omitted.

In 1864 regular instruction in music was introduced into the High school. It was taught professedly on a scientific basis, but in only a crude, imperfect way. The chief advantage derived was that the pupils could carry on their weekly singing exercises under skilled direction. Few of the masters made any attempt to sing.

This limited provision continued until 1867, when Mr. Jason White, the present teacher, was engaged to teach the classes in both the High and Grammar schools. In 1869, the benefits of this delightful accomplishment were extended to the Primary schools; and then began that complete and systematic course of instruction which,

while it has added a fresh element of brightness and cheerfulness to the school routine, has carried a knowledge of music into almost every household, adding immeasurably to the joys of the domestic circle and the pleasures of social intercourse; has prepared our youth better to worship God in the sanctuary and the Sunday-school; and has thus augmented in every relation the purest fruitions of life. No more beneficent boon has ever been granted to this city than the uplifting influences of the widely diffused knowledge of music.

Instruction in drawing was introduced into the High school at the same time with the introduction of music; and its method was equally crude and defective. The old fashioned notion of the art, that it is nothing but practice in "making pretty pictures," was the ruling principle. The studies, gathered by the teacher, formed a queer medley of pictures of all sorts,—good, bad, and indifferent,—and the caprice of the scholar dictated the character of his work. Of course, with such a lack of true method and of systematic, profitable purpose, the results were not an object of pride.

Still something was accomplished; enough, at least, to suggest forcibly what an opportunity was offered by the public schools to achieve admirable results with this useful art, if it were to be prosecuted under competent direction and with a clearly defined practical intent; and when the State placed drawing among the imperative studies of the grammar schools, our committee were prompt to avail themselves of the statute and extend the study into those schools.

The method and objects remained the same as had proved so unsatisfactory in the High school; still such instruction was the best to be obtained under the circumstances, and was continued for several years. Not until

the State, in 1870, required the establishment of adult drawing schools and clearly defined the important ends to be served by the study of the art,—defining, too, the methods to be used, and casting reproach on mere picture-making,—were steps taken to secure the best of instruction and put the study on a permanent foundation. After various experimental attempts through different instructors from abroad, continued for several years, the drawing department was placed in charge of our present accomplished drawing teacher, who has produced such noble results as to win for the schools of our city, year after year, the most exalted praise.

And what is better than all praise, the useful fruits of this instruction are manifesting themselves on every hand. To quote a passage from the report of the special committee on drawing: "To prove that we are beginning to gather in the harvest of these years of toil, we have only to visit the workshops, stores and homes of our city and to observe the multitude of useful and ornamental articles designed and formed by brains and hands which have had no other teaching than that obtained in our public schools."

Long may the priceless benefits of music and drawing be continued! Distant be the day when a false economy or a stolid want of appreciation shall exile either of them from our schools!

THE MILL SCHOOL.

No children in our city have enlisted my sympathies more intensely than those who are at work in the mills; and I am happy to say that my interest has been so heartily shared by the successive school committees, that every effort to secure to those children the amount of education which the law demands for them has been promptly sec-

onded; in many cases, indeed, the suggestions which have been adopted have emanated from members of the Board.

As soon as the schools had been thoroughly graded on the present basis of organization, in 1866, it was plainly to be seen that the children in the mills were virtually excluded from their benefits; for the studies of each grade, from the lowest primary grade up to the High school, form part of a progressive system; and no child can drop in upon a class, to remain only a limited period, and receive any considerable benefit. The work in progress will not be adapted to his needs. This difficulty operates even more disadvantageously than might at first appear; for the mill boys and girls are usually so ignorant, they lose so much of former gains at school in their long intervals of labor, that the most of them when returning to school have to be classed with the little children in the lower primary grades, where the instruction is very elementary; and where it will be quite unprofitable to those who, like themselves, are more advanced in years, and can remain only a little while.

I say nothing of the interference with the discipline of the primary schools, and the moral injury which ensues from forcing rude boys and girls of twelve and thirteen years of age to consort with children of seven and eight years. The influences of such an arrangement are pernicious in the extreme.

Mill scholars should have the advantage of a school where they can be started in learning at the point where their needs are manifest and, confined to the fundamental branches, be pushed forward, making the best use of every moment of their time.

But, at the time I recur to, no provision for such instruction could have been judiciously made, for there would have been no certainty that the mill children would take advantage of it. The law, while it was outspoken in

its ordinations that no child should be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he should have had three months schooling during the previous year, and unless he should be discharged so as to receive that amount of schooling each and every year, made no adequate provisions for their enforcement. The mills were sacred from the intrusion of the school officers. We could not have access to the rolls of children's names. We could not visit the rooms to determine the matter by observation. The law was practically a dead letter. In simple truth, the mill owners of the State controlled the legislature, and every effort to make the laws in question operative were thwarted. The rule of action was "how not to do it."

Under these circumstances, an attempt was made to solve the problem through the intervention of an evening mill school, and one was started in the North Mission Chapel in the Spring of 1867. More than a hundred youth, nearly all of them at work in the mills in the day time, were steadily present during the continuance of this school, and made rapid progress in elementary learning.

In the Fall of the same year, the school was opened again with the same full attendance and good effects. The experiment enlisted the deepest interest of the friends of education elsewhere who had the subject at heart, in the hope that it offered a solution of perplexing problems; and so satisfied was I myself that it opened the only practicable pathway out of the difficulties of the question, that in an interview with the committee on education of the legislature of 1868, I urged them to report a draft of an Act making six months evening schooling an equivalent for the three months day schooling then required by law. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed. It was thought better to amend the law than to provide compromising remedies for its defects. The chief argument against my proposition was that it would be cruel to oblige children

who have been confined all day at hard physical labor, to study during the evening, when they should be in their beds. This was a strong argument. We had had ample occasion to appreciate its force.

This experiment laid open some secrets. It gave evidence what a large number of children there must be at labor in the mills, and how grossly many of them were wronged. For the selfishness of parents, who hoped thus to satisfy the law in reference to the education of their children without interference with their employment, led them to compel their attendance on this evening school; and thus many boys and girls were discovered, under twelve years of age, who had been steadily employed in the mills for years.

This mill evening school was continued through the season of 1870–71, and was then for several reasons abandoned. The next year passed by with the anxious question pressing on our minds, What shall be done to secure to children at labor the education which is their due?

Meanwhile the statutes on the subject having been made more stringent, and the agent of the Wamsutta Mills having expressed a hearty purpose to cooperate with the school committee in the maintenance of a regular mill school, (the Potomska Mill did not then exist,) such a school was established, and has been maintained with success to the present time. For several years its numbers were variable and its permanence uncertain, as its existence really depended on the good will of the agents and overseers in the mills. There was still no law strong enough to enforce the attendance of the mill children.

But within the last three years the legislature of the State has come nobly up to the mark and passed laws which have an effective ring to their requirements and penalties. No child under fourteen years of age can now be employed at labor in any kind of establishment, unless

possessed of a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools that he has been at school twenty weeks during the previous year, and indicating when he will be due at school again. The name rolls of the mills must be exhibited to the school officers on demand, under penalty for refusal, and the rooms of the mills must be free to the examinations of those officers. If a child be found at work without a certificate the agent of the mill and the overseer employing the child may be fined.

The effect of these laws and their rigid enforcement has been wonderful. The mill children have swarmed at my house and office desiring certificates. I have signed nearly three hundred certificates in less than three months. There must be between five and six hundred under sixteen years of age in the two mills.

The attendance on the Mill school has increased from forty to nearly eighty; and as there are no circumstances at work to induce a temporary pressure, we have no reason to suppose that its present numbers will diminish. As fast as one set of scholars departs another will come in. It is thus made an established fact. The law protects it and insures its full success; and the specific service it performs, taken in connection with its numbers, sets it before the community as one of the most important schools in our whole organization. It demands the most thoughtful and kindly fosterage on the part of the school committee; it demands a very able and peculiar quality of discipline and teaching.

Both these requisites it now enjoys. The late chairman of the special committee on the school was devoted to its interests, the present chairman will be no less devoted, and the whole committee appreciate its value and will faithfully regard its welfare; while the teachers, who have had charge of it from the beginning, are singularly adapted to its peculiar needs.

It would have a still larger attendance, I feel assured, but for its distance from the mills. Situated midway between them, it accommodates neither. Some of the scholars have to pass over long distances to attend it; some, therefore, who should attend do not, and there is a pressure for admittance to the primary schools in the neighborhood of the mills which it is difficult to resist, yet which, if yielded to, would inflict great injury on those schools. I think, in common with the friends of the school, that it should be discontinued, and two schools of the kind take its place; one in the vicinity of the Wamsutta, the other in the vicinity of the Potomska Mills.

CONCLUSION.

I have finished my review. There are studies which I have not mentioned, as, for instance, arithmetic, geography, history and writing; and there are departments of our school system which have had no consideration, as, for instance, the High school and the country schools. This is because my purpose included only those subjects in regard to which experimental efforts have been made and fundamental changes effected. The studies just named are taught substantially by the same methods and on the same principles as before, and the schools just named have substantially the same organization and routine of study. I should have been glad to effect a modification of the curriculum of the High school so far as to make a portion of the studies of the first year supplementary to the studies of the grammar school. But my arguments have not been thought so weighty as to justify that radical change.

It remains for me to answer the question, "What lessons of permanent worth have been derived from these various efforts for the improvement of the schools?"

The wisdom we have gained is of inestimable value.

Various, long protracted, fairly accomplished, as our experiments have been, and related to the most vital principles of school management and work, they have enabled us to acquire a mastery of the subject which no amount of abstract theorizing could have conferred. The teachers who have passed through the experiences they have involved are grandly equipped for the best kind of service; while we who are in authority know how to distinguish with clear discrimination between the true and the false in the principles and methods of school work.

If the limits of this report would permit, I should take great pleasure in applying the lessons of the past to the regulation of the future, and developing the ideal of a noble school system as it now shapes itself in my mind. But I must content myself with grouping together the leading truths which we have gathered and deduced from our experiences.

1. The first of these truths, in logical order, is this: school authorities must draw the line very carefully between what is permanent in the impediments to first class instruction and what is, or ought to be, transient; that they may not waste sentiment and effort in a vain attempt to remove the one, nor be disheartened by the evil consequences of the other.

I have not time to present illustrations; but there is one illustration too important to be omitted.

A permanent obstacle to the realization of the vast expectations which it is the fashion to centre upon elementary schools, is the simple fact that they *are* elementary, and cannot be tortured into anything else. Their objects are elementary and the brains of their scholars are elementary. They cover in the first stage of progress,—that is, the stage in which proficiency is to be acquired in *the use of the instruments* of knowledge, such as language, figures, the relations of numbers, the pen and the pencil;

they do not include as a fundamental purpose *the acquisition of knowledge itself*. The brains of their scholars are elementary, and are capable only of power to master the instruments of knowledge. They are still in the second stage of mental development; that is, among the *conceptions;* they are only on the borders of the third stage—*reasoning*. Yet what a fund of information they are sometimes expected to acquire and know how to store away faithfully and methodically for future use; and what processes of abstract reasoning they are expected to undergo! What exhaustive treatises on arithmetic they must become familiar with and be able to explain from beginning to end, and what bulky volumes of geography and history to swallow and digest!

Notwithstanding these limitations, the range of instruction in elementary schools is full of rich possibilities. But the limitations should always be borne in mind when principles and methods are to be adopted for their use.

But the hindrances most frequently to be met with in American schools are accidental only. I will mention three of the most prominent. They are, overcrowded rooms, incompetent teachers, and ignorance of language. These form a portentous trio when, as is frequently the case, they are combined to prevent success.

The first—overcrowded rooms—was suggested to my mind as I was penning the remarks on teaching beginners to read, to be found in the early part of this review. I thought with sadness of the fearful pressure of numbers in our lower grades, and of the insuperable barrier this condition interposes to the right training of their little children. I am truly grateful to the chairman of the Primary school committee for his emphatic denunciation of this evil, and his significant reference to those superior advantages possessed by the Quincy schools in this regard,

which render any comparison with our own invidious and unjust. I ask your thoughtful attention to his remarks. He has exaggerated nothing. It is a settled principle in the science of teaching, as well as the dictate of common sense, that the real teacher is chiefly distinguished from the mere hireling by the fidelity and success with which he individualizes in his instructions and fosters individual characteristics; and how is a teacher to individualize when from fifty to sixty little restless spirits are all to be controlled, guided, occupied, taught, hour after hour, by herself alone? Individualize? The thing is impossible. It is cruel to ask it—it is foolish to expect it. This condition of things is deplorable enough when, as is the case in New Bedford, the school committee are forced to it and lament the necessity; and when, as is often done, the mistaken economy which creates it is boastfully referred to as a virtue, such a boast is no less than a crime.

The same reasoning applies to grammar schools. I can demonstrate its aptness by a single illustration. A grammar school room of the best class will have a written exercise of some description every day—perhaps every session. The preeminent usefulness of such exercises in teaching language—that grand intellectual corner-stone—enforces this frequency. But written exercises will be of small avail unless the papers undergo careful inspection that the defects and characteristics may be noted; and unless each scholar be then subjected, apart, to deliberate criticism. Such work is poorly done or only half done when done in mass. And how is this process to be accomplished, when there are fifty scholars or more in a class? It is impossible. Anything approaching to it is impossible. And the same thing may be said of every kind of exercise, whose usefulness depends on individualizing its effects. A teacher of superior power can do admirable machine work with fifty scholars or more; he can

turn out an excellent quality of *grind*. Yes, more than that; he can give a healthful spur to those intellectual attributes which all men possess in common. But the finer and richer issues of thought and character which pertain to his scholars as individuals he is powerless to produce.

The accidental obstacle of "incompetent teachers" was suggested to me at the point in the preceding review where I was recording that one of our experiments was a failure because of the ignorance or the incapacity of many of the teachers who had it in charge.

On this topic I shall say but little. I have often discussed it in the plainest terms. I rejoice in our corps of teachers as being, as a whole, *in a comparative point of view*, capable and successful; but when the subject is considered in the abstract,—when the picture rises before the mind of what a system of schools would become, every class of which should be taught by an expert of large ability, thorough and comprehensive education, high-toned ambition, controlling force of character, and those instinctive aptitudes which are so much more effective than any efforts of the will,—selected always, not because needing the place, but because the place needs him,—contrasts are suggested which cannot be easily crowded out of sight.

I am willing to submit gracefully to the inevitable; and no doubt, as school affairs are managed in America, it is inevitable that every school corps should have a considerable per cent. of poor teachers.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves that while we may have only a limited number of teachers of the very first rank, the number of those who positively fail is small.

"Ignorance of language," the third accidental obstacle which I have cited, has received full consideration in the

body of the preceding review. I desire only to add that I do not mean by this designatien such ignorance as is to be expected because of immaturity, but such as is unwarranted and disgraceful.

2. The second fundamental truth impressed by our various undertakings is, The indispensable value of objective illustration.

No one could have closely watched the operation of our object and objective lessons as I have done, without a deep and controlling impression of the incomparable power of visible objects to guide the mind and mould its conceptions. Make the senses the artists of the conceptions and they will have a perfection of form and color which no word picturing can effect.

I did not need this training to determine my own convictions. For many years I have been pleading with enthusiasm for a museum in every school, of objects to illustrate the subjects of study. Such a museum is more important than text-books. I do not despair of final success. The outworks have already been carried. It is fully conceded that a primary scholar must begin with objects; it is equally conceded that the high school scholar must have apparatus and cabinets to illustrate his studies; the same great principle will at length reach and bless the central works of the system—the grammar schools.

3. A third lesson of fundamental importance concerns the true line of division between the offices of oral teaching and the text-books.

This topic has been fully presented, and only the declaration need be repeated that whatever it is essential for a pupil to remember accurately must be placed legibly before him to be thoughtfully pondered and deliberately appropriated. Here opens out the legitimate field for the

text-book. Here its precise statements, definitions, principles, facts, appear in striking contrast with the loose impressions derived from oral discourse. But when in this and other relations the province of the text-book shall have been closely defined, then let oral instruction dominate the field. We need everywhere its freedom, its breadth, its power to develop thought, its stimulating and invigorating life.

No experiments have been made in the moral field. The laws of God written on the pages of nature, of the Word and of the soul, are eternally the same, and luminous as the day. I trust that I have not failed in my duty to endeavor to bring their glorious light to bear with ceaseless influence upon the schools. Especially have I sought to impress on the minds of the teachers these two vital points:

1. No teacher can expect to make his scholars more pure, more honest, more high-minded than he is himself.

2. Better than formal rules and verbal monitions is the character of a true teacher, whose words and acts, as he goes in and out before his scholars, are instinct with the realities of spiritual life.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. Harrington, Superintendent.

List of Teachers and their Salaries,

January 1, 1880.

HIGH SCHOOL,	Charles P. Rugg,	$1,700
	C. T. Bonney, Jr.,	1,000
	Mary S. Mendell,	900
	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	850
	Susan B. Cornish,	750
	Lizzie P. Briggs,	750
	Lydia J. Cranston,	750
	M. E. Austin,	750
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		
Fifth Street,	A. F. Wood,	1,400
	Hannah B. Robinson,	500
	M. A. Kane,	500
	Sarah A. Carr,	500
	Sarah E. Stoddard,	500
	Mary E. Allen,	500
	L. Macreading,	500
	M. A. Macy,	500
	E. J. Ashley,	500
	C. E. Brown,	500
	A. F. Sullivan,	500
Middle Street,	M. C. Rodgers,	1,400
	Annie R. Commerford,	500
	Catherine Commerford,	500
	Jane E. Finkill,	500

	M. R. Hinckley,	500
	H. C. Arey,	500
	C. Vincent,	425
	Agnes J. Dunlap,	500
	Mary A. Brownell,	500
	Lizzie Brightman,	500
Parker Street,	Chas. E. E. Mosher,	1,400
	Jeannette Hunter,	500
	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	500
	Martha A. Hemenway,	500
	Helen M. Gordon,	500
	Drusilla W. Sears,	500
	Ada H. Whitton,	500
	Matilda J. Smith,	500
	Lucretia N. Smith,	500
	Sarah L. Spare,	500
	S. Flora Spare,	500

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hill,	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	520
	Lucy S. Leach,	460
	Isabella Luscomb,	460
	Carrie E. Delano,	460
Merrimac Street,	Sarah H. Hewins,	520
	A. West,	460
	I. Foster,	460
	E. Lincoln,	460
	A. F. Jenney,	460
	Annie B. Taylor,	375
Maxfield Street,	Mary B. White,	520
	Sarah E. Field,	460
	H. B. S. Wilcox,	460
	Mercy K. Bartlett,	460

Cedar Street,	Annie S. Homer,	520
	Judith J. Macomber,	460
	Louisa S. Heath,	460
	Abby D. Whitney,	460
	S. S. B. Thomas,	460
Kempton Street,	Edenia M. Chase,	520
	Eleanor Commerford,	460
	A. F. Richmond,	460
	Maria E. Hayes,	460
Bush Street,	Sarah H. Cranston,	520
	S. E. Sears,	460
	Eliza H. Sanford,	460
	E. G. Smith,	460
Dartmouth Street,	Isadore F. Eldridge,	520
	M. Eva Schwall,	460
	E. A. M. Simmons,	460
	Sara H. Kelley,	460
William Street,	Abby F. Bryant,	520
	A. Lincoln,	460
	M. J. Graham,	460
	L. E. Smith,	460
Arnold Street,	Susan M. Tompkins,	520
Grove,	J. C. Thompson,	520
	S. E. Tuell,	460
	E. R. Hathaway,	460
	B. P. Pierce,	375
Acushnet Avenue,	J. E. Gilmore,	520
	S. E. Kirwin,	460
	S. A. C. Pray,	460
	Clara B. Springer,	460
	Mary J. Eldridge,	460

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Acushnet,	C. C. Carr,	660
	M. F. Sylvia,	460
Rockdale,	Nellie Davis,	480
Cannonville,	M. A. Codding,	520
	E. F. Hazard,	460
Clark's Point,	Kate N. Lapham,	425
North,	C. F. Peckham,	460
Plainville,	Ruth H. Allen,	300
		Per week.
MILL SCHOOL,	Emma R. Wentworth,	$14.00
	L. J. Remington,	10.00
	A. J. McFarlin,	6.00

A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing,	$1,400
Jason White, teacher of Music,	1,000

Report of the Truant Officer.

New Bedford, December, 1879.

To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—In presenting my annual report as truant officer, it is gratifying to be able to state that there is a decided improvement over last year in the matter of truancy. During a large portion of the year matters proceeded in the same style as represented in my last report. Numerous visits to parents, hoping to induce them to cooperate with me in obliging their children to attend school, met with but partial success. To quote from the very able report of the chairman of the Mill school, "The children especially have learned the powerlessness of the truant officer, (and these cases are the most difficult with which we have to deal,) and absent themselves for days at a time on the streets, wharves, and in the woods, in such a number that one or two truant officers are entirely inadequate to hunt them up and carry them into school."

Again, to quote from the same report, "Connected with one of our Grammar schools there are ten or more habitual truants who could have been brought into regular school training by a short locking-up discipline or a commitment to a Farm school."

As soon as the truant school was established there was a decided change for the better. Scholars who in the past year had absented themselves from school on the slightest pretext, and had even left school during school

hours without permission, after due caution, became regular in their attendance and orderly while in school.

I have honestly tried to give each scholar who has been complained of for truancy a fair chance to reform, and am happy to be able to state that the work of reformation appears to be real and lasting. Some cases connected with the Mill school I felt compelled to lean to the side of charity and mercy in consideration of the straightened circumstances of the parents of the children.

I have visited seventy-five families; taken seven boys to the Truant school; arrested and brought before the court several whose cases have been continued, and quite a large number have been placed on probation with (thus far) the best results.

To the members of the police I wish to return thanks, especially to Mr. Dayton, for his very efficient assistance in some most perplexing cases.

In conclusion, I can but congratulate the school committee that matters in relation to truancy in the public schools of the city are decidedly improved since last year, and I am satisfied from my experience in the past that truancy can be reduced to an almost nominal amount.

Respectfully submitted.

B. Otheman, Jr., Truant Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS,

FOR 1879.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31, 1879.

To Andrew R. Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Street Light Department:

SIR,—I herewith submit to you a statement of such material as is used in the Street Light Department, in stock Dec. 31, 1879.

Barrels of oil,	64	Box of double thick glass,	1
Boulevard lantern,	1	Oil tanks, (condemned,)	75
Boulevard castings,	7	Iron bars,	1
New iron posts,	7	Shovel,	1
Oil tanks, (in poor condition,)	2	Iron socket castings,	4
Gallon measure,	1	Force pump,	1
Tunnel,	1	Stove, (in poor order,)	1

I also present the number of lighters on gas, 9; pay per month, $13. Number of lighters of naphtha lamps, 10; average pay per month, $20.50. Number of extinguishers employed on gas lights, 5; pay per night, when

on duty, 50 cents. Statement of number of gas lights set during the year, 12. Statement of number of naphtha lights set during the year, 9.

I also present to you a statement of gas consumed, and cost, at $2.50 per thousand feet, monthly, as per statement rendered by Gas Company.

	Feet consumed.	Cost.
January,	224,360	$560.90
February,	220,696	551.74
March,	201,609	504.02
April,	175,775	439.44
May,	171,035	427.59
June,	154,413	386.04
July,	160,797	402.00
August,	153,615	384.04
September,	185,136	462.84
October,	171,628	429.07
November,	198,980	497.45
December,	240,382	600.95

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. EDGERTON,
Superintendent of Street Lights.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
June 3, 1880.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
June 3, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

FOR 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

In Common Council,
Jan. 1, 1880.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen,
Jan. 1, 1880.

Concurred.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
December 31st, 1879.

To his Honor the Mayor and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report, showing briefly the condition of the department, and giving a synopsis of the work done during the year ending December 31st, 1879.

The regular force at present consists of forty-one men, as follows:

CHIEF.

THOMAS L. ALLEN.

DEPUTY CHIEF.

ISRAEL C. CORNISH.

CAPTAINS.

LUTHER M. DAYTON, WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.

LIEUTENANTS.

DANIEL A. BUTLER, EDWARD W. WAITE,
GEORGE DUNHAM.

PATROLMEN.

Lemuel D. Adams,	Thomas W. Comstock,	Daniel J. Humphrey,
George S. Anthony,	James Crafts,	Frederick Hussey,
James W. Arnett,	John H. Deane,	Edward F. Jennings,
Edwin R. Bentley,	Jacob H. Denby,	Isaac M. Jones,
Seth E. Bryant,	Franklin L. Hathaway,	David G. Kirby,
Henry W. Bumpus,	Benjamin Hillman,	Peter G. Law,
Patrick Cannavan,	Seth Hinckley,	James Mitchell,
John Corey,	William T. Higgins,	Robert Moynan,

George F. Netcher, Andrew J. Skiff, William L. Wade,
David B. Pierce, Henry Stevens, James L. Wilber,
John Savage, Timothy Sullivan, James A. Wixon.
Joseph D. L. Sisson,

KEEPER OF LOCK-UP.

DANIEL A. BUTLER.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests during the year is 596. Number of males, 448; females, 148; Americans, 301; foreigners, 295; non-residents, 97; minors, 28; commitments, 334.

CAUSES OF ARREST.

The offences for which arrests were made are as follows:

Arson,	1	Interfering with officer,	2
Assault and battery,	72	Insane,	29
Assault, felonious,	5	Indecent exposure,	1
Assault on officer,	2	Keeping liquor nuisance,	5
Attempt to rape,	4	Keeping liquor with intent to sell,	1
Carrying concealed weapon,	1	Larceny,	14
Common nuisance,	3	Larceny, felonious,	7
Common railer and brawler,	1	Malicious mischief,	5
Conspiracy,	2	Night walking,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1	Prize fighting,	2
Desecrating burial grounds,	2	Receiving stolen goods,	1
Disorderly house,	6	Robbery,	4
Disturbing the peace,	41	Threatening bodily harm,	1
Drunkenness,	312	Trespass,	2
Embezzlement,	1	Vagabonds,	46
Fast driving,	2	Violating city ordinances,	3
Forgery,	1	Violation of Lord's day,	3
Fraud,	1	Violation of shipping laws,	1
Idle and disorderly,	10		

Total number of prosecutions, 596.

Among those arrested for drunkenness are a number of old offenders and habitual drunkards, who have been before the court several times during the year, and each arrest is included in the total of arrests.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

United States,	298	Portugal,	15
British Provinces,	4	Sweden,	1
Canada,	11	Scotland,	8
Ireland,	205	Poland,	2
England,	39	Spain,	1
France,	5	Malay,	1
Italy,	1	Russia,	1
Germany,	3	West Indies,	1

Amount of property reported stolen in the city,	$1,736.00
Amount of property reported recovered,	1,154.00
Unrecovered,	$582.00

In the amount unrecovered is included two hundred dollars, the estimated amount stolen from the residence of Oliver Prescott, Esq., leaving the amount unrecovered, outside of the above amount, three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

In addition to the arrests, the following is some of the miscellaneous work performed by the police:

Accidents,	2	Fires extinguished without alarm,	8
Buildings found open and secured,	99	Horses impounded,	2
Cases investigated,	644	Intoxicated persons helped home,	35
Defective cesspools,	3	Lost children restored,	33
Defective drains and vaults,	12	Night carts ordered out of city,	15
Defective hydrants,	4	Runaway boys recovered,	6
Defective lamps,	158	Sick and injured persons assisted,	17
Defective streets and sidewalks,	42	Stray teams put up,	11
Defective water pipes,	7	Street obstructions reported,	26
Dead bodies found,	5	Street obstructions removed,	5
Dogs killed,	12	Water running to waste,	19
Disturbances suppressed,	139		
Fire alarms given,	9		

LODGERS.

Whole number of lodgers at stations, 1878, 2708. Whole number of lodgers at stations, 1879, 1360; males, 1312; females, 48; Americans, 894; foreigners, 456; non-residents, 1241; minors, 174.

NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States,	894	Germany,	9
British Provinces,	35	Portugal,	4
Canada,	16	Sweden,	1
Ireland,	192	Scotland,	22
England,	170	Denmark,	3
France,	4		

In May last, the city was infested with tramps about or around the wharves and on board vessels, much to the annoyance of the owners and injury of the property; and in the outskirts of the city, sleeping in barns and prowling about days, to the terror of the inhabitants along the country roads, who fed them many times from a fear to refuse them. I took the matter in hand, and arrested a large number of them as vagrants. They were sentenced to one and two years at the state work-house. It had a very beneficial effect, as the figures compared with last year show.

Policemen are regularly detailed for duty at the railroad depots and steamboat landings on the arrival and departure of the trains and boats, for the purpose of preserving order, directing strangers, and performing any other duty that may be required of them. They are also detailed for duty at the public halls, churches, and at the parades given by the military, firemen, and civic societies, and when their services are requested they are detailed at balls, picnics, and river excursions.

The mounted patrolman on Acushnet avenue and in the northern portion of the city has been highly appreciated by the inhabitants in those sections.

HEALTH OFFICER.

As health officer to the city, my labors have been made lighter by the appointment of Officer John Corey as special officer to the Board of Health. He has been untiring in his labors with that department, having served seven hundred notices. In most cases, the parties have complied with the advice given them when it was in their power to do so.

STATIONS.

I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the station-houses occupied by this department. The Central station, occupied as headquarters for the department, and lock-up, is entirely inadequate to the needs of the department. The building is old, and it is impossible to keep the apartments for prisoners clean and free from vermin. It follows necessarily that the remainder of the building cannot be kept cleanly so long as the lock-up is arranged as at present. Accommodations for the officers are also cramped and inconvenient, and in comparison with those furnished by our sister cities of Fall River and Taunton, our station suffers materially.

I would suggest that instead of building a new station, as agitated one year ago, the present building be *thoroughly renovated*, as the present location is by far preferable, and the alterations could be made at much less expense than building a new station.

First, the lock-up should be transferred to the lower floor of the building, and cells constructed of brick or stone, which are kept clean with comparatively little expense. On the second floor, the offices of the chief, deputy chief, and captains, together with the watch-room, wardrobes, &c., could be in close proximity to each other; ample room for which could be made by the proposed

removal of the lock-up to the first floor or basement, thus leaving the entire third floor to the use of the District Court. It is a difficult matter, sometimes, to get a prisoner up those winding stone steps into the lock-up.

These changes could all be made in a short time at little expense, and I think enhance the efficiency of the department.

The outside stations are both in quite good order, but I would suggest the connecting of all the stations by telephone. In case of an emergency, much valuable time is lost passing from one station to the other, which could thus be saved at very little expense.

In concluding this report, I wish to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and *many* members of the city government, also the public generally, for the many expressions of good will extended to me in the year just closed, and the officers for the kind consideration I have ever received at their hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS L. ALLEN,
Chief of Police.

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

FOR 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
High Street, January 1st, 1880.

To the Honorable City Council:

The Superintendent of Streets and Sewers respectfully submits his annual report of the operations of the departments under his charge, during the municipal year 1879. The following tables exhibit the work in detail.

In submitting this report, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the Committee on Laying Out, Widening and Repairing Streets, also to Mr. R. C. P. Coggeshall, the City Surveyor, for their assistance and uniform courtesy throughout the year.

Trusting that this report may be acceptable to your honorable body, I remain

Yours truly,

JOHN A. LEE,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Old Curbing, Flagging and Gutters Relaid.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Campbell,	State to Pleasant,	784	$293.77	Both sides.
"	Pleasant to Purchase,	430	62.78	" "
Willis,	County to State,	430	42.35	A part of both sides.
"	Pleasant to Purchase,	400	37.90	Both sides.
Pleasant,	Campbell to Maxfield,	714	222.50	One side.
Foster,	Maxfield to Hillman,	540	116.25	Both sides.
"	Hillman to North,	265	55.80	One side.
Hillman,	Foster to Pleasant,	169	34.87	"
Maxfield,	Cypress to Spruce,	149	23.95	"
Hillman,	Summer to Chestnut,	220	70.25	"
North,	Cypress to Spruce,	150	43.75	"
Mill,	Chestnut to Cypress,	428	122.75	Both sides.
Chestnut,	Kempton to Mill,	175	43.75	One side.
Linden,	From County street west,	100	31.55	"
County,	Austin to Linden,	410	386.40	Grade raised.
Middle,	Cedar to Ash,	100	27.90	A part of one side.
County,	Spring to School,	260	96.75	One side.
"	Bush to Cherry,	400	148.80	A part of both sides.
"	Clinton to Bush,	346	128.72	One side.
Arnold,	County to Orchard,	410	113.00	"
Bedford,	Fifth to Sixth,	215	50.75	"
"	Fourth to Fifth,	430	100.00	Both sides.
"	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	200	46.50	One side.
Hillman,	Second to Acushnet avenue,	100	20.00	A part of one side.
Second,	Union to William,	418	161.82	A part of both sides.
Coffin,	Water to Second,	535	276.56	Both sides.
Cannon,	" "	720	223.45	"
Bush,	Fourth to Fifth,	200	82.12	One side.
Fifth,	Russell to Bedford,	218	62.75	"

Grinnell,	County to Bonney,	775	179.75	One side.
Wing,	Fourth to Fifth,	200	47.00	"
Fourth,	Wing to Grinnell,	55	20.50	See new curbing.
Acushnet ave.,	Bedford to Griffin,	200	86.75	One side.
Wing,	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	100	29.40	A part of one side.
Sixth,	Russell to Bedford,	300	98.00	One side.
"	Bedford to Wing,	350	114.00	"
"	Wing to Grinnell,	450	146.50	A part of both sides.
Water,	Walnut to Bush,	500	130.00	Both sides.
"	Bush to Coffin,	600	150.00	"
"	Coffin to Cannon,	384	100.00	A part of both sides.
"	Cannon to Griffin,	820	213.60	" "
"	Griffin to Howland,	350	91.00	" "
"	Howland to Grinnell,	600	156.00	One side.
Fourth,	Walnut to School,	110	72.00	A part of one side.
Walnut,	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	26	11.50	See new curbing.
Hawthorn,	From County street west,	84	13.00	One side.
Acushnet ave.,	Howland to Griffin,	226	41.50	"
"	Griffin to Wing,	170	23.00	"
Second,	Elm to William,	50	17.75	A part of one side.
Middle,	Purchase to Foster,	410	140.75	One side.
Market,	Fifth to Sixth,	150	42.00	A part of one side.
Purchase,	North to Hillman,	225	196.20	" "
Water,	Rivet to Blackmer,	325	76.75	One side.
County,	Hillman to North,	207	50.50	Gutter one side.
Chestnut,	Maxfield to Sycamore,	273	15.50	2 feet flagging.
"	Sycamore to Smith,	241	24.25	" "
Smith,	Spruce to Cedar,	137	15.50	" "
West Willis,	Cedar to Emerson,	445	43.75	" "
Arnold,	Arch to Ash,	132	14.50	" "
State,	Hillman to Maxfield,	260	21.00	" "
Purchase,	Mill to North,	53	40.81	4½ " "
		19,124	$5,550.50	

Most of the walks and gutters were relaid, and some portions of the flagged walks required new stone in place of those broken, the cost of which is not included in these figures. See Table No. 7.

TABLE No. 2.

New Curbing and Gutters.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
State,	Willis to Pearl,	231	$184.45	One side.
Hillman,	Foster to Pleasant,	182	90.70	"
Sycamore,	Summer to Chestnut,	215	115.67	"
Hillman,	" "	110	56.00	A part of one side.
Mill,	" "	193	118.94	One side.
Chestnut,	Kempton to Mill,	175	103.25	"
Acushnet ave.,	North to Hillman,	561	323.80	Both sides.
Linden,	From County street west,	100	52.50	One side.
Middle,	Cedar to Ash,	122	76.25	A part of one side.
Maple,	Cottage to Ash,	144	123.25	" "
Fifth,	Wing to Grinnell,	563	313.80	One side.
Fourth,	" "	508	340.25	A part of one side.
William,	In front of Benj. H. Waite's,	59	128.50	" "
Sixth,	Wing to Grinnell,	86	43.87	" "
School,	Fourth to Fifth,	200	125.50	One side.
Walnut,	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	122	89.00	A part of one side.
Morgan,	County to Cottage,	109	72.65	" "
Acushnet ave.,	In front of Capt. Jenney's,	150	136.75	Change in the grade.
City Hall,	Including west side of Sixth,	920	2,020.96	Grading included.
		4,750	$4,516.09	

The cost of the curb-stones and the paving-stones for the gutters are included in the total cost, but not the flag-stones nor the concrete. See Tables Nos. 6 and 7.

TABLE No. 3.

New Gutter Pavements.

Streets.	At what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Remarks.
State,	Willis to Pearl,	188	$112.20	Both sides.
Chestnut,	Kempton to Mill,	68	40.25	One side.
Maple,	Cottage to Ash,	33	20.45	A part of one side.
Coffin,	Water to Second,	136	85.40	One side new.
Fourth,	Wing to Grinnell,	193	135.00	" "
Rivet,	Corner of Acushnet avenue,	97	65.75	A part of both sides.
Grape,	Rural to Oak,	68	42.20	A part of one side.
Oak,	Corner of Harrison,	29	16.85	" "
Harrison,	Oak to Hickory,	9	6.30	" "
First,	Howland to Grinnell,	58	50.50	" "
"	South to Potomska,	178	90.25	A part of both sides.
Fourth,	Corner of Rivet,	78	50.50	Horse-car track.
Cottage,	Rear of Hon. Wm. W. Crapo's,	45	25.50	Driveway and gutter.
Parker,	East from Rockdale avenue,	844	370.75	Both sides of the hill.
Acushnet ave.,	At the Head of the River,	978	565.90	Both sides.
" "	Paving driveway,	67	64.25	Driveways.
Irving court,	North from Hawthorn,	97	65.75	One side.
Bridge,	Fish Island,	113	79.10	
		3,279	$1,886.90	

The grade to receive the pavements at the Head of the River was prepared by Mr. Robinson's men, and the cost is charged in the macadamizing. Also the grade for the gutters on Parker street hill was prepared by Mr. Russell's men, and the cost is charged in the country roads, District No. 3.

TABLE No. 4.

Pavements Relaid.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Length. Feet.	Remarks.
Smith,	Cedar to Emerson,	1,320	$323.20	495	
Emerson,	From Smith north,	125	32.50	47	
Campbell,	Purchase to Pleasant,	678	267.45	245	Stone broken.
Willis,	County to State,	915	270.70	343	" "
"	Pleasant to Purchase,	632	264.42	237	" "
"	State to Pleasant,	400	117.45	150	" "
Acushnet ave.,	North to Hillman,	715	300.00	268	" "
Linden,	From County west,	675	366.75	176	
County,	Corner of Linden,	68	41.48	17	
"	Corner of Hillman,	21	12.75	8	
Summer,	" "	21	9.50	8	
County,	Corner of Middle,	140	25.00	50	
"	Corner of Elm,	83	12.75	30	
Water,	Elm to William,	300	104.00	225	Stone broken.
"	Commercial to School,	533	185.21	200	" "
"	School to Walnut,	1,067	376.75	400	" "
"	Walnut to Bush,	667	231.75	250	" "
"	Bush to Coffin,	800	278.00	300	" "
"	Coffin to Cannon,	864	301.65	324	" "
"	Cannon to Griffin,	1,664	585.75	624	" "
"	Griffin to Howland,	508	175.96	274	" "
"	Howland to Grinnell,	1,786	625.82	674	" "
Bridge,	West of the Draw,	367	157.75	150	
Second,	Corner of Elm,	33	10.25	50	
County,	Corner of High,		12.75		
"	Corner of North,		12.75		

Fifth,	School-house yard,			90.25	
Purchase,	Repairing,			194.30	
Kempton,	"			25.00	
Elm,	"			23.50	
Pearl,	"			35.00	
Acushnet ave.,	"			160.00	
Washington,	Repairing gutter,			8.00	
Water,	Foot of High,			45.00	
		14,382	$5,683.39		5,545

TABLE No. 5.

Macadamizing.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Length. Feet.	Tons of Stone.
County,	Linden to Austin,	512	$328.40	192	243
"	High to Middle,	511	252.65	200	132
"	Middle to Elm,	437	214.42	171	120
"	Bush to Cherry,	680	473.12	255	350
Water,	William to Union,	740	351.37	370	160
Market,	Fifth to Sixth,	513	272.10	210	160
County,	North to Hillman,	332	154.40	130	115
Court,	Orchard to Cottage,	664	358.00	332	212
Acushnet ave.,	Head of the River,	2,778	3,839.00	1,000	3,404
Purchase,	Merrimac to Linden, repair'g,		165.62		
Acushnet ave.,	Sundry places, repairing,		110.00		200
County,	" "		61.50		
		7,167	$6,580.58	2,860	5,096

At the Head of the River a foundation was put in before putting on the broken stone, and the material that was removed was put on Howard street and the Bellville road (see Table No. 10.) The other streets had been partially macadamized before, excepting County street, between Bush and Cherry. The material removed from this street was put on Cherry street, between County and Seventh.

TABLE No. 6.

Concrete Walks Laid.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Length. Feet.	Remarks.
Pleasant,	William to Market,	102	$56.10	123	A. W. Perkins.
Market,	Pleasant to Sixth,	174	95.70	210	" "
Sixth,	Market to William,	123	67.65	148	" "
William,	Sixth to Pleasant,	176	96.80	213	" "
Market square,	Including crosswalks,	398	218.90	511	" "
Driveway,	In front of City Hall,	213	149.10		" "
Sixth,	North of William,	18	9.90		" "
Middle,	Cedar to Ash,	181	99.55	207	" "
Allen,	Cor. of Bonney and Dartmouth,	55	30.25	41	" "
Fifth,	Wing and Grinnell,	460	253.00	550	" "
Grinnell,	Fourth to Fifth,	172	94.60	194	" "
Fourth,	From Grinnell street north,	81	44.55	87	" "
Franklin,	Pleasant to State,	249	136.95	290	Caldwell & Drew.
"	" " north side,	12	6.60	20	" "
Arch,	Union to Arnold,	554	304.70	612	" "
Union,	Arch to Ash,	83	45.65	95	" "
Foster,	North to Hillman,	39	21.45	45	A. W. Perkins.
Pleasant,	Mill to North,	187	102.85	204	" "
Campbell,	County to State,	183	100.65	216	" "
Maxfield,	Cypress to Spruce,	123	67.65	149	" "
Hillman,	Foster to Hill,	190	104.50	230	" "
Mill,	Summer to Chestnut,	173	95.15	210	Caldwell & Drew.
South Water,	Near Grinnell,	18	9.90		A. W. Perkins.
Second,	Mansion House,	25	13.75		" "
	Repairing sundry walks,		29.50		
		3,989	$2.255.40	4,355	

TABLE No. 7.

Flagstone Bought and Laid Down.

		Square Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
May 31,	Schooner from North River,	4,442	$606.43	Four feet stone.
July 1,	Schooner William Mayo,	6,085	830.60	" "
September 29,	Schooner Oregon,	4,569	650.95	
	By Propeller,	610	192.37	Dimension stone.
	From Paisler's yard,	294	92.29	" "
		16,000	$2,372.64	

TABLE No. 8.

Plank Walks Repaired.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Cost.	Remarks.
Seventh,	Union to Spring,		New walk.
Cypress,	Hillman to Maxfield,		" "
Cedar,	Elm to Kempton,		Repaired.
Kempton,	Liberty to Cannonville,		"
Campbell,	West of State street,		"
Willis,	Cedar to Emerson,	$112.81	"

The cost of the plank is included in the total cost.

TABLE No. 9.

Walls Built.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Ft.	Remarks.
Rockland,	From Dartmouth street east,	1,100	One side.
Fourth,	Potomska to Rivet,	1,000	Both sides.
Butler,	From Middle road east,	490	North side.
"	From French avenue west,	235	South side.
Fifth,	Joseph Vera's,	50	To hold up sidewalk.
		2,875	

The cost is included in the cost of grading the several streets in which the walls were built.

Fences Built.

About 2000 feet, on Potomska and Fourth streets.

TABLE No. 10.

Streets Graveled.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost.	Length. Feet.
Foster,	Maxfield to Hillman,	510	$43.00	270
Sycamore,	Summer to Chestnut,	428	28.00	214
Mill,	" "	406	28.00	203
Chestnut,	Kempton to Mill,	350	24.00	175
Mill,	Hill to County,	880	34.75	440
County,	Linden to Austin,	581	38.00	218
Sycamore,	County to Walden,	640	63.50	320
Middle,	Summer to Cedar,	1,600	163.12	800
Summer,	Kempton to Middle,	640	46.30	320
Cottage,	Grove to Allen,	1,500	205.50	750
Bedford,	Cottage to Anthony,	320	18.25	160
Anthony,	Bedford to Grove,	200	15.50	100
Bedford,	Fourth to Fifth,	430	40.75	215
"	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	400	40.75	200
Grinnell,	Fifth to County,	400	51.00	200
Coffin,	Second to Water,	700	71.00	350
Cannon,	" "	720	42.50	360
First,	Coffin to Bush,	500	82.50	250
Bush,	Water to First,	300	31.50	150
"	First to Second,	400	42.00	200
"	Second to Acushnet avenue,	370	27.25	185
"	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	400	38.70	200
"	Fourth to Fifth,	400	34.00	200
Fifth,	Bush to Russell,	500	29.00	250
"	Russell to Bedford,	600	23.00	300
Grinnell,	County to Bonney,	1,550	165.50	775
Wing,	Fourth to Fifth,	480	64.20	240
Russell,	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	400	24.00	200
Acushnet ave.,	Bedford to Griffin,	400	56.75	200

Wing,	West from Acushnet avenue,	200	27.00	100
Howland,	Acushnet avenue to Water,	902	84.25	580
Oak,	Grape to Dartmouth,	1,400	102.50	700
Hickory,	Dartmouth to Ward,	550	33.00	275
School,	County to Seventh,	650	60.50	325
"	Seventh to Sixth,	450	37.37	225
"	Fourth to Fifth,	428	66.75	214
Walnut,	Acushnet avenue to Fourth,	400	14.00	200
Hawthorn,	Ash to Page,	600	96.50	300
Irving court,	North from Hawthorn,	300	9.25	150
Hillman,	Spruce to Cedar,	276	41.25	138
Bonney,	Allen to Sherman,	700	47.50	350
Washington,	From Dartmouth east,	700	65.25	350
Acushnet ave.,	From Rivet South,	100	11.75	50
County,	Grinnell to Rockland,	1,200	61.50	450
Maxfield,	State to Walden,	400	52.25	200
Second,	Walnut to Cannon,	1,774	110.25	887
Orchard,	Washington to Grinnell,		18.00	
Crapo,	South of Rockland,		15.50	
Fourth,	Grinnell and Rockland,		45.00	
Ash,	Corner of North,		16.00	
Sycamore,	Pleasant to State,		18.00	
Ark lane,	Fixing sidewalk,		3.50	
Acushnet ave.,	Wamsutta and Logan,		40 00	
Bedford,	Borden and Ash,		30.50	
Ash,	Hillman and Maxfield,		12.50	
Cook,	North of Kempton,		9.00	
Chancery,	North of Arnold,		9.00	
Campbell,	State and Pleasant,		35.00	
		28,035	$2,745.19	13,939

The cost of the gravel is not included in the above.

Shawmut avenue was graveled about 7920 feet in length, and the cost is charged in the country roads, District No. 2. Howard street was gravelled from Acushnet avenue east about 1000 feet; the cost is charged in the macadamizing at the Head of the River (Acushnet avenue.)

TABLE No. 11.

New Streets Partially Graded.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Rockland,	Dartmouth to County,	2,400	$1,434.34	
"	County to Acushnet avenue,	440	170.37	Grade raised.
Fourth,	Rockland to Rivet,	800	2,208.21	
Rivet,	County to Second,	650	543.85	Grade changed.
Grape,	Rural to Oak,	1,550	554.35	
Harrison,	Oak to Hickory,	335	149.00	
Ward,	Hickory to Allen,	550	255.75	
Waverley,	North of Allen,	100	62.00	
Potomska,	Prospect to Fourth,	1,300	863.96	
Topham,	Shawmut avenue to Highland,	1,022	789.60	
Robeson,	Cedar to Shawmut avenue,	760	502.87	
"	Ashland to Cedar,	900	356.00	
W. Maxfield,	From Cedar west,	1,200	438.61	
Butler,	Middle road to French ave.,	1,886	634.75	
Chestnut,	North of Parker,		79.62	
First,	South to Potomska,		128.50	
		13,893	$9,171.78	

The material used is not included in the cost. The building of the walls and fences is included in the cost. Rivet street had to be raised about two feet, to meet the grade of Fourth street.

Money expended for gravel, exclusive of that used on Shawmut avenue:

Jireh Swift,	$1,888.00
John Green, lots on Reed street,	1,136.16
Estate of Cornelius Howland,	240.40
	$3,264.56

For amount of gravel on hand, see Inventory, March 1, 1880.

TABLE No. 12.

Crosswalks Laid.

Streets.	At what Points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Summer,	Corner of Hillman,	48	$36.40	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
Orchard,	Corner of Arnold,	48	18.20	Relaid.
Elm,	George Snow's stable,	28	16.20	Two rows, 18 inches wide.
Acushnet ave.,	" "	20	12.00	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
William,	In front of Waite's building,	22	22.50	One row, 2 feet wide.
Water,	Coffin to Cannon,	130	70.75	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
"	" "	320	85.60	Relaid.
School,	Gideon Allen's,	41	15.40	"
Centre,	Front to Water,	338	183.50	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
Dartmouth,	Corner of Grinnell,	87	45.75	" " "
Hawthorn,	Corner of Page,	34	12.60	Relaid.
Front,	Corson's coal yard and office,	60	43.00	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
Cedar,	Corner of West Campbell,	22	9.00	Relaid.
Delano,	Corner of South First,	22	9.00	Single row.
Hawthorn,	Horatio Hathaway's,	20	5.00	Relaid.
Grinnell,	Corner of Orchard,	21	10.70	One row, 15 inches wide.
Cedar,	Corner of Ash,	44	26.60	Two rows, 15 inches wide.
Second,	At the stone yard,	55	36.50	Two rows, 18 inches wide.
Washington,	Corner of Crapo,	22	10.95	One row, 15 inches wide.
Pleasant,	Corner of Market,	22	12.30	One row, 18 inches wide.
		1,404	$681.95	

COUNTRY ROADS.

District No. 1,	$110.89
" " 2, (mostly on Shawmut avenue,)	1,475.43
" " 3,	817.30
" " 4,	199.51
" " 5,	425.53
	$3,028.66

MISCELLANEOUS.

Running scavenger carts,	$4,749.21
Sanding sidewalks,	260.27
Removing snow and ice,	1,438.53
Cleaning streets and gutters,	1,950.87
Trimming trees,	283.20
Cleaning sand-catchers,	1,708.61
Repairing sand-catchers, including plank,	492.97
Repairing flagging,	561.58
Picking up loose stone from the streets,	277.75
Drawing sand from beach to yard,	232.00
Setting bound stones, including cost of stones,	82.12
R. C. P. Coggeshall, surveying and measuring,	281.95
Cleaning, oiling, and painting carts, harnesses, &c.,	252.95
Whitewashing and painting stable and sheds,	74.73
Fitting gates for John E. Herman, Acushnet ave., (change of grade,)	36.91
Fitting fences on Washington street, (change of grade,)	107.33
Superintendent's salary,	1,100.00
Assistant Superintendent's salary,	600.00
Hostler's salary,	780.00
	$15,270.98

INCIDENTALS.

Almy & Hitch, fitting window shades,	$1.05
New Bedford Ice Co., for ice, 1878,	9.54
Edwin Dews, time and weigh books and stationery,	20.04
David B. Kempton, for land rent,	50.00
Robert Black, for error in time, 1877,	5.36
Thomas Hart, for cordage,	6.12
Clarence Lowell, for repairing cushions,	10.00
Mercury Publishing Co., Mercury, and advertising,	25.50
William Goggin, for pigs,	18.48
N. B. Standard, advertising for proposals,	16.75
Isaiah Sears, for pigs,	34.50
N. B. Boiler Co., sheet-iron,	1.50
C. H. Church, Arabian balsam,	3.00
James Doran, cutting hitching-post,	6.00
Walter F. Wheaton, printing notices,	3.50
Setting lights at John Hastings's,	11.82
New Bedford Gas Light Co., for gas,	13.25
Parker's wharf, for wharfage,	67.65
Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, for wharfage,	6.00
James E. Blake & Co., arnica and rum,	9.80

Parker House, entertaining visitors,	7.15
Sherman, padlock,	.55
Bliss & Nye, waste basket,	1.25
J. P. Scollay, for brass polish,	4.50
Temple S. Corson, for coal,	35.97
Samuel T. Gifford, stove-pipe,	2.45
Charles H. Wood, harness soap,	8.64
Stephen P. Sawyer, rubber hose, and repairing boiler,	7.70
Western Lumber Co., lumber to stable,	40.27
Hauling out manure,	14.75
Rolling a lot for J. Bourne,	8.25
Discharging flagging,	18.00
Cedar Street school-house,	10.25
Hauling stone from wharf to Kempton lot,	9.00
William J. Bowen, fitting steps and fence,	5.98
	$494.57

HIGHWAY CREDITS.

Jan. 1, 1879.	By balance on hand,	$2,737.16
" 19, "	Bridge,	36.00
Feb. 7, "	Transfers,	804.75
Mar. 18, "	General appropriation,	50,000.00
Jan. 1, "	Error in rolls,	12.50
Aug. 9, "	George Vogel, stone,	1.80
" "	Sewer bills,	174.00
Oct. 20, "	George O. Crocker,	100.00
Nov. 11, "	Bridge transfer,	800.00
Dec. 4, "	Sundry account transfer,	6,237.50
" 16, "	Sundry bills,	41.36
Jan. 1, 1880.	N. B. Water Works,	416.00
" "	Bills against other departments,	33.75
" "	N. B. & F. Street Railway,	40.68
" "	J. Bourne, dirt,	38.75
" "	L. C. Fish, dirt,	1.05
" "	Special appropriation,	2,307.63
" "	Henry T. Willcox, stone and dirt,	21.31
		$63,804.24

RECAPITULATION.

Old curbing, flagging and gutters relaid,	$5,550.50
New curbing and gutters,	4,516.09
New gutter pavements,	1,886.90
Pavements relaid,	5,683.39
Macadamizing,	6,580.58
Concrete walks laid down,	2,255.40
Flagging stones bought and laid down,	2,372.64
Plank walks repaired,	112.81
Streets partially gravelled,	2,745.19
Streets partially graded,	9,171.78
Gravel bought,	3,264.56
Cross-walks laid,	681.95
Country roads,	3,028.66

Miscellaneous,	15,270.98
Incidentals,	494.57
	$63,616.00
Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1880,	188.24
	$63,804.24

The accounts, as made up the first of each month:

February 1, 1879,	$1 627.04
March 1, "	1,950.87
April 1, "	2,051.69
May 1, "	4,050.27
June 1, "	8,059.35
July 1, "	11,202.28
August 1, "	8,809.97
September 1, "	6 499.41
October 1, "	7,305.57
November 1, "	5,911.60
December 1, "	2,901.63
January 1, 1880,	3,246.32
	$63,616.00

TABLE No. 13.

Sewers Built.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Size.	Material.	Cost of Material.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Hillman,	West from Ash street,	22 inches square.	Plank.	$273.22	$102.75	$375.97
Franklin,	Pleasant to County,	15 inches round.	Glazed pipe.	400.20	495.44	895.64
High,	East from Water,	2 feet round.	" "	287.74	134.98	422.72
C. Taber drain,	Water to First,	20 inches round.	" "	228.90	109.50	338.40
Vera brook,	Front to Second,	16 by 24 in., oval.	Cement "	653.94	861.14	1,515.08
				$1,844.00	$1,703.81	$3,547.81

General Sewer Account.

Rubber boots,	$7.75		
Stone and labor,	84.80		
Sundry damages,	38.40		
Masonry,	3.25		
Lighting lights,	6.00		
Akron sewer pipe,	15.76		
Brick and cement,	202.88		
Committee expenses,	33.50		
Labor and material,	5.00		
Lumber,	.93		
Cleaning cesspools,	110.25		
Land rent on Washburn street, 1878,	38.42	$546.94	546.94
			$4,094.75
	Transferred to highways,		644.83
			$4,739.58
Sewer Credits: General appropriation,		$3,500.00	
Assessments received,		1,239.58	$4,739.58

NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

John Aiken, draw-tender,	$550.00
Abraham Chase, lumber and labor,	465.55
James Duddy, teaming,	10.50
N. B. highways,	7.50
Pay-roll, labor,	145.75
Edward P. Haskell, coal,	7.00
Parker & Haskell, coal,	3.00
James L. Sherman & Co., plank,	17.19
Eben J. Kempton, glazing,	.60
Stephen Skiff, blacksmithing,	5.80
James D. Driggs, blacksmithing,	8.77
Frederick A. Sowle,	3.60
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	3.90
James M. Snow,	.70
Stephen A. Tripp, gas pipe and lanterns,	2.69
Barrows & Lawton, painting,	5.30
Tucker & Cummings, brooms,	1.20
	$1,239.05
Transferred to Highways,	800.00
	$2,039.05

Bridge Credits.

Appropriation,	$2,000.00	
Transferred from Poor Department,	39.05	$2,039.05

INVENTORY, MARCH 1, 1880.

18 horses,	$2,700.00
5 double carts,	800.00
5 single carts,	400.00
2 gears,	150.00
1 light wagon,	100.00
1 lumber wagon,	50.00
1 watering cart,	50.00
2 stone crushers,	900.00
2 engines for the crushers,	800.00
1 hoisting derrick,	35.00
12 horse blankets, old,	10.00
" " new,	18.00
5 single cart harnesses,	125.00
2 wagon "	75.00
6 double cart "	300.00
3 lead harnesses,	30.00
72 long-handled shovels,	36.00
75 short-handled "	37.50
27 long-handled " new,	27.00
14 short-handled " "	14.00
35 stone sledges,	52.50
47 iron bars,	47.00
67 pickaxes,	83.75
65 hoes, old,	16.25
5 hoes, new,	2.50

8 grub hoes,	8.00
29 stone hammers,	14.50
8 paving pounders,	8.00
7 stone chains,	7.00
77 splitting drills,	38.50
12 dirt pounders,	3.00
2 pairs of pipe tongs,	2.00
8 paving hammers,	8.00
11 narrow axes,	11.00
7 spirit levels,	7.00
27 stone chisels,	6.50
9 stone sets,	4.50
3 paving brooms,	1.50
7 drilling hammers,	10.50
13 stone points,	3.25
3 small stone hammers,	1.50
6 striking hammers,	12.00
4 squares,	3.00
7 iron teeth rakes,	3.50
6 spoons for blasting,	3.00
20 blowing drills,	15.00
3 pickaxes, new,	4.50
5 lbs. of backing, and wedges,	.75
11 snow spades,	3.00
38 snow shovels,	19.00
2 sets of tackle blocks and falls,	10.00
2 garden spades,	2.00
24 lanterns,	18.00
9 manure forks,	9.00
4 hay forks,	2.00
6 pair rubber boots,	6.00
2 hatchets,	1.50
5 saws,	5.00
3 planes,	1.50
3 rasps,	.50
2 augers,	1.00
2 bitstocks and 6 bits,	3.00
1 screwdriver,	.50
3 chisels,	.75
2 framing chisels,	.50
1 drawing-knife,	.50
3 hammers,	1.00
3 wrenches,	1.50
4 large oil cans,	3.00
6 small oil cans,	1.00
2 wheel jacks,	2.00
1 hay cutter,	1.00
5 boxes of harness soap,	10.80
13 wheelbarrows,	13.00
1 sleigh,	15.00
24 water pails,	4.80
6 coal shovels,	6.00
2 sand screens,	10.00
6 feed baskets,	4.50
20 hitching halters,	10.00
4 ladders,	8.00
1 stone drag,	2.00

2 bushel baskets,	.50
6 horse collars,	10.00
2 road rollers,	400.00
3 water casks,	6.00
2 water tubs,	2.00
4 tool-houses,	75.00
1 tool-box,	4.00
26 feet of 20 inch Akron sewer pipe,	26.00
44 " 24 " "	66.00
6 " 10 " "	3.00
10 " 15 " "	7.50
12 " 6 " "	3.00
4 " 5 " "	.80
3 " 16 inch cement "	2.25
12 " 6 " "	3.00
300 tons of stone for the crusher,	150.00
8 tons of hay,	120.00
600 bushels of sand,	30.00
	$8,122.40
The Ashley gravel bank and the lots on Reed street were paid for by the Highway Department, and have not been used; worth about	$3,000.00

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

THE

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

INCLUDING

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 29, 1880.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 20, 1880.

To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I respectfully submit the annual Report of all the Receipts and Expenditures of the city for the financial year ending February 29th, 1880, together with a statement of the City Debt, and a schedule of the Real and Personal Property belonging to the city and the estimated value thereof, and such other statements as I have deemed of interest.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS,
City Auditor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
April 1, 1880.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
April 1, 1880.

Concurred.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY, ESQ.,
CITY TREASURER,

DR.

1879, March 1. Balance of cash,			$9,744.58
Appropriations, general, 1879,		$392,583.73	
Appropriations, general, 1878,		1,898.15	
Cemetery Fund,		75.00	
Cemeteries, sale of lots,		2,294.00	
Commonwealth, (old law,)	$2,226.34		
" (chap. 301,)	4,173.84	6,400.18	
Fire Department,		464.71	
Franklin Street Sewer,		305.00	
Free Public Library,		697.00	
General Sewer Account,		934.58	
Highways and Streets,		920.45	
Incidentals,		3,614.20	
Lighting the Streets,		52.78	
Liquor Licenses,		187.50	
New Bedford School Committee,		3,000.00	
New Bedford Water Works,		28,355.05	
Police Department,		2,246.96	
Poor Department,		9,515.43	
Real Estate Tax Account,		236.48	
Repairs of Public Property,		9.25	
Schools, (incidentals,)		697.35	
Schools, (pay of teachers,)		3.75	
Temporary Loan,		250,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,		3,246.00	707,737.55
Total,			$717,482.13

DR. 1880, March 1. To balance, $11,252.19

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

			Cr.
Cemeteries,		$1,350.36	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State aid, under chap. 252, law 1879,	$4,728.50		
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State aid, under chap. 301, law 1879,	4,188.38	8,916.88	
Debt, City. Principal,	$37,000.00		
Interest on Bonds,	67,220.00		
Interest on Trust Funds,	6,246.00		
Interest on coupons, 1878, not presented,	670.00	111,136.00	
Fire Department,		25,239.66	
Free Public Library,		4,087.84	
General Sewer Account,	$2,062.02		
Charles Taber Drain,	338.40		
Franklin Street Sewer,	895.64		
High Street Sewer,	422.72		
Hillman Street Sewer,	375.97	4,094.75	
Highways and Streets,		62,806.92	
Incidentals,		20,081.63	
Lighting Streets,		13,791.31	
New Bedford & Fairhaven Bridge,		1,239.05	
New Bedford School Committee,		2,634.90	
New Bedford Water Works,		41,393.81	
Police Department,		38,104.51	
Poor Department,		43,493.22	
Real Estate Tax Account,		170.25	
Repairs of Public Property,	$8,727.57		
Cedar St. School-house Extension,	4,695.85		
" " Heating Apparatus,	1,004.15		
Coal and Wood Yard,	2,482.48		
Truant School-house,	1,622.36	18,532.41	
Salaries,		8,960.07	
Salaries Board of Health,		1,000.00	
Schools, Public. Adult Evening,	$868.33		
Incidentals,	14,909.38		
Pay of Teachers,	55,652.66	71,430.37	
Temporary Loan,		225,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,		2,766.00	706,229.94
Balance. Cash in Treasury,			11,252.19
Total,			$717,482.13

Receipts and Expenditures in Detail.

SALARIES.

Dr.

Soule, William T., Mayor,	$800.00	
Congdon, James B., Collector and Treasurer,	400.00	
Hathaway, James H., " " "	2,000.00	
Leonard, Henry T., City Clerk,	380.54	
Leonard, Daniel B., " "	619.46	
Leonard, Daniel B., Assistant City Clerk,	195.07	
Roberts, Oliver A., Auditor,	800.00	
Milliken, Frank A., Solicitor,	350.00	
Willcox, David B., Chairman Board of Assessors,	850.00	
Tallman, William, Jr., Assessor,	600.00	
Tuell, Charles D., "	600.00	
Church, William A., Clerk of Common Council,	200.00	
Lewis, Nathan, Sealer of Weights and Measures,	350.00	
Lewis, Nathan, Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00	
Ferguson, William, Messenger,	600.00	
Barnes, Isaac, Bell Ringer,	125.00	
Kelley, James S., Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00	$8,960.07

Cr.

By appropriation,	$8,765.00	
Transfer,	195.07	
	$8,960.07	$8,960.07

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr.

To salary, one year,	$1,000.00

Cr.

By appropriation,	$1,000.00	
	$1,000.00	$1,000.00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS — PAY OF TEACHERS.

Dr.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Rugg, Charles P., principal,	$1,745.00	
Bonney, Charles T., Jr., assistant,	550.00	
Lawton, William C., "	697.50	
Austin, Mary E., "	772.50	
Briggs, Lizzie P., "	772.50	
Cornish, Susan B., "	772.50	
Cranston, Lydia J., "	772.50	
Mendall, Mary S., "	405.00	
Otheman, M., "	330.00	
Ottiwell, Sarah D., "	815.00	$7,632.50

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Fifth Street:

Wood, Allen F., principal,	$1,467.50	
Allen, Mary E., assistant,	504.88	
Ashley, Emma J., "	511.26	
Brown, Carrie E., "	406.25	
Carr, Sarah A., "	511.26	
Hinckley, Mary R., "	236.26	
Kane, M. A., "	275.00	
Macy, Mary A., "	505.95	
Macreading, L., "	511.26	
Reid, Belle M., "	39.38	
Robinson, Hannah B, "	511.26	
Smith, Lucretia N., "	236.26	
Stoddard, Sara E., "	511.26	
Sullivan, Abbie F., "	275.00	6,502.78

Middle Street:

Rodgers, Michael C., principal,	$1,467.50	
Arey, Hannah C., assistant,	507.26	
Brightman, Lizzie, "	511.26	
Brown, Carrie E., "	105.01	
Brownell, Mary A., "	511.26	
Commerford, Annie R., "	511.26	
Commerford, Catherine, "	511.26	
Duplap, Agnes J., "	511.26	
Amounts forward,	$4,636.07	$14,135.28

Amounts forward,		$4,636.07	$14,135.28
Finkill, Jane E.,	assistant,	511.26	
Hinckley, Mary R.,	"	275.00	
Kane, Mary A.,	"	236.26	
Vincent, Clara,	"	308.14	5,966.73

PARKER STREET:

Mosher, Charles E. E.,	principal,	$1,467.50	
Bosworth, Ruby M.,	assistant,	145.01	
Gordon, Helen M.,	"	441.26	
Hemenway, M. A.,	"	511.26	
Hunter, Jeanette,	"	511.26	
Sears, Drusilla W.,	"	500.63	
Shepherd, E. J. D.,	"	511.26	
Smith, Lucretia N.,	"	275.00	
Smith, M. J.,	"	511.26	
Spare, S. Flora,	"	100.00	
Spare, Sarah L.,	"	506.46	
Spooner, Lillie R.,	"	236.26	
Sullivan, Abbie F.,	"	236.26	
Whitton, Ada H.,	"	488.07	6,441.49

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

ACUSHNET AVENUE:

Gilmore, Jane E.,	principal,	$518.51	
Bosworth, Ruby M.,	assistant,	213.76	
Eldredge, Mary J.,	"	225.40	
Kirwin, Sarah E.,	"	466.76	
Pray, S. A. C.,	"	327.38	
Springer, C. E.,	"	350.50	2,102.31

ARNOLD STREET:

Tompkins, Susan M.,	principal,		522.26

BUSH STREET:

Cranston, Sarah H.,	principal,	$522.26	
Chapman, Bessie T.,	assistant,	213.76	
Sanford, Eliza H.,	"	466.76	
Sears, Sarah E.,	"	466.76	
Smith, Ella G.,	"	466.76	2,136.30
Amount forward,			$31,304.37

Amount forward,			$31,304.37
CEDAR STREET:			
Homer, Annie S.,	principal,	$514.76	
Heath, Louisa S.,	assistant,	466.76	
Macomber, Judith S.,	"	466.76	
Pierce, Bessie P.,	"	46.88	
Thomas, S. S. B.,	"	69.00	
Whitney, A. D.,	"	451.75	2,015.91
DARTMOUTH STREET:			
Eldridge, Isadore F.,	principal,	$522.26	
Kelley, Sara H.,	assistant,	453.62	
Schwall, M. E.,	"	466.76	
Simmons, Emma A. M.,	"	458.31	1,900.95
GROVE:			
Thompson, J. C.,	principal,	$522.26	
Hathaway, E. R.,	assistant,	253.00	
Macy, M. S.,	"	191.16	
Pierce, Bessie P.,	"	56.25	
Thomas, S. S. B.,	"	375.16	
Tuell, Sarah E.,	"	466.76	1,864.59
KEMPTON STREET:			
Chase, Edenia M.,	principal,	$522.26	
Commerford, E.,	assistant,	466.76	
Hayes, M. E.,	"	466.76	
Richmond, Annie F.,	"	455.50	1,911.28
LINDEN STREET:			
Spooner, E. P.,	principal,	$522.26	
Delano, Clara E.,	assistant,	444.16	
Leach, Lucy S.,	"	438.63	
Luscomb, Isabella,	"	466.76	1,871.81
MAXFIELD STREET:			
White, Mary B.,	principal,	$522.26	
Bartlett, Mercy K.,	assistant,	253.00	
Eldridge, M. J.,	"	160.36	
Field, S. E.,	"	395 88	
Wilcox, H. B. S.,	"	464.88	1,796.38
Amount forward,			$42,665.29

Amount forward,		$42,665.29
MERRIMAC STREET:		
Hewins, Sarah H., principal,	$522.26	
Foster, Isadore, assistant,	466.76	
Jenney, Abbie F., "	466.76	
Lincoln, Ella, "	458.32	
Sawtelle, Stella, "	374.76	
Taylor, A. B., "	84.38	
West, Addie, "	466.76	2,840.00
WILLIAM STREET:		
Bryant, A. F., principal,	$522.26	
Graham, M. J., assistant,	438.63	
Lincoln, A., "	466.76	
Smith, L. E., "	466.76	1,894.41
COUNTRY SCHOOLS.		
ACUSHNET:		
Carr, Charlotte C., principal,	$666.76	
Sylvia, Mary F., assistant,	466.76	1,133.52
CANNONVILLE:		
Codding, Mary A., principal,	$505.25	
Hazard, Ella F., assistant,	407.89	913.14
CLARK'S POINT:		
Lapham, Kate N., principal,		421.79
NORTH:		
Peckham, Carrie F.,		466.76
PLAINVILLE:		
Davis, Nellie,	$311.25	
Allen, Ruth H.,	37.50	348.75
ROCKDALE:		
Davis, Nellie,	$120.00	
Davis, Susie H.,	33.60	
Spare, S. Flora,	345.00	498.60
TRUANT SCHOOL:		
Macy, Carrie B.,		90.00
Amount forward,		$51,272.26

Amount forward,		$51,272.26
MILL SCHOOL.		
Wentworth, Emma R., principal,	$686.62	
Remington, Lucy J., assistant,	416.00	
McFarlin, Addie J., "	24.00	1,126.62
DRAWING TEACHER:		
Cumming, Arthur,		1,467.50
SINGING TEACHER:		
White, Jason,		1,180.00
SUBSTITUTES.		
Cleary, Kate E.,	$20.00	
Cleaveland, Mabel W.,	10.32	
Davis, Susan H.,	81.96	
Finlan, Hattie L.,	86.46	
Hathaway, Ella,	31.88	
Jennings, Anna L.,	162.78	
Macy, Carrie B.,	3.75	
Macy, Mary M.,	5.63	
McFarlin, Addie J.,	2.82	
Pierce, Bessie P.,	11.26	
Pray, Susie M.,	4.00	
Shepherd, Clara W.,	98.45	
Taylor, Annie B.,	41.51	
Vincent, Clara,	38.26	
Wheeler, Emma B.,	7.20	606.28
		$55,652.66
To transfer to Highway and Street Department,		351.09
		$56,003.75

CR.

By appropriation,	$56,000.00	
Received of Nellie Davis, overpaid,	3.75	$56,003.75

PUBLIC SCHOOLS — INCIDENTALS.

Dr.

Salaries:			
Harrington, Henry F., Superintendent,		$1,866.65	
" " Secy. of School Board,		200.00	
Otheman, B., Jr., Truant Officer,		600.00	
Dayton, Luther M., " "		50.00	
Almy, Emma W., Superintendent's clerk,		250.00	$2,966.65
Books and Stationery:			
Dews, Edwin,		$626.31	
Hutchinson, S.,		437.92	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,		248.29	1,312.52
Janitors:			
Barber, John R.,		$200.00	
Brock, Shubael F.,		137.50	
Brown, William L. G.,		81.24	
Carson, C. J. R.,		1,000.00	
Dammon, George K.,		475.00	
Enos, Manuel,		145.00	
Hawes, Jonathan,		475.00	
Hines, Henry S.,		287.50	
Morgan, E. T.,		268.52	
Murdock, John,		700.00	
Phillips, Henry T.,		336.50	
Smith, Henry,		714.31	
Wiggins, James,		350.00	5,170.57
Sweepers and Bell Ringers:			
Pay-rolls,			284.56
Fuel:			
Ashley, Mary P., wood,		$20.00	
Brock, Shubael F., shavings,		2.00	
Chase, Franklin J., charcoal,		169.92	
Corson, Temple S., coal,		1,640.42	
Enos, Manuel, shavings,		4.00	
Garfield & Proctor, coal,		9.00	
Hart & Akin, coal,	$25.50		
" " wood,	8.00	33.50	
Hines, H. S., shavings,		1.60	
Amounts forward,		$1,880.44	$9,734.30

Amounts forward,		$1,880.44	$9,734.30
Perkins, A. W., wood,		6.50	
Pierce, Willie T., sawing and splitting wood,		10.00	1,896.94
ALTERING AND REPAIRING SCHOOL-HOUSES:			
Almy & Hitch, curtains and fixtures,		$35.14	
Carson, C. J. R., repairs,		39.17	
Chaffee, Amos, "		19.95	
Doull, James, lumber for coal bins,		2.14	
Dyer, Abraham, whitewashing,		7.65	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,		.75	
Gifford, O. E., painting,		46.14	
Guillo, D. W., filters,		21.00	
Hammond, F. W., blackboards,	$21.19		
" " repairs,	120.75	141.94	
Handy, C., "		.75	
Hazzard, James B., painting blackboards,		122.99	
Hillman, Jethro, carpentry,		56.21	
Houghton, L. F., ventilator,		15.00	
Howland, Holder, whitewashing,		4.00	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,		.50	
Jenney, William B., whitewashing,		3.80	
Jones, Alexander C., repairs,		13.45	
Lee, Ezra W., "		19.35	
Lewis, Nathan, lock, &c.,		1.45	
Mason, J. G. L., whitewashing,		12.00	
Maxfield, George F., plumbing,		14.14	
Maxfield, William, glazing,		2.06	
Phinney, Nathan, labor and material,		13.50	
Pierce, Bradford S., whitewashing,		60.90	
Potter, George A., glazing,		1.50	
Sawyer, Gideon T., whitewashing,		48.27	
Sherman, Charles R., keys, &c.,		6.65	
Sherman, Jireh C., locks, keys, &c.,		8.40	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,		14.12	
West, John P., glazing,		4.22	
White, Phineas, plumbing,		3.25	
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing, &c.,		40.87	781.26
ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:			
Anthony, E. & Sons,		$27.42	
Knight, Charles W.,		3.75	
Mercury Publishing Co.,		292.73	323.90
Amount forward,			$12,736.40

Amount forward,				$12,736.40
STOVES, REPAIRS, &c.:				
Brightman, Albert,	repairs,		$194.68	
Cobb, George A.,	"		22.13	
Gosnold Mills,	"		4.90	
Hatch, George E.,	"		168.87	
Tripp, Stephen A.,	"		40.52	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	"	$52.18		
" "	new furnace,	196.33	248.51	679.61
SUPPLIES:				
Bliss & Nye, furnishings,			$21.33	
Briggs & Lawrence, furniture,			20.00	
Briggs, Henry W., book-cases,			63.65	
Carroll, John, chairs,			3.75	
Cushing, John K., book-cases,			102.35	
Dexter & Haskins, clock,			7.00	
Ellis, Leonard B., mirrors,			3.00	
Ginn & Heath, arm-rests,			4.00	
Hathaway, George B., diplomas,			6.25	
Hurll, C. W., clocks,			12.50	
Kelley, William L., clocks,			15.00	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., chemicals,			6.53	
Morse, Fred. & Co., oil,			.12	
Purrington & Brown, furnishings,			32.49	
Richards, George D., mats,			3.00	
Sherman, Charles R., apparatus,			26.38	
Whitcomb, A. G. & Co., desks,			436.08	763.43
SWEEPING AND CLEANING:				
Bliss, Henry L.,			$1.20	
Enos, Bridget,			18.00	
Davis, Nellie,			8.00	
Nye, Pardon,			8.00	
Shields, Mrs.,			5.50	40.70
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Almy, Emma W., washing towels,			$3.00	
Bliss, Henry L., labor,			2.65	
Brown, William S., floral decorations,			6.00	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., Evening Drawing School,			15.00	
Cook, John S., carriage-hire,			89.24	
Dammon, George K., labor,			18.40	
Amounts forward,			$134.29	$14,220.14

Amounts forward,	$134.29	$14,220.14
Drake, Albert B., Evening Drawing School,	8.75	
Gilman, Charles A., carting desks,	4.75	
Gomley, Alexander, Estate of, cartage,	8.75	
Gray, Charles A., cartage,	3.75	
Harrington, Henry F., sundry expenses,	83.77	
Haskell, Edward & Co., ribbon,	2.08	
Hatch & Co., expressage,	18.75	
Hill, George, music,	25.00	
Kelley, James S., cleaning clocks,	6.00	
Maxfield, Caleb, use of chairs,	16.90	
Miner, C., cleaning vaults,	12.00	
Moyan, E. T., labor,	4.50	
Moulton, Nathaniel, cartage,	11.00	
Murdock, John, labor,	126.62	
N. B. Gas Light Co.,	104.25	
Old Colony Railroad Co., freight,	10.78	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	15.50	
Smith, Henry, labor,	6.00	
Spruce Street Mission Chapel, rent,	60.00	
Taber, William H., cartage,	5.25	
Thompson, Samuel, cartage,	2.25	
Taylor, Henry J., use of lamps,	4.94	
Wiggins, James, labor,	13.46	689.24
		$14,909.38

Cr.

By appropriation,		$13,000.00	
Received of County Treasurer,			
one-half of dog-money,	$684.75		
Sweepers, overpaid,	5.85		
White, James P., fuel,	6.75	697.35	
		$13,697.35	
By transfer from Poor Department,	$339.60		
" " Free Public Library,	872.43	1,212.03	
		$14,909.38	$14,909 38

ADULT EVENING SCHOOL.

Dr.

TEACHERS:		
Cornish, Ivory S., principal,	$93.33	
Otheman, B., Jr., "	93.33	
Kavanagh, Edward, Jr., assistant,	66.66	
Cleary, Katie E., "	66.66	
Ruggles, Mary T., "	51.66	
Whelden, Kate E., "	66.66	
Wilde, S. W., "	66.66	$504.96
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,	$4.00	
Bowen, William J., material and labor,	31.83	
Cranston, O. W., shades,	21.00	
Dammon, George K., janitor,	40.00	
Dammon, George K., labor,	9.00	
Dews, Edwin, books,	3.75	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., gas fitting, &c.,	99.88	
Hutchinson, S., books,	108.39	
Liberty Hall Bill Posting Co.,	3.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising,	3.27	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	36.75	
Sherman, Jireh C., gas burners,	2.50	363.37
		$868.33
To transfer to Highway and Street Department,		31.67
		$900.00

Cr.

By appropriation,	$900.00

HEIRS OF ISAIAH CHACE.

Cr.

1880, March 1. By balance, old account,	$53.24

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Dr.

ALMSHOUSE:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$2.85	
Sherman, William H., horse-hire,	4.00	$6.85

CITY HALL BUILDING:

Almy & Hitch, carpet, shades, &c., (B. of H.)		$54.37	
Baker, Robert W., carpentry, "		8.25	
" " "		8.00	
Bliss, Henry L., labor,		8.65	
Briggs & Lawrence, furniture, &c., (B. of H.)		144.00	
De Wolf, Charles, carpentry,		1.73	
Durfee & Smith, labor and material,		9.95	
Ferguson, William, labor,		20.00	
Ferguson, William H., labor,		7.00	
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,		1.46	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., chandelier, (B. of H.)	$11.00		
Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., plumbing, &c.,	8 50	19 50	
Hatch, George E. & Co., repairing stoves,		1.25	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., glazing,		2.00	
Kelley, William L., clock, (B. of H.)		19.00	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting, (B. of H.)	$30.43		
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting and glazing,	6.28	36.71	
Maxfield, Caleb, use of furniture,		1.90	
Maxfield, William, glazing,		3.75	
Nelson, George, masonry,		45.78	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware, (B. of H.)		3.65	
" " "		3.20	
Parker & Sherman, stove, &c., (B. of H.)	$33.35		
Parker & Sherman, rep'g stoves, &c.,	37.20	70.55	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,		2.75	
Sowle, Frederick A., sash, &c., (B. of H.)		5.50	
Taylor, Theodore, labor,		6.21	
Tillinghast, Wm. A., repairing settees,		122.14	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		29.45	
Whittemore, Mary F., soap,		3.90	640.65
Amount forward,			$647.50

Amount forward,			$647.50
CITY STABLES:			
Acushnet Iron Works, castings,		$23.48	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron-work,		3.35	
Chase, F. A., labor,		26.60	
Jenney, Perry P., labor,		22.00	
Luce, Freeman C., blacksmithing,		1.81	
Macy, Thomas H., labor,		41.85	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,		11.41	
Searell, Charles T., carpentry,	$42.35		
" " lumber,	9.05	51.40	
Sherman, Gideon, labor,		19.40	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,		24.38	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		212.83	438.51
COMMON:			
Baylies, William, salt,		$19.00	
Braley, Jasper W., oil,		.70	
Dunham, Joseph S., labor,		9.00	
Duff, David, "		11.50	
Hall, Gardner, "		16.28	
Harrington, Joseph, "		1.50	
Highway Department, "		10.90	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, signs, &c.,		9.45	
Maxfield, Russell, Superintendent, salary,		549.00	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., signs, &c.,		4.75	
Vincent, Ambrose, hoe,		.50	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		5.50	638.08
ENGINE-HOUSES:			
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,		$6.25	
Bennett, George W., repairs,		11.05	
Chase, Alexander H., masonry,		17.64	
Hammond, F. W., carpentry,		41.84	
Hillman, Jethro, "		25.58	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting,		23.17	
Matthews, Charles, labor,		3.00	
Parker & Sherman, repairs,		30.55	
Sowle, Frederick A., material,		23.70	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,		21.95	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		2.00	206.73
Amount forward,			$1,930.82

Amount forward,		$1,930.82
POLICE STATIONS:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$17.02	
Gilbert, E. S., painting,	39.55	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting,	13.32	
Maxfield, Caleb, furniture,	1.35	
Nelson, George, masonry,	10.00	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	32.50	113.74
PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING:		
Allen, Charles N., sundries,	$.50	
Almy & Hitch, carpets, shades, &c ,	145.62	
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	7.12	
Bliss, Henry L., janitor,	405.00	
Briggs, Henry W., carpentry,	20.53	
Chase, Alexander H., plastering,	5.75	
Cranston, O. W., oil-cloths and shades,	93.72	
Delano, Gustavus, labor,	24.73	
De Wolf, Charles, carpentry,	.35	
Gifford & Allen, brass, &c.,	20.52	
Gifford, Oliver E., varnishing, &c.,	3.85	
Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., gas globes and plumbing,	32.92	
Hadley, Frank R., sundries,	1.35	
Hart & Akin, cartage and use of screen,	1.50	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	106.24	
Kelley, William L., clock,	3.00	
King, Gilbert A., janitor,	90.00	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting,	5.45	
Lewis, Nathan, hardware and furnishings,	47.23	
Matthews, Charles, labor,	31.00	
Maxfield, William, glazing,	2.25	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	6.65	
Pierce, William, labor,	3.75	
Phillips, Henry T., janitor,	45.00	
" " labor,	7.50	
Richards, George D., dusters,	3.25	
Sherman, Jireh C., testing boiler, &c., $14.00		
" " plumbing, &c., 36.16	50.16	
Skiff, Stephen B., repairs,	2.42	
Soule, Thomas H. & Co., repairing curtains,	6.04	
Sowle, Frederick A., black walnut,	1.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	1.72	
Amounts forward,	$1,176.12	$2,044.56

Amounts forward,	$1,176.12	$2,044.56
Tripp, Stephen A., gal. pipe, soap stones, &c.,	50.57	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	55.00	
White, Albert P., screening coal,	4.00	
Whittemore, Mary F., soap,	7.45	1,293.14

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

ACUSHNET:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$40.02	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	3.50	43.52

ACUSHNET AVENUE:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$9.25	
Dunham, William L., painting,	12.00	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	3.61	
Hammond, Caleb, plans, &c.,	300.00	
Highway Department, labor,	1.00	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, labor,	8.50	
Manchester, A. P., glazing,	14.23	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	23.83	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	22.50	394 92

ARNOLD STREET:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$12.62	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., carpentry,	1.75	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	11.00	25.37

BUSH STREET:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$3.62	
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,	2.45	
Nelson, George, masonry,	1.95	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	2.42	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., carpentry,	13.79	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	8.15	32.38

CEDAR STREET:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$6.00	
Baylies, John B., services,	3.00	
Gifford, Oliver E., painting and glazing,	30.33	
Hammond, Caleb, plans, &c.,	140.85	
Highway Department, labor,	18.00	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, labor,	1.20	
Parker & Sherman, registers, &c.,	76.60	
Water Works, service,	10.84	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	20.50	307.32
Amount forward,		$4,141.21

Amount forward,		$4,141.21
CLARK'S POINT:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$39.60	
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,	1.69	
Dunham, William L., painting,	90.90	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	83.00	215.19
DARTMOUTH STREET:		
Bliss, William H., labor and material,	$26.99	
Sherman, Charles H., fitting lock,	1.28	28.27
FIFTH STREET:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$66.65	
Clark, T. W. C., lightning rods,	30.60	
Dunham, William L., glazing,	.75	
Gilbert, E. S., painting,	50.15	
Highway Department, labor,	3.75	
Manchester, A. P., glazing,	8.75	
Nelson, George, masonry,	5.76	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	.65	
Parker & Sherman, repairs,	7.95	
Sherman, Jireh C., "	14.61	
Swift, T. W., labor and material,	23.02	
Tripp, Stephen A., repairs of roof,	9.10	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	19.10	240.84
GROVE:		
Bliss, William H., labor and material,	$9.18	
Bowen, William J., " "	3.84	
Dunham, William L., glazing,	1.28	
Enos, Bridget, whitewashing,	28.00	42.30
HIGH:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$42.08	
Dunham, William L., glazing,	.75	
Gifford, Oliver E., painting,	42.99	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	12.60	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, labor,	18.28	
Pierce, William, "	4.50	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., "	9.00	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	31.00	161.20
Amount forward,		$4,829.01

Amount forward,			$4,829.01
KEMPTON STREET:			
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,		$10.00	
New Bedford Tool Co., vane,	$17.50		
" " " hardware,	4.49	21.99	
Searell, Charles T., labor,		1.34	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,		20.10	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		31.00	84.43
LINDEN STREET:			
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,		$3.48	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		90.30	93.78
MAXFIELD STREET:			
Dunham, William L., glazing,		$.64	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, glazing,		9.15	
Phinney, Nathan, masonry,		16.50	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,		5.00	
Western Lumber Co.,		3.10	34.39
MERRIMAC STREET:			
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,		$2.25	
Chase, Alexander H., plastering,		2.20	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting and glazing,		3.25	
Nelson, George, masonry,		12.60	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,		3.75	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,		3.19	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,		5.00	32.24
MIDDLE STREET:			
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,		$547.54	
Brightman & Washburn, stairs,		97.90	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., bolts,		.79	
Bryan, Lewis E., labor,		8.70	
Gifford & Allen, labor and material,		580.00	
Highway Department, labor,		3.00	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., glazing,		1.75	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting,		213.52	
Nelson, George, masonry,		182.33	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,		1.30	
Parker & Sherman, plumbing,		221.37	
Richardson, George W., stone steps,		62.00	
Amounts forward,		$1,920.20	$5,073.85

Amounts forward,	$1,920.20	$5,073.85
Sherman, Jireh C., repairs,	29.09	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,	11.38	
Sowle, Frederick A., doors, &c.,	94.64	
Tripp, Stephen A., Russia iron,	1.50	
Water Works, service,	34.81	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	438.16	2,529.78
MILL:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$5 50	
Dunham, William L., glazing,	.32	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, glazing,	5.50	11.32
NORTH:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$8.00	
Dunham, William L., painting,	39.65	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., glazing,	5.24	
Paisler, Charles S., pipe, &c.,	.64	
Peckham, Benjamin, labor,	3.50	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	13.00	70.03
PARKER STREET:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$8.17	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, labor,	12.00	
Mason, J. G. L., whitewashing,	10.05	
Nelson, George, masonry,	2 35	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	2.50	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., labor,	12.15	47.22
PLAINVILLE:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$3.00	
Gifford, O. E., glazing,	.55	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	8.80	12.35
ROCKDALE:		
Ashley, S. P., labor, &c.,	$193.92	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	70.42	264.34
WILLIAM STREET:		
Jenney, William B., labor,	$5.15	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, glazing,	1.60	6.75
Amount forward,		$8,015.64

Amount forward,		$8,015.64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ashley, Mary P., removing night soil,	$84.00	
Barber, John R., labor,	7.75	
Bliss & Nye, furnishings, (6th ward room,)	.25	
Buff & Beyer, repairs city level,	11.50	
Bulloch, A. & Co., oil, &c.,	.84	
Chase, Alexander H., repairs Union street drain,	8.10	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., drawing plan of city land,	13.50	
Dews, Edwin, paper,	3.50	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	5.00	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing, (wood-yard,)	10.72	
Harding, John, trimming trees,	100.00	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., glazing, (6th ward room,)	1.00	
King, Gilbert A., labor, (5th ward room,)	4.80	
Lewis, Nathan, sundries,	13.06	
Nelson, George, masonry, (wood-yard,)	44.01	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., labor, &c.,	25.50	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware, public buildings,	183.07	
Parker & Sherman, stove, &c., (5th ward room,)	12.35	
Sherman, W. H., carriage-hire, (com. and workmen,)	88.00	
Sowle, Frederick A., doors, sash, &c.,	60.99	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware, (wood-yard,)	6.89	
Swan, Walter D., repairs pumps, Durfee street, &c.,	5.80	
Tripp, Stephen A., furnishings,	8.30	
Western Lumber Co., lumber for bridge,	13.00	711.93
		$8,727.57
To transfer to Highway Department,		356.68

CR.

By appropriation,		$6,000.00	
Received of F. A. Sowle,		2.75	
Sale of shed,		6.50	
Transfer from Street Light Dept,	$1,000.00		
Transfer from Liquor License Acct.,	75.00	1,075.00	
Special appropriation,		2,000.00	
		$9,084.25	$9,084.25

CEDAR STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

(EXTENSION.)

DR.

Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,	$6.50	
Dean, Thomas, grading yard,	20.00	
Gifford & Allen, contract, plumbing,	140.00	
" " bell, and mounting,	46.67	
Moyan, E. T., cleaning house,	17.50	
N. B. Tool Co., hardware and vane,	54.97	
Parker & Sherman, iron, &c., for chimney,	63.88	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., contract, carpentry,	4,200.00	
" " extra "	100.71	
Tripp, Stephen A., labor and material,	7.35	
Water Works, pipe and service,	38.27	$4,695.85

CR.

By special appropriation,	$4,500.00	
Transfer from Cedar Street school-house (heating) account,	195.85	
	$4,695.85	$4,695.85

CEDAR STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE.

(HEATING APPARATUS.)

DR.

Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., contract for furnaces, &c.,	$887.00	
Nelson, George, masonry,	41.15	
Sowle, Benjamin, Jr., carpentry,	76.00	$1,004.15
To transfer to Cedar Street school-house extension,		195.85

CR.

By special appropriation,	$1,200.00	
	$1,200.00	$1,200.00

WOOD AND COAL SHED.

Dr.

Booth, Albert, stone,	$169.00	
Butts, H. W., stone and gravel,	184.20	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	1.50	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing,	33.00	
Greene & Wood, sawing lumber,	1.00	
Hillman, Jethro, carpentry,	483.60	
Macy, E. B., iron-work,	187.30	
Nelson, George, masonry,	111.73	
Perkins, A. W., stone,	11.25	
Sherman, James L. & Co., lumber,	314.33	
Taber, George B., labor,	22.17	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	821.68	
Watkins & Handy, bolts and washers,	2.20	
Wing, Joseph B., paints and painting,	139.52	$2,482.48
To transfer to Highway Department,		17.52

Cr.

By special appropriation,	$2,500.00	
	$2,500.00	$2,500.00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr.

1879, March 1.	To balance,	$7,247.20
	Amount advanced by the city for State aid,	4,188.38

Cr.

By received from State Treasurer,	$4,173 84	
Balance due from State,	7,261.74	
	$11,435.58	$11,435.58

Dr.

1880, March 1.	To balance,	$7,261.74

TRUANT SCHOOL-HOUSE.

DR.

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$413.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., iron,	7.84	
Cornell, John M., digging well, &c.,	98.20	
Dunlap, Benjamin B., moving school-house,	125.00	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	3.50	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, paint and painting,	101.40	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	32.10	
Nelson, George, masonry,	186.17	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	31.84	
Tripp, S. A., piping, zinc, &c.,	117.53	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	505.28	$1,622.36

CR.

By Special appropriation,	$500.00	
Transfer from special appropriations,	1,122.36	
	$1,622.36	$1,622.36

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(ADDITIONAL PAY TO POOR AND INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, LAW OF 1878.)

DR.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$2,954.34

CR.

By transfer, amount disallowed,	$47.70	
Received of State,	2,178.64	
1880, March 1. By balance,	728.00	
	$2,954.34	$2,954.34

DR.

1880, March 1. To balance,	$728.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

Pay-Rolls:		
Board of Engineers,	$991.51	
Engine companies,	3,860.11	
Permanent men,	8,624.00	
Protecting Society,	198.00	$13,673.62
Repairs Engines, Hose, &c.:		
Bennett Brothers, repairs,	$3.90	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., varnishing,	12.00	
Bowker & Tripp, machinists,	12 20	
Boyd, James & Sons, hose,	65.54	
Chapman & Shurtleff, labor,	5.03	
Clapp & Jones, repairs,	44.50	
Cushing, Charles F., repairing hose,	2.30	
Dexter, Thomas D., gilding,	5.00	
Donaghy, Thomas, hose and repairs,	19.51	
Durfee & Smith, iron-work,	31.39	
Forbes, James R., repairs,	20.87	
Gifford & Allen, repairing hose,	31.18	
Grinnell, Edmund, grate bars,	3.89	
Hazzard, James B., painting,	3 00	
Luce, Freeman C., blacksmithing,	19.50	
Macy, E. B., wrenches and iron work,	85.94	
Manchester Locomotive Works, bal. wheels, &c.,	39.50	
N. B. Copper Works, spelter,	37.16	
N. B. Machine Shop, repairs,	15.18	
Parker & Sherman, "	61.67	
Ryan Brothers, relief valve,	39.12	
Shaw, Franklin, blacksmithing,	8.50	
Sherman, Jireh C., repairs,	80.52	
" " repairs hose,	25.99	
Silsby Manuf. Co., new engine,	2,949.90*	
Amounts forward,	$3,623.29	$13,673.62

*MEMORANDUM.

Price of the new engine Progress,	$3,400.00
Additional for changes ordered by Chief,	280.00

Cr.

By old engine,	$500.00	
Expenses of Committee,	163.55	
Freight on new engine,	66.55	
Balance paid as above,	2,949.90	
	$3,680.00	$3,680.00

Amounts forward,	$3,623.29	$13,673.62
Silsby Manuf. Co., freight,	136.42	
Skiff, Stephen B., repairs,	21.85	
Taunton Locomotive Works, repairing spring,	4.00	
Tirrell & Colwell, repairs,	14.30	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairs,	6.03	3,805.89

REPAIRS OF HARNESSES, WAGONS, &C.:

Boyd, James & Sons, rings and snaps,	$7.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., wagon,	225.00	
Brownell, George L., repairs,	15.39	
Brownell, H. M., repairs of harness,	3.00	
Chadwick, H. E., hitches,	10.00	
Cronin, William, repairs of harnesses,	64.91	
Dexter, Thomas D., varnishing,	15.00	
Durfee & Smith, repairing wagon,	15.00	
Forbes, James R., " "	44.94	
Hazzard, James B., painting,	34.84	
Judson, J. H., repairs,	8.25	
Kittredge, B. R., harness dressing,	5.00	
Marr, William J., repairs,	47.10	
Sherman, Charles R., patent hitches,	1.50	
Tirrell & Colwell, repairing wagons,	20.92	
Willis, William H., harnesses, and repairing harnesses and hose,	230.76	749.11

REPAIRS OF ENGINE-HOUSES:

Baker, Robert W., labor and material,	$8.96	
De Wolf, Charles, carpentry,	3.77	
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,	7.86	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing,	24.31	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	.95	
Hart & Akin, oil, lead and glazing,	22.40	
Highway Department, labor,	8.25	
Hillman, Jethro, carpentry,	4.19	
N. B. Tool Co., hardware,	10.40	
Nelson, George, masonry and whitewashing,	14.88	
Sherman, Jireh C., plumbing,	29.14	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	93.33	
Taber, Charles H., masonry,	7.78	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	16.25	
Wady & Taber, painting,	13.25	265.72
Amount forward,		$18,494.34

Amount forward,		$18,494.34
FIRE ALARM:		
Bliss, Samuel S., carriage-hire,	$37.50	
Briggs, Daniel D., sundry bills paid,	54.33	
Carpenter, H. F., blue vitriol,	154.86	
Crane, Moses G., striker, No. 1 house,	350.00	
" " wire, &c.,	128.00	
Gray, Charles A., cartage,	.90	
Grinnell, Edmund, fire alarm weights,	19.41	
Hammond, F. W., carpentry,	4.10	
Olstein, John, raising bell,	13.00	
Sherman, Jireh C., repairs,	2.71	
Taber, R. S., labor,	107.00	
Tripp, S. A., oil pan,	1.00	
Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., wire,	7.83	880.64
FURNISHINGS FOR ENGINES, &C.:		
Boyd, James & Sons, chamois skins,	$8.25	
Cook, Thomas W. & Co., soap,	4.32	
French & Coffin, whips, &c.,	19.75	
Grinnell, A. B., Jr., oil,	.96	
Howe & French, sponges,	58.63	
Johnson, H. A. & Co., oil polish,	10.00	
Perry Oil Co., soap,	7.50	
Potomska Mills, cotton waste,	22.52	
Robinson, W. A. & Co., oil,	21.94	
Tucker & Cummings, oil and matches,	10.92	
Woods, James & Son, lanterns and candles,	46.25	211.04
FURNISHINGS FOR ENGINE-HOUSES:		
American Sanitary Association, powders,	$26.64	
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	34.67	
Bulloch & Co., Albany composition,	2.00	
Cranston, O. W., shades, and laying carpet,	20.76	
Corson, T. S., coal,	183.33	
Garfield & Proctor, coal,	9.40	
Hart & Akin, coal,	21.90	
Haskell, Edward, cases for coal,	1.50	
Kelley, William L., repairing clock,	1.32	
Lewis, Nathan, spittoon,	1.00	
Maxfield, Caleb, bedsteads, &c.,	15.60	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	442.75	
Amounts forward,	$765.87	$19,586.02

Amounts forward,	$765.87	$19,586.02
Parker & Sherman, ash-barrel, and rep. stoves,	35.67	
Silsby Manufacturing Co., heater,	125.00	
Smith, William T., cleaning powder,	4.20	
Soule, William T., towels and cotton,	10.03	
Sowle, Frederick A., wire screen,	.80	
Swan, Walter D., blocks and sheaves,	9.10	
Taylor, Henry J., sundries,	35.58	
Tripp, F. G., carpet,	29.86	
Tripp, S. A., stove and repairs,	63.37	
Tucker & Cummings, brooms,	8.00	
Tucker, John F., manilla rope,	11.10	
Waterman, N., horse blankets,	20.28	1,118.86
HAY, GRAIN, STRAW, &C.:		
Baylies, William, grain,	$124.10	
Blossom, Edwin, straw,	11.64	
Brawley, Levi W., hay, &c.,	50 35	
Chase, Joseph, straw,	12.45	
Denison Bros. & Co., grain,	194.07	
Kirk, John, "	121 56	
Lawton, W. J., straw and carrots,	41.19	
Macomber Brothers, grain,	164.00	
Poor Department, hay,	617.75	
Potter, D. H., straw,	4.95	
Sawin, A. K. P., hay and straw,	211.27	
White, G. M., straw,	12.09	
Wilson & Co., hay,	105.87	1,671.29
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing and advertising,	$30.75	
Bliss, William H., pasturing horses,	10 60	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., horse-shoeing,	153.91	
Brownell, H. M., use of sleigh,	1.00	
Brownell, Joseph, Estate of, rent,	85.00	
Brownell, Luther, bells,	3.75	
Dews, Edwin, advertising and stationery,	67.20	
Duddy, James, carting,	1.50	
Durfee Brothers, horse-shoeing,	9.60	
Durfee & Smith, horse-shoeing,	119.10	
Dwelley, William H., horses,	500.00	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,	14.50	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	23.00	
Amounts forward,	$1,019.91	$22,376.17

Amounts forward,	$1,019.91	$22,376.17
Hart & Akin, use of horse,	3.00	
Hersom & Bryant, lye,	1.00	
Kelley, James L., cleaning chronometer,	10.00	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., medicines,	25.75	
Macy, Frederick, use of horse and wagon,	300.00	
" " sundry expenses paid,	223.04	
Macy, George I., torch bearer,	20.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	68 82	
Milliken, E. C., refreshments,	5.25	
Old Colony Railroad Co., freight, &c.,	78.51	
Paige, George W., care of No. 9,	12.00	
Pease, William A., medicines,	2.90	
Perry, E. M., veterinary surgeon,	93.75	
Sargent, F. H., polishing bells,	2.25	
Shaw, L. F., extra driver,	42.00	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	9.60	
Silsby Manufacturing Co., exp. of committee,	173.55	
Sisson, Otis A., firemen's dinner,	153.50	
Smith, Daniel W., extra driver,	92.00	
Stoddard, W. C., extinguishers,	213.75	
Taber, R. S., labor,	155.61	
Tripp, Charles H., horse-shoeing,	94.30	
Union Cornet Band, services,	63.00	2,863.49
		$25,239.66
To transfer to Highway Department,		2,000.00

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance,		$350.00	
By appropriation,		26,000.00	
Fairhaven Fire Department,	$2.00		
Manure sold,	260.84		
Sale of old copper,	67.65		
Sale of old hose,	129.22		
Smith, Daniel, overpaid,	5.00	464.71	
By special appropriation,		397.12	
Transfer from Poor Department,		27.83	
		$27,239.66	$27,239.66

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

ADVERTISING, PRINTING, &c.:

Anthony, E. & Sons,	$308.86	
" " Daily Standards,	24.00	
Boston Daily Advertiser,	25.50	
" " Journal,	16.68	
" Post,	13.50	
Dews, Edwin, assessors' books,	107.00	
" " binding city documents,	289.00	
Guild & Curtis, advertising,	5.00	
Howe, William, binding,	7.25	
Knight, Charles W., printing,	31.50	
Mercury Pub. Co., advertising and printing,	1,782.03	
" " Daily Mercurys,	39.00	
Raymond, E. P., advertising,	63.87	
Robertson, George, "	30.75	
Wheaton, Walter F., printing,	28.75	$2,772 69

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS (ASSESSING, DISTRIBUTING TAX BILLS, &c.):

Almy, James T., (Ward 1,)	$89.00	
Bennett, John A., clerical help,	12.50	
Board of Assessors, making tax bills,	60.00	
Brownell, H. M., carriage-hire,	2.50	
Carroll, John, (Ward 6,)	29.50	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,	14.06	
Gomley, John A., (Ward 3,)	131.00	
Leary, James, (Ward 2,)	28.00	
Soule, Thomas H., (Ward 4,)	73.50	
Tallman, William K., clerical help,	319.75	
Wing, Lyman, (Ward 5,)	69.25	829.06

BOARD OF HEALTH:

Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising and printing,	$109.86	
Clerk-hire,	325.00	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	78.60	
Collins, Q. F., binding pamphlets,	41.50	
Congdon, James B., postage, &c.,	23.49	
Crooker, Charles A., labor disinfecting, &c.,	27.30	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,	48.25	
Amounts forward,	$654.00	$3,601.75

Amounts forward,		$654.00	$3,601.75
Ellis, Leonard B., trimming map,		4.75	
Faisneau, George E., pillows, &c.,		15.91	
Fleetwood, Charles, horse-hire,		20.50	
Hart & Akin, coal,		7.38	
Hathaway, William W., distributing pamphlets,		26.25	
Jordan, Caroline A., services,		15.00	
Kenyon, Henry W., labor,		46.20	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, labor,		2.25	
Lewis, Nathan, sieve,		1.00	
Mackie, John H., physician to Board of Health,	$53.00		
Mackie, John H., expense,	5.10	58.10	
Mercury Pub. Co., advertising and printing,		136.64	
Miner, Charles, labor,		3.00	
New Bedford Tool Co.,		3.65	
Paisler, Charles S., lime,		1.25	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., disinfectants,		31.38	
Phillips, Henry T., distributing pamphlets,		21.00	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,		30.00	1,078.26
DAMAGES AND LEGAL EXPENSES:			
Barney, Edwin L.,		$305.80	
Brock, Jethro C.,		1,918.16	
Burdick, Benjamin F.,		30.00	
Congdon, Ellen,		589.77	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying, Brock case,		19.00	
Gifford, Fred. S.,		283.39	
Jukes, Thomas,		25.00	
Mackie, John H.,		175.00	
McIvor, James,		271.85	
Marble, Abby S.,		190.27	
Milliken, Frank A.,		168.53	
Munroe, C. F.,		122.71	
Noyes, Charles J.,		50.00	
Podesta, Giovanni,		20.00	
Soule, William T.,		59.07	
Superior Court,		100.90	4,129.45
ELECTION EXPENSES:			
Bennett, John A., clerical help,		$10.00	
Briggs & Lawrence, use of tables,		10.00	
Percy, Thomas, cartage,		2.00	
Amounts forward,		$22.00	$8,809.46

Amounts forward,		$22.00	$8,809.46
Tallman, William K., arranging names,		52.50	
Topham, William B., " "		55.00	
Use of Advent Chapel, 3 times,		30.00	
Use of Howland Chapel, 3 times,		30.00	
Ward officers:			
Eighteen clerks, (3 elections,)	$135.00		
Eighteen wardens, "	90.00		
Fifty-four inspectors, "	216.00	441.00	
Willcox, David B., voting lists,		85.00	715.50

JULY FOURTH EXPENSES:

Allen, William H., wagons,		$16.00	
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,		59.24	
Bell Ringers, (six in number,)		18.00	
Brown, John, wagon and horse-hire,		6.00	
Brownell, Holder M., collation,	$150.00		
" " horse-hire,	14.50	164.50	
Brownell, Perry, horse-hire,		4 00	
Bucklin, H. W., wagon,		10.00	
Chapman, E. T. & Co., cigars,		8.00	
Coffin, William H., horse-hire,		4.00	
Cook, John S., horse-hire,		3.00	
Dwelley, Andrew, wagon,		5.00	
Fisher, George F., advertising,		1.00	
Fisher, H. H., salute,		75.00	
Fletcher, George F., Music Hall,		10.00	
Gifford, S. A., wagons,		12.00	
Hathaway, A. E., wagons,		41.00	
Heap's American Band, services,		126.00	
Liberty Hall Bill Posting Co., posting bills,		10.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising,		50.87	
Moulton, Nathaniel, horse-hire,		8.00	
New Bedford Band, services,		120.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., gas,		80.00	
Old Colony Railroad Co., transportation,		114.00	
Potter, Stephen R., expenses, committee,		3.60	
Reed, Eli W., horse-hire,		4.00	
Regatta expenses and prizes,		108.00	
Samuel C. Hart, schooner, use of,		30.00	
Sherman, William R., regatta expenses,		15.75	
Union Cornet Band, services,		126.00	
West, William, use of yacht,		15.00	1,247.96
Amount forward,			$10,772.92

Amount forward,		$10,772.92
LABOR AND CLEANING:		
Bliss, Henry L.,	$26.35	
Donovan, John, putting in coal,	22.80	
Ferguson, William,	4.00	
Ferguson, William H.,	6.00	
Gifford, John, putting in coal,	3.20	
Harrison & Caldwell, putting in coal,	2.50	
Moore, Lewis S., cleaning,	3.10	
Taylor, Theodore, "	1.50	69.45
NEW BEDFORD GAS LIGHT CO.:		
City Hall,	$198.50	
Council Chamber,	80.75	
Library Building,	624.25	903.50
RETURNS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:		
Bowen, William J.,	$15.50	
Leonard, Daniel B.,	445.00	
Leonard, R. A.,	23.45	
Murphy, Timothy J.,	37.50	
Vaughn, Weston C., Jr.,	1.50	
Wilson, Edward T.,	107.25	630.20
RIFLE RANGE:		
Coggeshall, R. C. P.,	$4.50	
Kingsley, Nelson,	22.65	
Look, J. W., labor and material,	66.90	
Mason, J. G. L., " "	110.26	
N. B. Tool Co., hardware,	2.85	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	22.69	229.85
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Acushnet, Town of, taxes,	$21.44	
Alden, John, raising building,	30.00	
Allan, Robert, storage of guns,	24.00	
Allen, Edward H., clerical help,	24.50	
Almy & Hitch, carpet, shades, &c.,	54.37	
Bancroft, J. V. & Co., sprinkling streets,	50.00	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co., rent,	33.33	
Bliss & Nye, furnishings,	13.72	
Bliss, Henry L., repairing chairs,	.75	
Amounts forward,	$252.11	$12,605.92

Amounts forward,		$252.11	$12,605.92
Borden, Simeon, copying records,		6.00	
Bourne, George A., rent,		600.00	
Bowker & Tripp, repairing mower, &c.,		12.40	
Brewster, Bassett & Co., discount on loan,		2,503.45	
Briggs & Lawrence, furniture,		248.46	
Briggs, Henry W., labor and material,		13.78	
Brownell, Holder M., carriage-hire,		17.00	
Chace, Franklin J., charcoal,		42 66	
City Treasurer, stationery, postage, &c., for city offices,		501.18	
Coffin, William H., carriage-hire,		.70	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	$124.75		
" " exam. records,	34.97		
" " rep. city level,	12.40		
" " num. William st.,	12.00	184.12	
Collins, Q. F., stationery, &c.,		2.50	
Cook, John S., horse-hire,		6.00	
Corson, Temple S., coal,		261.24	
Crooker, Charles A., quarantine flags,		6.75	
Dartmouth, Town of, taxes,		4.09	
Dews, E., stationery, acct. books, &c.,	$388.86		
" " lith. check plate and checks,	89.50		
" " newspapers,	8.82	487.18	
Denison, Henry C., dating stamp,		9.00	
Donaghy, Thomas, hose, and repairs,		9.70	
Expense License Committee,		89.00	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,		2.00	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,		41.50	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,		3.45	
Gifford, Fred. S., candles,		3.00	
Gifford, S. A., horse-hire,		5.00	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing, City Hall,		64.87	
Gold and Stock Telephone Co., telephones, rent,		34.25	
Gomley, John A. cartage,		2.25	
Grand Army, Post 1, Decoration Day,		300.00	
Greenough & Co., directories,		26.00	
Hadley, Frank R., alcohol,		1.85	
Hart & Akin, horse-hire,		14.00	
Hatch, George E., bill boxes,		14.50	
Hathaway, William W., distributing summonses,		45.00	
Hatheway, Lemuel S., clerical help,		35.00	
Hayes, Stephen W., horse-hire,		4.00	
Amounts forward,		$5,853.99	$12,605.92

Amounts forward,		$5,853.99	$12,605 92
Hillman, Jethro, carpentry,		97.73	
Hutchinson, S., stationery,		6.85	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,		92.76	
Jenney, William H., labor on cemetery lots,		80.17	
Jordan, William, furniture,		30.00	
Kelley, William L., repairing clocks,		5.00	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., sundries,		6.05	
Lawton, James M., Jr., stationery,		.85	
Lewis, Benjamin F., painting lamp-posts,		4.50	
Liberty Hall Bill Posting Co., dog licenses,		4.00	
Mackie, J. H., city physician,	$104.17		
" " vaccinating poor children,	79.00	183.17	
Maxfield, William, painting and glazing,		6.00	
Milliken, Eben C., balloon ascension,	$93.64		
" " expense committee,	7.50	101.14	
Mosher, Henry M., carriage-hire,		7.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co., repairs,		9.30	
North Congregational Church, use of bell,		60.00	
Old Colony R. R. Co., rent,	$166.67		
" " freight and tickets,	57.25	223.92	
Percy, Thomas, cartage,		2.00	
Perry, George, alcohol,		1.95	
Perry, S. F. & Son, carriage-hire,		25.00	
Pitman, Henry L., harbor master,		118.05	
Read, James A., coin tray,		6.00	
Rockwell & Churchill, licenses,		6.00	
Richards, George D., furnishings,		1.90	
Rogers, Walter, stenographer,		20.25	
Sayer, Charles C., examining records,		17.00	
Sherman, Charles R., stationery, &c.,		9.13	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,		53.50	
Smith, Bradford, rent,		20.00	
Soule, William T., expenses,	$58.50		
" " towels,	3.54	62.04	
State aid, expense, and amount disallowed,		110.20	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,		10.32	
Swasey, Chas. L., city physician, 1878,	$12.55		
" " med. services,	17.00	29 55	
Taber, Henry, 2d, petroleum licenses,		43.70	
Taylor, Henry J., furnishings,		2.00	
Tripp, Stephen A., plumbing, and zinc,		25.35	
Tucker & Cummings, oil and matches,		.84	
Amounts forward,		$7,337.21	$12,605.92

Amounts forward,	$7,337.21	$12,605.92
Wing, Edward, refreshments,	3.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., lanterns and posts,	135.50	7,475.71
Total,		$20,081.63

Cr.

By appropriation,		$13,062.15	
Entering sewers,		270.00	
Interest on bank deposits,		1,012.10	
Interest and cost on taxes,		485.40	
Licenses,		484.50	
N. B. Tool Company,		3.65	
Phinney, N.,		1.00	
Premium on loan,		27.00	
Rector, O. P.,		10.41	
Rent of armory,	$400.00		
" City Hall,	375.00		
" court room,	400.00		
" land, Acushnet,	12.00		
" ward room,	32.61	1,219.61	
Repairs of Public Property,		54.37	
Sundry bills audited and uncalled for,		46.16	
		$16,676.35	
By special appropriation,	$3,361.88		
Transfer,	43.40	3,405.28	
		$20,081.63	$20,081.63

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1878.

Dr.

1879, March 1. Balance old account,	$1,898.15

Cr.

By received of Collector of Taxes,	$1,898.15	
	$1,898.15	$1,898.15

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

Salaries:

Allen, Thomas L.,	chief,	$1,213.32
Cornish, Israel C.,	acting chief,	16.64
" "	deputy chief,	1,000.00
Dayton, Luther M.,	captain,	900.00
Macomber, William E.,	captain,	900.00
Butler, Daniel A.,	lieutenant,	800.00
Dunham, George,	"	788.88
Waite, Edward W.,	"	800.00
Adams, Lemuel D.,	patrolman,	732.00
Anthony, George S.,	"	732.00
Arnett, James W.,	"	684.00
Atwood, William W.,	"	100.00
Bentley, Edwin R.,	"	732.00
Bryant, Seth E.,	"	694.00
Bumpus, Henry W.,	"	726.00
Cannavan, Patrick,	"	732.00
Comstock, Thomas W.,	"	602.00
Corey, John,	"	732.00
Crafts, James,	"	728.00
Deane, John H.,	"	698.00
Demby, Jacob H.,	"	590.00
Dunham, George,	"	12.00
Hathaway, Franklin L.,	"	732.00
Hathaway, Freeman R.,	"	76.00
Higgins, William T.,	"	698.00
Hillman, Benjamin,	"	732.00
Hinckley, Seth,	"	610.00
Humphrey, Daniel J.,	"	710.00
Hussey, Frederick,	"	720.00
Jennings, Edward F.,	"	726.00
Jones, Isaac M.,	"	718.00
Kirby, David G.,	"	724.00
Law, Peter G.,	"	718.00
Mitchell, James,	"	722.00
Mosher, Henry M.,	"	104.00
Moynan, Robert,	"	732.00
Netcher, George F.,	"	722.00
Pierce, David B.,	"	732.00
Savage, John,	"	678.00
Amount forward,		$2,576.84

Amount forward,		$25,766.84	
Skiff, Andrew J.,	patrolman,	716.00	
Sisson, Joseph D. L.,	"	706.00	
Sullivan, Timothy,	"	730.00	
Stevens, Henry,	"	732.00	
Wade, William L.,	"	704.00	
Wilber, James L.,	"	732.00	
Wixon, James A.,	"	728.00	$30,814.84

SPECIAL POLICE SERVICES:

Allen, Isaac R.,	$1.00	
Allen, Robert N.,	147.50	
Butts, Squire W.,	3.00	
Cannavan, Michael,	56.20	
Coggeshall, Samuel B.,	19.40	
Cronin, Cornelius,	15.20	
Cushman, F.,	267.20	
Dammon, George K.,	15.80	
Fisher, Owen, keeper at North station,	347.60	
Gibson, S. S.,	16.40	
Gifford, R. A.,	27.80	
Harper, James I.,	30.60	
Holmes, J. J.,	20.00	
Howland, Joseph,	2.40	
Howland, William H.,	6.40	
Janel, Carl F.,	2.00	
Johnson, Jacob,	2.00	
Jones, Arthur H.,	32.80	
Kane, Felix,	2.60	
Kenyon, Henry W.,	410.50	
Landers, Charles S.,	6.40	
Marshall, Michael,	98.00	
Morgeau, Charles,	33.20	
Morrill, Lucius H.,	90.50	
Peed, T. J.,	2.60	
Rafferty, William,	15.80	
Robbins, Charles H., keeper at Central station,	732.00	
Rowe, Thomas B.,	5.20	
Russell, George W. G.,	6.40	
Saxon, J. H.,	2 60	
Scammon, Geo. H., keeper at South station,	345.60	
Smith, Henry,	7.10	
Smith, Timothy J.,	1.20	
Amounts forward,	$2,773.00	$30,814.84

Amounts forward,	$2,773.00	$30,814.84
Spooner, Joseph W.,	12.00	
Wilber, James L.,	30.60	
Wing, Joseph B.,	96.60	2,912.20

HACKING AND HORSE-HIRE:

Allen, William H.,	$1.50	
Bliss, Samuel S.,	43.60	
Brownell, Holder M.,	20.50	
Dwelley, Andrew,	6.60	
Dwelley, George,	2.15	
Fleetwood, Charles H.,	205.76	
Hathaway, Andrew E.,	4.00	
Hickey, Gilbert,	1.75	
Jay, James A.,	212.00	
King, Philip H.,	5.50	
Mosher, Henry M.,	128.50	
Perry, S. F. & Son,	57.10	
Plummer, H. M.,	2.25	
Richards, William D.,	39.90	
Sherman, William H.,	322.20	
Snow, George,	121.70	
Tripp, P. W.,	4.00	1,179.01

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

Allen, Charles N., umbrella stand,		$1.00	
Allen, Thomas L., postage,	$13.70		
" " travelling expenses,	40.00	53.70	
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing and advertising,		28.49	
Atwood, William W., keeper of lock-up,		10.42	
Baylies, John B., sundries,		23.95	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co., freight,		6.80	
Bent, Bush & Co., police calls,		12.00	
Bliss & Nye, furnishings,		17.07	
Briggs & Lawrence, furniture,		14.25	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., carriage repairs and horse-shoeing,		31.41	
Brownell, Luther, repairing harness,		.65	
Butler, Daniel A., keeper of lock-up,		64.58	
Case, E. T., salary, janitor,	$540.00		
" " feeding prisoners,	535.72	1,075.72	
Chaloner, L. W., reins,		1.50	
Corey, John, expenses,		3.95	
Amounts forward,		$1,345.49	$34,906.05

Amounts forward,		$1,345.49	$34,906.05
Cornish, Israel C., expenses,		4.45	
Corson, T. S., coal,		117.84	
Dayton, Luther M., expenses,		15.60	
Dews, Edwin, stationery, &c.,		114.41	
Donaghy, Thomas, hose,		8.50	
Drew, John F., labor,		43.23	
Duddy, James, cartage,		1.50	
Dunham, William L., painting,		1.47	
Evans, D. & Co., buttons,		35.00	
Fisher, H. H., insect powder,	$3.50		
" " pilot bread,	30.00	33.50	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,		6.00	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing,		5.05	
Hadley, Frank R., sundries,		7.90	
Hart & Akin, coal,		8.50	
Hart, Thomas M., halyards, &c.,		3.13	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,		22.72	
Kelley, William L., repairing clocks,		4.00	
Knox, Andrew, labor and material,		50.16	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., sundries,		6.70	
Leonard, Milton H., medical services,		10.00	
Lewis, Nathan, furnishings,		24.22	
Manchester, J. W., ice,		49.90	
Mercury Pub. Co., printing and advertising,		26.06	
Milliken, E. C., pilot bread,		22.16	
Morrill, Lucius H., repairing lantern,		2.00	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,		432.50	
Old Colony R. R. Co., tickets and freight,		173.83	
Parker & Sherman, grates, pipes, and cleaning stoves,		34.90	
Pierce, A. M., medical services,		8.00	
Russell & Co., paints and painting,		8.75	
Sherman, Charles R., thermometer,		1.00	
Sherman, Jireh C., keys,		4.30	
Soule, Rufus A., horse, carriage and harness,		350.00	
Soule, Wm. T., carriage robe, towels, cloth, &c.,		26.15	
Smith, M., tintypes of prisoners,		4.00	
Smith, William T., Wamsutta powder,		6.44	
Starline Manufacturing Co., soap,		4.50	
Taber, Charles G., repairing lantern, &c.,		8.50	
Tower, John J., round shields,		52.50	
Tripp, S. A., cleaning and repairing furnaces,		2.45	
Amounts forward,		$3,087.31	$34,906.05

Amounts forward,		$3,087.31	$34,906.05
U. S. Street Lighting Co., lanterns,		19.20	
W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams,		3.90	
Wheaton, Walter F., postals and printing,		14.75	
Whittemore, Mary F., soap,		8.63	
Willcox, Henry T., broken grating,		5.00	
Wood, R. B., labor and material,		59.67	3,198.46
			$38,104.51
To transfer to Highway Department,		$3,500.00	
" " "		150.63	3,650.63

CR.

By appropriation,		$36,000.00	
Brock, J. C., lock-up,	$1.50		
Chief of Police Thos. L. Allen:			
Hack-hire refunded,	$50.50		
Travelling exp. refunded,	40.00	90.50	
Mittimuses,		113.23	
Officers' fees,		2,041.73	2,246.96
		$38,246.96	
By special appropriation,		3,508.18	
		$41,755.14	$41,755.14

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1878.

DR.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$1,898.15

CR.

Of Collector, taxes, 1878,	$1,420.97	
" " Corporation taxes, additional,	477.18	
	$1,898.15	$1,898.15

HIGHWAY AND STREET DEPARTMENT.

DR.

PAY-ROLLS:*			
1879.	April,	$1,090.58	
	May,	3,211.20	
	June,	5,824.91	
	July,	6,338.75	
	August,	6,099.37	
	September,	5,186.52	
	October,	3,831.78	
	November,	3,011.59	
	December,	2,017.67	
1880.	January,	1,771.68	
	February,	1,167.31	
	March,	968.10	$40,519.66
EXTRA TEAMS AND LABOR:			
	Brown, John,	$37.50	
	Butts, C. H. W.,	27.03	
	Carroll, James,	18.75	
	Drew, P. F.,	37.29	
	Duff, David,	2.00	
	Moulton, Nathaniel,	60.50	
	Reed, Eli W.,	8.00	
	Robinson, A. J.,	101.39	
	Vogel, George,	6.15	298.61
FLAGGING AND OTHER STONES:			
	Allen, Clark,	$14.49	
	Allen, F.,	3.01	
	Ashley, Henry T.,	129.24	
	Ashley, Mary,	14.75	
	Bennett, Robert,	8.76	
	Bronson, A. G.,	194.20	
	Carr, Frank B.,	6.33	
	Case, John R.,	77.31	
	Chaffee, Amos,	34 38	
	Chase, E. A.,	15.18	
	Cobb, George A.,	138.22	
	Coggeshall, William P.,	18.82	
	Cory, I. C.,	13.14	
Amounts forward,		$667.83	$40,818.27

*The amounts set opposite the months respectively indicate the work done the month previous.

Amounts forward,	$667.83	$40,818.27
Corson, Temple S.,	50.00	
Crapo, George G.,	27.30	
Damsell, James,	13.75	
Davis, Harry,	15.54	
Drew, P. F.,	136.49	
Duddy, James,	25.52	
Duff, David,	42.16	
Finlan, Dennis,	104.18	
Gammons, G. F. W.,	17.43	
Gammons, S. P.,	51.63	
Gifford, J. W.,	12.54	
Gifford, S. A.,	33.19	
Green, Neal,	182.20	
Grew, David,	14.63	
Grew, David, Jr.,	12.90	
Hathaway, Andrew B.,	19.75	
Hathaway, Job,	5.36	
Hathaway, P. S.,	34.96	
Hathaway, R.,	13.63	
Hawes, Simeon,	149.28	
Hazzard, J. S.,	22.44	
Herlihy, Patrick,	25.20	
Herman, J. H.,	70.80	
Howard, Seth,	10.98	
Howland, Cornelius, Estate of,	30.00	
King, Benjamin,	28.98	
Lawrence, James A.,	4.44	
Lyons, J. M.,	7.00	
Manchester, Isaac,	12.79	
Manchester, J. W.,	74.08	
Metamora, schooner,	218.75	
O'Brien, Daniel,	2.40	
Paisler, Charles S.,	2,360.85	
Parker, William,	13.83	
Peckham, Benjamin,	57.27	
Pendlebury, James,	33.20	
Perkins, A. W.,	20.90	
Pierce, Anthony,	43.79	
Pittsley, W.,	16.97	
Potter, George A.,	7.38	
Reed, Eli W.,	193.43	
Reynolds, J.,	14.67	
Amounts forward,	$4,900.42	$40,818.27

Amounts forward,	$4,900.42	$40,818.27
Rogers, Abiathar,	119.72	
Rodgers, Leonard,	7.00	
Robinson, A. J.,	33.93	
Robinson, Jones,	16.50	
Russell, Allen,	108.63	
Russell, Pardon,	37.13	
Russell, Pardon, Jr.,	83.53	
Shaw, Job L.,	11.38	
Sherman, David,	59.37	
Sherman, J.,	5.03	
Shockley, Joseph,	9.42	
Skiff, Thomas,	15.19	
Spooner, C. F.,	38.98	
Spooner, Daniel,	37.24	
Spooner, James,	2.16	
Spooner, James L.,	80.49	
Spooner, Joseph W.,	24.41	
Spooner, Z. T.,	86.23	
Taber, G. B.,	16.07	
Terry, T. P.,	29.17	
Tinkham, J. M.,	57.30	
Tripp, James S.,	8.00	
Turner, E. G.,	4.20	
Vogel, George,	33.60	
Washburn, Reuben,	56.71	
Westgate, Jonathan,	12.04	
White, W. S ,	101.90	
Whitmore, S. H.,	53.73	
Wilbur, L. D.,	8.54	
Wilson, Richard C.,	1,529.43	$7,587.45
HARNESSES, WAGONS, AND REPAIRS:		
Allen, Jesse,	$24.60	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	549.07	
Brownell, Luther,	189.16	
Cronin, William,	10.00	
Forbes, C. H., Assignee of,	5.00	
Forbes, James R.,	15.11	
Hazzard, James B.,	21.10	
Linton, John R.,	3.48	
Lowell, Clarence,	19.25	
Luce, Freeman C.,	187.57	
Amounts forward,	$1,024.34	$48,405.72

Amounts forward,	$1,024.34	$48,405.72
Shaw, Franklin,	27.55	
Sherman, W. D.,	6.25	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	227.62	
Willis, William H.,	188.01	
Wood, Charles H.,	8.64	1,482.41
ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:		
Anthony, E. & Sons,	$16.75	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	19.00	
Wheaton, Walter F.,	3.50	39.25
GRAVEL AND SAND:		
Coggeshall, William P.,	$75.72	
Corson, Temple S.,	461.09	
Green, John,	1,136.16	
Hathaway, J. N.,	9.00	
Hawes, G. W.,	22.90	
Howland, Cornelius, Estate of,	240.40	
Hylan, Patrick,	15.00	
Perkins, A. W.,	12.20	
Reed, Eli W.,	39.00	
Sabins, H.,	18.24	
Salisbury & Viall,	204.50	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	27.75	
Swift, Jireh,	1,888.00	
Turner, E. G.,	246.44	
Washburn, L. A.,	16.00	
Weston, Timothy,	22.00	
Wilber, James,	6.50	4,440.90
CONCRETING:		
Caldwell & Drew,	$598.48	
Perkins, A. W.,	1,678.22	2,276.70
HORSE-SHOEING:		
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	$65.33	
Durfee & Smith,	67.88	
King, William F.,	38.40	
Tirrell & Colwell,	16.75	
Tripp, Charles H.,	180.58	368.94
Amount forward,		$57,013.92

Amount forward,		$57,013.92
GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, &c.:		
Baylies, William,	$159.10	
Brayton, George H.,	111.50	
Bryant, Seth,	303.54	
Denison Brothers & Co ,	224.52	
Fessenden, R. F.,	177.18	
Kirk, John,	139.04	
Macomber Brothers,	120 24	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	118.57	
Wilson & Company,	114.02	
Wood, Charles H.,	30.40	1,498.11
SHARPENING AND REPAIRING TOOLS:		
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	$44.00	
Caswell Brothers,	17.90	
Durfee Brothers,	2.32	
Garfield, Charles L.,	140.34	
Hathaway, B. D., Estate of,	262.75	
Mosher, Obadiah,	3.32	
Sherman, W. D.,	43.25	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	168.69	
Swift, George D.,	18.18	
Terry, Frank C.,	4.63	
Tirrell & Colwell,	125.12	830.50
LABOR AND MATERIAL:		
Acushnet Saw Mill Co., cedar posts,	$3.30	
Allen & Robinson, labor and material,	39.25	
Blake Crusher Co., on crusher,	78.80	
Bowen, William J., labor and material,	90.43	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	282.58	
Corson, Temple S., timber,	5.25	
Chase, Abram, oak plank,	2.10	
De Wolf, Charles, moving sheds,	61.15	
Dunlap, Benjamin B., moving trees,	6.00	
Gifford & Allen, spelters,	8.52	
Gifford, Samuel T., iron,	3 95	
Greene, N. H. & Son,	68.08	
Grinnell, Edmund, grates and plates,	22.81	
Hazzard, James B., painting,	3.07	
Howland, John W., plank,	257.11	
Amounts forward,	$932.40	$59,342.53

Amounts forward,	$932.40	$59,342.53
Howard, Seth, clearing off snow,	10.00	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	35.79	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, painting,	31.45	
Lewis, Nathan, iron,	4.05	
Luce, Freeman C., iron-work,	15.20	
Macy, E. B., repairs, crusher,	.72	
Murphy, Michael, poles,	.72	
N. B. Cordage Co., manilla,	5.43	
N. B. Machine Shop, repairs, crusher,	12.98	
Nelson, George, masonry,	6.25	
Paisler, Charles S., brick and cement,	11.01	
Parker & Sherman, zinc, &c.,	30.17	
Perry, D. S., removing wall,	4.00	
Sawyer, Gideon T., masonry,	150.93	
Sawyer, Stephen P., repairs,	25.50	
Sherman, Jireh C., padlock,	.55	
Terry, Frank C., on crusher,	3.79	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	130.85	
Topham, Robert C., "	7.95	
Union Boiler Works, on crusher,	34.98	
Water Works, lead,	2.50	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	111.44	1,568.66
SUPPLIES:		
American Spiced Food Co.,	$8.00	
Blake, James E., arnica, &c.,	9.80	
Bliss & Nye, waste basket,	1.25	
Bulloch, Andrew & Co., oil,	1.40	
Church, Charles H., Arabian balsam,	3.00	
Corson, Temple S., coal,	35.97	
Delano, George & Co., oil,	64.20	
Dews, Edwin, stationery, time books, &c.,	32.23	
Eggers, Selmar, powder and fuse,	5.00	
Hathaway, Benjamin F., coal,	108.16	
Kelley, William L., clock,	19.50	
Lewis, Nathan, shovels, &c.,	64.55	
Lucas, A. E., packing, &c.,	24.82	
N. B. Gas Light Co., gas,	39.75	
N. B. Tool Co., tools, &c.,	61.60	
Richards, George D., brooms,	.75	
Scollay, J. P., polish,	4.50	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., tools, &c.,	179.40	
Whittemore, Mary F., soap,	3 80	667.68
Amount forward,		$61,578.87

Amount forward,		$61,578.87
INCIDENTALS:		
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co., freight,	$6.95	
Blanding, Benjamin J., care of lights,	.78	
Brownell, John A.,	18.00	
Brownell, H. M., carriage-hire,	7.15	
Brooks, Arthur E. H.,	2.28	
Cobb, George A., sundries,	8.00	
Devoll, Gideon C., care of lights,	1.68	
Doran, William, hitching post,	6.00	
Dwelley, William H., three horses,	487.50	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,	1.00	
Gifford, Charles S., pigs,	21.00	
Goggin, William, "	18.48	
Harding, John G., trimming trees,	260.45	
Hawes, Charles H., damage, resetting fence,	15.00	
Herman, J. E., damage, change of grade,	36.91	
Keen, Leonard, rent,	25.00	
Little, Sylvester, care of lights,	1.44	
Luce, Thomas R., " "	11.82	
Manchester, J. W., ice,	9.60	
McSweeney, Miles, care of lights,	4.56	
O'Brien, Daniel, " "	14.40	
Old Colony Railroad Co., freight,	1.00	
Parker's Wharf, rent,	67.65	
Perry, E. M., veterinary surgeon,	127.00	
Perry, S. F. & Son, carriage-hire,	13.00	
Sears, Isaiah, pigs,	34.50	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	10.00	
Sullivan, Daniel, care of lights,	.96	
Tinkham, John M., cartage,	2.50	
Webster, Horatio G.,	6.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundries,	.30	
Whalon, Patrick, care of lights,	1.14	
Wilcox & Richmond's Wharf, storage,	6.00	1,228.05
Total,		$62,806.92

CR.

By amount of appropriation,			$50.000.00
Received for flagging, dirt, &c., sundry bills,		$185.05	
Error in audit, 1878,		10.00	
Of George O. Crocker, flagging and labor,		100.00	
Pay-roll, over pay,		2.50	
Repairs Public Property, labor,		32.90	
Sewers, General, labor,		174.00	
Water Works, board of horses,		416.00	920.45
By transfers from Cemeteries,		$943.64	
Coal and Wood Shed,		17.52	
Fire Department,		2,000.00	
Lighting Streets,		261.47	
Liquor Licenses,		112.50	
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,		800.00	
Police Department,		3,650.63	
Poor Department,		408.81	
Repairs of Public Property,		356.68	
Schools, Adult Evening,	$31.67		
" Pay of Teachers,	351.09	382.76	
Sewer, General Account,	$149.84		
" Franklin Street,	494.99	644.83	9,578.84
By special appropriation,			2,307.63
Total, as before,			$62,806.92

ABATEMENT ON TAXES.

DR.

To transferred to appropriations 1879,	$10,000.00

CR.

By appropriation,	$10,000.00	
	$10,000.00	$10,000.00

WATER WORKS.

Dr.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

SALARIES AND LABOR:

Congdon, Jas. B., Water Registrar, (2 mos.,)	$116.67	
Hathaway, Jas. H., " " (10 mos.,)	583.34	
Congdon, James B., Clerk of Water Board,	300.00	
Inspectors, inspecting, and delivering bills,	139.00	$1,139.01
Sherman, William B., Superintendent,	1,300.01	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., assistant in Supts. office,	52.89	
Drake, A. B., " " "	350.77	
Ashley, Frank M., foreman of pipe work,	720.00	2,423.67

SALARIES AND LABOR, ENGINE-HOUSE:

Collamore, Edwin J., engineer,	$1,000.01	
Gibbons, Patrick, fireman,	600.00	
Simmons, David, watchman,	398.00	
Armstrong, John, laborer,	334.55	
Antone, Joseph, "	1.75	
De Mello, John C., Jr., "	2.25	
Lawrence, Joseph, "	2.25	
Raphael, Frank J., "	1.75	2,340.56

FUEL:

Anthony, E. & Sons, adv. proposals for fuel,	$5.50	
Corson, Temple S.,	153.00	
Fire Department,	2.25	
Hart & Akin,	2,732.67	
Howland, Charles E.,	37.86	
Mercury Pub. Co., adv. proposals for fuel,	5.15	
Rodman Wharf Co.,	175.00	
Russell, John A.,	121.27	3,232.70

METERS:

Wood, Brightman & Co.,		12.18

REPAIRS ON PUMPING ENGINE, AND SUPPLIES:

Blake, James E.,	$19.94	
Boston Belting Co.,	4.75	
Bowker & Tripp,	20.93	
Amounts forward,	$45.62	$9,148.12

Amounts forward,	$45.62	$9,148.12
Gifford & Allen,	2.43	
Homer, George S.,	55.55	
N. B. Tool Co.,	10.50	
Paisler, Charles S.,	5.82	
Potomska Mills,	29.34	
Robinson, W. A. & Co.,	73.80	
Sargent, Thomas H.,	1.92	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	13.48	
Sherman, William B.,	20.79	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	3.39	
Smith & Engs Manufacturing Co.,	4.72	
Steam Tube Cleaner Co.,	25.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	1.32	
Taber, Joseph,	26.50	
Taylor, Henry J.,	2.10	
Weaver, Thomas H.,	7.80	330.08
REPAIRS OF RESERVOIRS AND CONDUITS:		
Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co.,	$22.50	
Dyer, Abraham,	2.70	
Grinnell, Edmund,	40.20	
Mahoney, Jerry,	8.00	
Nicholson, John B., keeper,	540.00	
Paisler, Charles S.,	14.75	
Pay-rolls,	44.63	
Reed, Eli W.,	39.60	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	20.97	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	71.40	
Wilson, Benjamin,	47.97	852.72
REPAIRS ON MAINS AND SERVICES:		
Ashcroft Manufacturing Co.,	$14.50	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co.,	3.30	
Boston Belting Co.,	8.20	
Boston Machine Co.,	33.19	
Gifford & Allen,	53.93	
Grinnell, Edmund,	118.85	
Hamlin, J. B.,	42.27	
Hathaway, B. D., Estate of,	15.36	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	9.13	
Pay-rolls,	984.29	
Rhode Island Malleable Manufacturing Co.,	2.42	
Amounts forward,	$1,285.44	$10,330.92

Amounts forward,	$1,285.44	$10,330.92
Sherman, Jireh C.,	4.04	
Sherman, William B.,	2.25	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	42.63	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	151.81	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	25.00	
Tobey & Coggeshall,	7.75	
Union Water Meter Co.,	631.00	
Western Lumber Co.,	5.52	
White, Phineas, Jr.,	32.74	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	7.53	2,195.71
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$14.92	
Allen, Jesse,	4.85	
Anthony, E. & Sons,	13.50	
Bliss & Nye,	1.18	
Brownell, George L.,	15.60	
Brownell, Holder M.,	25.25	
Brownell, Joseph, Estate of,	275.00	
Brownell, Luther,	.85	
Central Union Store,	4.37	
City Treasurer,	16.00	
Cook, T. W.,	5.93	
Cronin, William,	3.50	
Cozzens & Bull,	40.00	
Dews, Edwin,	12.53	
Donaghy, Thomas,	3.61	
Durfee & Smith,	24.85	
Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co.,	17.00	
Foster, John M.,	4.31	
Fuller, Freeman,	13.00	
Gifford & Allen,	3.65	
Gifford, O. E.,	1.70	
Hart & Akin,	3.00	
Hatch, George E.,	10.13	
Highway Department,	416.00	
Hutchinson, S.,	45.78	
Jenkins, B. S.,	12.29	
Jenney, Perry P.,	6.40	
Judson, J. H.,	9 85	
King, Philip A.,	2 00	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	6.21	
Amounts forward,	$1,013.26	$12,526.63

Amounts forward,	$1,013.26	$12,526.63
Levy, Albert,	19.00	
Luce, J. L.,	15.12	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	75.37	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	1.38	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	1.66	
Nye, William F.,	5.16	
Old Colony Railroad Co.,	28.00	
Paisler, Charles S.,	6.00	
Parker & Sherman,	4.30	
Perry, Edward M.,	3.00	
Price, A.,	4.07	
Saxon, James H.,	47.10	
Sherman, Charles R.,	16.42	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	5.23	
Sherman, William B.,	54.05	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	10.08	
Smith & Engs Manufacturing Co.,	8.20	
Soule, William T.,	21.43	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	3.51	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	86.44	
Swan, Walter D.,	6.90	
Taylor, Henry J.,	.35	
Tobey & Coggeshall,	1.95	
Watkins & Handy,	10.18	
Weaver, Thomas H.,	14.71	
Webster, H. G.,	2.75	
Western Lumber Co.,	17.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	14.00	
Woolman, G. S.,	3.50	1,500.62
Total cost of management and repairs,		$14,027.25

EXTENSIONS.

STREET MAINS:

Fuller Iron Works,	$27.00	
Grinnell, Edmund,	337.36	
Hayden Company,	111.78	
McNeals & Archer,	1,809.08	
Wood, R. D. & Co.,	2,198.31	4,483.53
Amount forward,		$18,510.78

Amount forward,		$18,510.78
SERVICES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$48.02	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co.,	48.02	
Boston Belting Co.,	3.19	
Donaghy, Thomas,	5.35	
Duff, David,	1.50	
Flansburg, John H.,	18.00	
Fuller, Dana & Fitz,	18.70	
Gifford & Allen,	651.68	
Gray, Charles A.,	9.32	
Grinnell, Edmund,	267.75	
Hayden Company,	61.79	
Hathaway, B. D., Estate of,	5.15	
Holder & Herrick,	1,610.79	
Old Colony Railroad Company,	13.35	
Paisler, Charles S.,	18.60	
Pay-rolls,	1,840.03	
Phillips, Thomas & Co.,	53.41	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	1.50	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	43.59	
Union Water Meter Co.,	151.75	
Watkins & Handy,	1.02	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	1.00	4,873.51
HYDRANTS, FOUNTAINS, AND STOP-GATES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$23.44	
Bliss, Moses H.,	17.18	
Boston Machine Co.,	4.44	
Desper, W. E. & Co.,	41.40	
Donaghy, Thomas,	6.49	
Gifford & Allen,	19.90	
Jenney, Perry P.,	7.35	
Ludlow Manufacturing Co.,	1.30	
Old Colony Railroad Co.,	1.00	
Pay-rolls,	169.26	
Phillips, Thomas & Co.,	6.94	
Sargent, Thomas H.,	2.25	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	10.87	
Wood, R. D. & Co.,	12.00	323.82
Amount forward,		$23,708.11

Amount forward,		$23;708.11
Labor, and other Expenses in Laying Mains:		
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co.,	$7.69	
Boston Machine Co.,	530.58	
Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co.,	546.35	
Cornish, Israel C.,	32.03	
Corson, Temple S.,	1.50	
Duddy, James,	2.70	
Eggers, Selmar,	19.00	
Fish Island Wharf Co.,	200.00	
Fuller Iron Works,	70.75	
Gammons, George F. W.,	13.72	
Garfield, Charles L.,	12.38	
Gray, Charles A.,	3.02	
Grinnell, Edmund,	172.52	
Hathaway, B. D., Estate of,	2.25	
Holder & Herrick,	752.49	
Hamlin, J. B.,	42.27	
Hathaway, F. A.,	99.47	
Jenkins, B. S.,	7.00	
Lee & Staples,	9.08	
Mathews, John,	5.00	
Mitchell, Samuel H.,	2.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	9.13	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	141.43	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	18.50	
Newell, James E. & Co.,	104.00	
Old Colony Railroad Co.,	238.20	
Paisler, Charles S.,	1.75	
Pay-rolls,	2,657.10	
Ryder & Smith,	1.50	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	48.34	
Sherman, William B.,	17.07	
Sherman, William D.,	15.83	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	120.95	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	424.64	
Swan, Walter D.,	28.65	
Union Water Meter Co.,	66.00	
Watkins & Handy,	2.94	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	8.67	6,436.50
Incidentals:		
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,		250.00
Amount forward,		$30,394.61

Amount forward,		$30,394.61
LAND DAMAGES:		
Peirce, John,		250.00
REPAIRS A. WHITE ROAD:		
Wilson, Benjamin,		276.00
BOILER HOUSE EXTENSION:		
Acushnet Iron Works,	$524.92	
Ashley, Henry T.,	30.00	
Bliss, Moses H.,	713.77	
Bohen, Thomas,	14.00	
Boston Machine Co.,	7.36	
Collins & Bowie,	107.85	
Corson, Temple S.,	72.88	
Drew, P. F.,	1,067.49	
Duddy, James,	2.00	
Durfee, James,	46.70	
Gammons, George F.,	.75	
Greene & Wood,	599.29	
Lee & Staples,	3.20	
Mathews, John,	30.80	
Mellen, Henry,	4.00	
Mosher & Brownell,	201.50	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	3,124.00	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	30.17	
Nelson, George,	7.15	
Old Colony Railroad Co.,	.27	
Oliver Chase, schooner,	10.75	
Paine, S. S. & Bro.,	511.60	
Paisler, Charles S.,	127.09	
Parker & Sherman,	292.25	
Pay-rolls,	1,520.00	
Potter, James & Co.,	100.35	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	13.36	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	93.82	
Thomas, Morgan & Co.,	716.81	
Watkins & Handy,	73.81	
Wilson, Richard C.,	425.26	10,473.20
Total,		$41,393.81
1880, March 1. To balance,		3,349.74
		$44,743.55

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance,		$4,388.50
	By appropriation,		12,000.00
Receipts from	General Sewer Account,	$69.69	
	Mains and labor,	78.68	
	McNeals & Arthur, freight,	183.09	
	Meters,	41.00	
	Rents,	106.00	
	Sale of hay,	57.50	
	Services,	1,887.44	
	Superintendent, incidentals,	31.86	
	Turning water on and off,	12.00	
	Water takers,	25,875.12	
	Wharfage,	12.67	28,355.05
			$44,743.55

1880, March 1. By balance old account, $3,349.74

BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Dr.

1880, March 1.	To balance,	$638,680.00

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance old account,	$494,322.34	
By bonds paid,		37,000.00	
Increase in valuation,		7,357.66	
Transfer of Sylvia Ann Howland Water Bequest from Trust Funds Account,		100,000.00	
		$638,680.00	$638,680.00

1880, March 1. By balance, $638,680.00

STREET LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

Edgerton, John F., Superintendent, salary,	$350.00	
Pay-rolls of Lamp-Lighters,	3,931.34	$4,281.34
Extinguishers of Lights:		
Allen, Isaac R.,	$130.00	
Bliss, Frederick P.,	129.50	
Brownell, Gilbert K.,	130.00	
Davis, Daniel W.,	10.00	
Gainville, John H ,	81.00	
Gifford, William C.,	42.00	
Howland, William H.,	20.00	
Wood, James J.,	110.00	652.50
Gas and Naphtha:		
Bulloch, Andrew & Co.,	$412.59	
Corson, T. S., cartage,	18.00	
Driscol, Church & Hall,	356.70	
Duff, David, cartage,	1.55	
New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	5,531.82	
Potter, William F. & Co.,	244.10	6,564.76
Lanterns, Lamps, &c.:		
Allen & Washburn, posts,	$15.00	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R. Co., freight,	1.00	
Cook, T. W. & Co., glass,	131.00	
Craigie, Andrew, burners and repairs,	141.27	
Davis, Daniel W., labor on lights,	31.50	
Drew, Philip F., " "	6.32	
Durfee & Smith, repairs,	4.90	
Gifford, Oliver E., glass,	17.00	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., repairs,	1.06	
Globe Gas Light Co., tubes, &c.,	72.65	
Grinnell, Edmund, castings,	136.58	
Hart & Akin, glass,	82.50	
Hatch, George E., repairs,	18.84	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., paints and painting,	40.83	
Lewis, Nathan, repairs,	10.70	
New Bedford Gas Light Co., repairs,	134.63	
Parker & Sherman, "	52.42	
Amounts forward,	$898.20	$11,498.60

Amounts forward,		$898.20	$11,498.60
Sherman, Jireh C.,	repairs,	6.50	
Skiff, Stephen B.,	"	2.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., bolts,		.62	
Swift, Philander R., repairs,		5.10	
Tillinghast & Terry, cedar posts,		31.75	
Tripp, Stephen A., new lanterns,	$168.75		
" " repairs,	65.49	234.24	
U. S. Street Lighting Co., globes, &c.,		73.00	
Watkins, A. H., repairs,		1.00	
Webb & Stevens, lamps and reflectors,		40.70	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairs,		11.30	
Wood, Gideon, burners,		3.00	1,307.41
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing and advertising,		$18.37	
Bliss & Nye, dusters,		2.50	
Brownell, H. M., carriage-hire,		2.00	
Cook, John S., "		3.00	
Driscol, Church & Hall, matches,		60.00	
Dunlap, Benj. B., overcharge on lantern damaged,		1.00	
Edgerton, William J., use of horse and wagon,		189.58	
Hathaway, Benjamin F., coal,		2.38	
Hickey, Gilbert, labor,		8.00	
Lewis, Nathan, ladders,		38.00	
Lindsey, John J., storing oil,		.37	
Mercury Pub. Co., printing and advertising,		10.87	
N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co., freight,		5.10	
Old Colony Railroad Co., "		2.63	
Parker & Sherman, repairing oil cans,		4.25	
Richardson, Jesse, labor on lights,		635.75	
Russell, Henry C., carriage-hire,		1.50	985 30
To transfer to Highway Department,		$1,000.00	
" " " "		261.47	1,261.47
			$15,052.78

CR.

By appropriation,		$15,000.00	
Globe Gas Light Co., returned,	$2.50		
Dunlap, Benj. B., lantern broken,	7.00		
King, Andrew, lantern and post broken,	12.00		
N. B. Gas Light Co., lantern,	5.00		
Page, J. H., lantern and post broken,	12.00		
Sale of junk,	8.28		
Thomas, Morgan, lantern broken,	6.00	52.78	
		$15,052.78	$15,052.78

PUBLIC PROPERTY—(*other than Water Works.*)

DR.

1879, March 1.	To balance old account,	$817,322.34
1879, June.	To excess of valuation over 1878,	7,357.66

CR.

1880, March 1.	By balance,	$824,680.00	
		$824,680.00	$824,680.00

DR.

1880, March 1.	To balance old account,	$824,680.00

WATER WORKS.

DR.

1880, March 1.	To valuation of works,	$1,000,000.00

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Dr.

Overseers and other Officers:

Brownell, Wm. E., M. D., services and med.,	$143.58	
Clarke, Chas. A., Jr., Sec. Bd. of Overseers,	858.35	
Coe, Isaac H., Rev., visitor,	446.00	
Dammon, Samuel H., visitor,	86.48	
Macy, Peleg S., Supt. of Alms-house,	941.66	
Pierce, A. Martin, M. D., services and med.,	815.15	
Roberts, Oliver A., services as chaplain,	159.00	
Salary of Board of Overseers,	150.00	
Wilcox, Henry R., supt. coal and wood yard,	433.50	$4,033.72

SUPPORT IN CITY OUTSIDE OF ALMS-HOUSE.

Boots, Shoes, &c.:

Devoll, Pardon & Son,	$2.10	
Lucas, A. E.,	2.42	
Macy, J., Jr.,	2.50	
Palmer, Andrew R.,	68.10	
Swift, Moses,	67.50	
Union Boot & Shoe Store,	31.15	173.77

Burials:

Bowen, William J.,	$95.50	
Murphy, Timothy J.,	343.50	
Williams, Joseph,	10.00	
Wilson, Benjamin G.,	247.00	696.00

Fuel:

Corson, Temple S., coal,	$2,263.98	
Covell, J., wood,	139.52	
Douglass, Moses S., wood,	223.62	
Garfield & Proctor, coal,	115.50	
Hart & Akin, "	12.97	
Hawes, Simeon & Son, wood,	560.06	
Howland, Charles E., "	307.48	
Spooner, Z. T., "	231.16	
Wilcox, Henry R., paid for shovelling coal,	161.60	4,015.89
Amount forward,		$8,919.38

Amount forward,		$8,919.38
GROCERIES:		
Adams, E. C.,	$125.00	
Alley, A. G., Jr.,	383.62	
Almy, A. A.,	61.00	
Ashley, A. Davis,	14.00	
Bennett, S., Agent,	769.50	
Best & Andrews,	4.00	
Best, W. R.,	5.50	
Bliss, Frank C.,	32.00	
Boardman, Thomas,	40.00	
Bonney, Charles A.,	19.00	
Braley, Jasper W.,	346.00	
Brownell & Lapham,	8.25	
Brown, Lloyd B.,	318.66	
Caswell, O. F.,	3.00	
Central Union Store,	1,778.06	
Chappell, William H.,	155.00	
Clare, John,	87.00	
Clarke & Gatie,	1.00	
Clarke, Charles S.,	1.00	
Codding, Seth,	173.00	
Cook, David,	46.00	
Cota & Smith,	186.00	
Cowling, Isham,	27.00	
Daily, John W.,	61.00	
Daly, Patrick,	33.50	
Daly, Patrick, Estate of,	21.50	
Davis, Charles S.,	194.50	
Davis, James, 2d,	21.00	
Dawson, Benjamin,	336.75	
Dwight, J. E.,	32.00	
Dwight, William B.,	784.50	
Edgerton, John F.,	69.34	
Ellis, N. B.,	41.00	
France & Bannister,	56.50	
Folger, David B.,	89.50	
Forbes, Henry H.,	18.00	
Frasier, J. W.,	10.00	
Gifford, Fred. S.,	36.50	
Grinnell, A. B., Jr.,	141.00	
Hammond, H. S.,	268.41	
Amounts forward,	$6,798.59	$8,919.38

Amounts forward,	$6,798.59	$8,919.38
Harrington, Daniel H.,	25.50	
Heath, William H., Jr.,	10.00	
Holcomb, H. A.,	167.00	
Holcomb, Henry & Son,	105.00	
Holcomb, Monroe,	34.50	
Howland, C. H.,	23.25	
Howland, Eben,	13.50	
Howland, W. F.,	170.40	
Jenney Brothers,	92.34	
Lawrence, C. T.,	139.65	
Lawrence, D.,	5.00	
Lawrence, Thomas H.,	9.00	
Lawrence, Thomas W.,	82.00	
Lawton, Robert S.,	122.00	
Lawton, T. E.,	88.00	
Lord, Joseph,	2.00	
Lowe, John H.,	86.50	
Luscomb, Robert,	20.00	
Luther, Haile R.,	253.50	
Macomber, R. E.,	139.00	
McFarlin, S. W.,	89.00	
Milliken, E. & Son,	54.00	
Morse, Clinton,	7.00	
Morse, Fred. & Co.,	680.00	
Notter, John,	35.75	
Pelan, Thomas,	24.00	
Perry, F. T.,	4.00	
Perry, S. S.,	3.75	
Pickens, George,	2.50	
Pierce, L. E.,	253.00	
Rhodes & Kavanagh,	83.50	
Rock, James,	31.00	
Rogers, John A.,	4.00	
Sherman, Isaac C. & Son,	338.25	
Sherman, Job B.,	514.66	
Snow, Sylvester,	64.00	
Stanton, A. G. & Co.,	81.00	
Sullivan, M. E.,	44.00	
Sullivan, Thomas H.,	120.50	
Sullivan, Thomas W.,	21.00	
Sweeney, John,	82.00	
Swift, E. B.,	4.00	
Amounts forward,	$10,927.64	$8,919.38

Amounts forward,	$10,927.64	$8,919.38
Taber, O. R. & Son,	80.00	
Terry, Job M.,	36.00	
Tripp, Aug. C.,	118.50	
Tripp, Ira P.,	42.00	
Tripp, N. C. & Co.,	2.00	
Tucker & Cummings,	991.72	
Vera & Rogers,	19.00	
Vincent, J. H.,	20.00	
Walker, William H.,	22.00	
Weeden, W. W.,	109.00	
Wood, Elihu,	92.50	
Wordell & Cook,	2.00	12,462.36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising and printing,	$11.75	
Brownell, Holder M., carriage-hire,	3.00	
Case, A. H., carting and labor,	14.30	
Chase, Abraham, lumber,	7.59	
City of New Bedford, water,	3.32	
City Treasurer, cash orders,	4,659.13	
Cook, John S., carriage-hire,	92.45	
Cranston, O. W., carpet, curtains, &c.,	25.82	
Dammon, Samuel, hard pine,	12.70	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,	234.32	
Doull, James, lumber,	33.93	
Ellis, Leonard B., frames,	3.75	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	1.40	
Gifford, Oliver E., painting,	6.21	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., repairs, &c.,	33.71	
Hatch, George E., stove, and repairs,	19.95	
Hillman, Jethro, carpentry,	203.80	
Holmes, D. W., labor,	4.00	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	2.01	
Kelley, William L., repairing clock,	10.50	
Lapham, H. K., measuring stick,	6.00	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d, paint and labor,	9.83	
Lawton, James M., Jr., stationery,	2.29	
Leavitt, Clark, stove, &c.,	10.52	
Lewis, Nathan, water tank, &c.,	8.05	
Luce, Thomas, hard pine,	35.80	
Macy, E. B., labor,	36.36	
Maxfield, Caleb, furniture,	33.00	
Amounts forward,	$5,525.49	$21,381.74

Amounts forward,	$5,525.49	$21,381.74
McFarlin, James, carting,	1.00	
Mercury Pub. Co., advertising and printing,	75.85	
Moulton, Nathaniel, carting, &c.,	34.95	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	2.75	
Paisler, Charles S., cement pipe, &c.,	42.59	
Parker & Haskell, delivering orders,	355.02	
Parker & Sherman, fitting stoves, &c.,	12.89	
Parker, Henry W., laudanum,	1.00	
Purrington & Brown, furnishings,	7.00	
Sherman, James L. & Co., lumber,	18.77	
Sherman, Jireh C., repairs,	10.50	
Sturtevant & Sherman, lumber,	69.85	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	62.15	
Taylor, John P., medicines,	.50	
Tripp, Stephen A., hardware,	30.67	
Underwood, John, labor,	1.50	
Wilcox & Richmond's Wharf, rent,	75.00	
Wilcox, Henry R., labor,	29.80	
Wing, Joseph B., painting, &c.,	74.81	6,432.09

PAID CITIES AND TOWNS FOR SUPPLIES AND BOARD OF PERSONS OUT OF THE CITY.

City of Boston,	$302.61	
Chelsea,	29.00	
Fall River,	116.17	
Fitchburg,	112.56	
Haverhill,	120.64	
Lynn,	111.50	
Salem,	23.30	
Taunton,	276.58	
Worcester,	106.70	
Town of Acushnet,	97.75	
Barnstable,	85.80	
Dartmouth,	124.95	
Everett,	198.75	
Fairhaven,	146.76	
Ipswich,	6.00	
Mattapoisett,	79.15	
Middleborough,	7.50	
Nantucket,	67.24	
Plymouth,	74.37	
Rochester,	57.00	
Sandwich,	37.00	2,181.33
Amount forward,		$29,995.16

Amount forward,		$29,995.16

PAID STATE AND HOSPITALS FOR BOARD OF PERSONS OUT OF THE CITY.

Commonwealth,	$640.03	
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	330.98	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	138.65	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	163.10	
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	2,733.01	4,005.77

ALMS-HOUSE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.:

Devoll, Pardon & Son, boots & shoes,	$28.15	
Doane & Co., clothing,	20.46	
Eddy, George M. & Co., dry goods,	3.82	
Eddy, Job A. T., "	6.40	
Gifford & Co., hats and caps,	21.50	
Macy, J., Jr., boots and shoes,	14.85	
Palmer, Andrew R., boots and shoes,	44.35	
Soule, William T., dry goods,	227.85	
Tucker, William, Jr., clothing,	5.25	
Wing, J. & W. R. & Co., "	74.98	447.61

FURNISHINGS:

Bliss & Nye, crockery, &c.,	$67.65	
Lewis, Nathan, milk can,	1.09	
Maxfield, Caleb, furniture,	41.42	
Pierce, J. W., water cooler,	5.50	
Taylor, Henry J., crockery, &c.,	62.58	
Tillinghast, William A., furniture,	4.36	
Waite, Benjamin H. & Co., carpet,	7.92	190.52

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.:

Baylies, William, flour, grain, &c.,	$349.18	
Bryant, I. T., beef,	148.63	
Davis & Hatch, spices,	76.39	
Denison Bros. & Co., grain,	300.72	
Driscol, Church & Hall, groceries,	975.04	
Fessenden, R. F., grain,	84.05	
Gifford, Fred. S., groceries,	110.00	
Leonard, H. A., fish,	31.81	
Leonard, J. H., provisions,	17.50	
Macomber Bros., grain,	206.54	
Amounts forward,	$2,299.86	$34,639.06

Amounts forward,	$2,299.86	$34,639.06
McAfee, John, potatoes,	39.04	
Potter, William F. & Co., groceries,	219.81	
Richmond, S. P., crackers,	3.98	
Salisbury & Viall, beef,	838.76	
Snell, David A., crackers,	12.10	
Stanton, A. G. & Co., groceries, &c.,	301.37	
Tucker & Cummings, "	219.27	3,934.19
LABOR AND NURSING:		
Allen, Asa,	$420.00	
Bach, William,	28.93	
Baker, Mary,	6.00	
Blanding, Frank,	192.69	
Blanding, John,	420.00	
Chase, A. A.,	360.00	
Chase, Mrs. C. E.,	201.60	
Daly, Letitia,	46.52	
Fellow, Alexander S.,	68.01	
Galoon, Mary A.,	41.21	
Groves, Sarah E.,	65.00	
Jones, Margaret,	14.14	
Lawton, Mrs.,	13.85	
Mack, Kate,	26.00	
Martin, Julia,	1.50	
McNulty, Sarah,	13.86	
Mosher, Alyin,	2.00	
O'Connor, Alice,	67.11	
O'Hara, William,	336.00	
Welsh, Mary,	22.15	
Wilcox, M. A.,	14.29	2,360.86
REPAIRS:		
Acushnet Iron Co., grates,	$17.24	
Delano, Gustavus, whitewashing,	73.97	
Gifford, O. E., paints,	68.78	
Hart & Akin, paints,	365.48	
Mosher & Brownell, sashes, &c.,	26.01	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	6.25	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., lime, &c.,	22.38	
Paisler, Charles S., cement,	1.65	
Parker & Sherman, repairing boiler, &c.,	41.95	
Sherman, Charles R., repairing scales,	2.00	
Sherman, Jireh C., plumbing, &c.,	2.50	
Amounts forward,	$628.21	$40,934.11

Amounts forward,	$628.21	$40,934.11
Simmons, A. S., plank, &c.,	9.14	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	128.67	
Tripp, Stephen A., plumbing, &c.,	18.23	
Vincent, Ambrose, hardware,	30.49	
Watkins & Handy, iron,	16.53	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	11.51	
White, Phineas, Jr., pump,	7.80	
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing, &c.,	282.35	1,132.93
INCIDENTALS:		
Allen, Jesse, repairing harness,	$31.48	
Anthony, E. & Sons, newspaper,	6.00	
Blake, James E., medicines,	200.17	
Boden, E., Jr., singing books,	5.40	
Brightman, D. W., scalding tub,	6.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., repairing carriages,	178.97	
Brownell, George L., " "	16.35	
Brownell, Holder M., carriage-hire, $51.50		
" " hitching horse, 30.00	81.50	
Bulloch, Andrew, oil,	19.50	
Cronin, William, harness, and repairing,	41.25	
Cunningham, D. P., pigs,	9.00	
Delano, George & Co., oil,	29.91	
Donaghy, Thomas, leather,	104.50	
Durfee & Smith, horse-shoeing,	21.78	
Fire Department, dressing,	260.84	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	93.18	
Harding, John G., trees,	15.35	
Hart & Akin, coal,	3.74	
Hart, Thomas M., block, twine, &c.,	3.73	
Kelley, William L., repairing clock,	2.87	
Leonard, Henry T., cow,	45.00	
Mara, J. C., dental services,	2.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., newspapers,	12.00	
New Bedford Tool Co., hardware,	22.97	
Perry, George, alcohol,	11.00	
Perry, S. F. & Son, carriage-hire,	25.00	
Russell, A. E., horse,	100.00	
Sherman, W. D., horse-shoeing,	17.23	
Smith, Thomas, bull,	25.00	
Willis, William H., brush, sponge, &c.,	12.16	
Wilson, W. P., manure spreader,	22.30	1,426.18
To transfers,		863.19
Total,		$44,356.41

Cr.

By appropriation,			$30,000.00
Received of cities and towns for support of poor,		$6,222.79	
By received of Commonwealth, State paupers,		1,885.30	
Fire Department, hay,		617.75	
Hospitals, H. P. Allen,	$94.78		
" Delia Booth,	162.79	257.57	
Of Superintendent, sale of produce,		187.16	
For support at Alms-house:			
Baker, Mary,	$5.00		
Keach, L. R.,	32.86		
Potter, Ezra,	156.00		
Relief, soldiers,	151.00	344.86	9,515.43
By special appropriation,			4,840.98
Total as before,			$44,356.41

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$577.16
Paid taxes and costs on real estate, (advanced by City Treas.,)	170.25

Cr.

By amounts received:				
Abrams, John,	tax,	1878,	$47.52	
Booth, Delia,	"	1877,	29.52	
Corson, T. S., paid by,	"	1874,	14.36	
Hathaway, Joseph D.,	"	1877,	19.45	
Haskins, Eliphalet,	"	1875,	22.02	
Kehew, John,	"	1877,	30.63	
Martin, Mary A.,	"	1868,	12.77	
Taber, James H.,	"	1877,	17.43	
West, N.,	"	1878,	35.70	
" "	"	1878,	7.08	
			$236.48	
By balance,			510.93	
			$747.41	$747.41

Dr.

1880, March 1. To balance,	$510.93

GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Bowen, William J., labor and material,	$21.22	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying, &c.,	36.50	
Donaghy, Thomas, rubber boots,	7.75	
Drew, P. F., labor and material,	84.80	
Dwelley, Andrew, damages,	25.00	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	9.00	
Graham, Ella J., rent of land,	38.42	
Hathaway, F. A., pipe for Vera brook,	41.75	
Highway Department, sand and labor,	174.00	
Miner, C., cleaning cesspools,	110.25	
Mosher, Henry M., carriage-hire,	16.00	
Nelson, George, masonry,	3.25	
New Bedford Water Works, pipe,	69.69	
O'Brien, Daniel, lighting lights,	6.00	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., Akron pipe,	15.76	
Paisler, Charles S., brick, cement, pipe, &c.,	202.88	
Pay-rolls, labor,	587.67	
Pierce, Bradford S., Estate of, pipe for Vera brook,	584.25	
Purrington & Brown, account of damages by sewer,	3.40	
Sherman, Otis T., labor and material,	5.00	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	8.50	
Smith, Frank, damages,	10.00	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	.93	$2,062.02
To transfer to Charles Taber drain,	$200.00	
Franklin Street sewer,	900.00	
High Street sewer,	422.72	
Highway Department,	149.84	
Hillman Street sewer,	700.00	
Pearl Street sewer,	300.00	2,672.56
Total,		$4,734.58

CR.

1879. By general appropriation,		$3,500.00

ASSESSMENTS RECEIVED.

DURFEE STREET SEWER:		
Andrews, F. W.,	$16.31	
Gallagher, J. C.,	13.14	
McCarty, M.,	26.33	
Tripp, B. D.,	17.11	
Zettick, J. J. P.,	21.51	$94.40
PEARL STREET SEWER:		
Lucas, C. B.,	$31.25	
Milliken, E. C.,	80.00	111.25
WASHBURN STREET SEWER:		
Bradley, S.,	$28.52	
Brawley, Levi W.,	112.31	
" " et als,	14.17	
Brown, William,	21.92	
Cornell, J. H.,	84.06	
Gartner, Joseph,	21.70	
Graham, Ella J.,	58.42	
Groat, James,	40.30	
Haggerty, John,	13.28	
Hines, John,	32.71	
Irwin, Henry,	17.27	
Lawrence, Ephraim, 2d,	10.18	
Maroney, Michael,	16.56	
McCarty, Daniel,	29.23	
Moncrief, J.,	45.80	
Murphy, Nancy,	23.03	
O'Brien, Timothy,	28.34	
Pasel, F. H.,	42.25	
Phillips, J.,	24.45	
Sullivan, Timothy,	20.72	
Wolfenden, J.,	43.71	728 93
By transfer from Pearl Street sewer,		300.00
Total as before,		$4,734.58

HIGH STREET SEWER.

Dr.

To pay-rolls, labor,	$134.98	
Paisler, Charles S., pipe, cement, &c.,	287.74	$422.72

Cr.

By transfers from General Sewer Account,	$422.72	
	$422.72	$422 72

HILLMAN STREET SEWER.

Dr.

Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	$7.50	
Pay-roll, labor,	95.25	
Perkins, A. W., concrete and gravel,	13.50	
Sherman, Otis T., plank, spikes, labor, &c.,	259.72	$375.97
To transfer to Charles Taber drain,	$138.40	
Franklin Street sewer,	185.63	324.03

Cr.

By transfer from General Sewer Account,	$700.00	
	$700.00	$700.00

PEARL STREET SEWER.

Dr.

To transfer from General Sewer Account,	$300.00

Cr.

By transfer to General Sewer Account,	$300.00	
	$300.00	$300.00

FRANKLIN STREET SEWER.

Dr.

Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,	$3.00	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	62.50	
Harrington, Joseph, contract,	381.70	
Harrington, T. H., lighting lights,	2.04	
Highway Department, labor,	18.00	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., Akron pipe,	169.50	
Paisler, Charles S., cement,	3.70	
Pay-rolls, labor,	249.38	
Willcox, David B., assessing cost,	5.82	$895.64
To transfer to Highway Department,		494.99

Cr.

By assessments received:			
Beetle, Charles H.,	$86.41		
Fifield, S. F.,	17.49		
Gordon, Ann, Heirs of,	81.49		
Hall, S. M.,	35.17		
Lythgoe, David,	37.31		
Sweet, Albert,	18.30		
Thorup, M. W.,	28.83	$305.00	
By transfer from General Sewer Account,		900.00	
Hillman Street sewer,		185.63	
		$1,390.63	$1,390.63

CHARLES TABER DRAIN.

Dr.

Pay-rolls,	$109.50
Paisler, Charles S., pipe, brick and cement,	228.90

Cr.

By transfers from General Sewer Account,	$338.40	
	$338.40	$338.40

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr.

SALARIES.*

Ingraham, Robert C., librarian,		$2,333.32	
Brown, Mary E.,	assistant,	466.65	
Gammons, Susie H.,	"	343.16	
Hayes, Eliza K.,	"	56.00	
Merrick, Josephine A.,	"	466.65	$3,665.78

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

Almy, Milne & Co., Fall River News,		$6.00	
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing and advertising,		28.25	
Bliss, Moses H., labor and material,		20.65	
Collins, Q. F.,		29.25	
Dews, Edwin, manilla paper,	$101.91		
" " newspapers,	56.75		
" " stationery, &c.,	73.95	232.61	
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, newspaper,		3.50	
McCrellish, Fred. & Co., "		8.00	
Mercury Pub. Co., printing and advertising,		93.80	422.06
To tranfer to Public Schools (Incidentals,)		$872.43	
" " Salaries,		195.07	1,067.50
			$5,155.34
1880, March 1. To balance,			329.20

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$1,387.54	
By appropriation,	3,400.00	
One half of the dog-money,	684.75	
Received of Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	12.25	
	$5,484.54	$5,484.54
1880, March 1. By balance,		$329.20

*These salaries are for fourteen months, on account of the change from quarterly to monthly payments. AUDITOR.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(INCOME DERIVED FROM TRUST FUNDS.)

Dr.

Binding Periodicals, &c.:		
Collins, Q. F.,	$32.86	
Dews, Edwin,	94.15	$127.01
Books:		
Alden, C. F.,	$6.00	
Allen, John,	592.14	
Armstrong, A. C. & Son,	10.00	
Bouton, J. W.,	25.40	
Burgess, Edward,	3.00	
Cullum, G. W.,	17.00	
Ditson, Oliver & Co.,	1.08	
Estes & Lauriat,	33.00	
Francis, David G.,	82.10	
Free Public Library,	12.25	
Green, J. S.,	6.07	
Houghton, Osgood & Co.,	24.50	
Hutchinson, S.,	401.36	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	400.11	
Leypoldt, F.,	9.00	
Little, Brown & Co.,	84.39	
Littlefield, George E.,	11.50	
Massachusetts Historical Society,	9.00	
McCook, Henry C.,	4.00	
Munsell, J.,	27.89	
Putnam, George P.'s Sons,	24.04	
Roberts, Daniel,	10.00	
Schoenhof, Carl,	53.47	
Scribner & Welford,	220.30	
Scribner, Charles & Sons,	48.34	
U. S. Patent Office,	25.00	
Welles, Albert,	5.00	
Woodward, Charles L.,	104.90	2,250.84
Magazines and Newspapers:		
Academy of Natural Science,	$5.00	
American Journal of Mathematics,	5.00	
Anthony, E. & Sons,	6.00	
Amounts forward,	$16.00	$2,377.85

Amounts forward,	$16.00	$2,377.85
Dews, Edwin,	100.75	
Essex Institute,	5.50	
Harvard College Library,	4.00	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	5.00	
National Subscription Agency,	26.00	
New England Subscription Agency,	148.79	
Sundry subscriptions to periodicals,	82.11	388.15
		$2,766.00
1880, March 1. To balance,		11,834.76

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$11,354.76	
By income from trust funds,	3,246.00	
	$14,600.76	$14,600.76
1880, March 1. By balance,		$11,834.76

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Dr.

To paid loans,	$225,000.00
1880, March 1. To balance,	35,000.00

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance, old account, loans outstanding,	$10,000.00	
Sundry loans,	250,000.00	
	$260,000.00	$260,000.00
1880, March 1. By balance, loan outstanding,		$35,000.00

NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

Dr.

Akin, John F., draw-tender,	$550.00	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting,	5.30	
Bulloch, Andrew & Co., oil,	3.90	
Chase, Abraham, lumber and labor,	465.55	
Driggs, James D., blacksmithing,	8.77	
Duddy, James, cartage,	10.50	
Haskell, Edward P., coal,	7.00	
Highways, labor,	7.50	
Kempton, Eben J., glazing,	.60	
Parker & Haskell, coal,	3.00	
Pay-roll, labor,	145.75	
Sherman, James L. & Co., plank,	17.19	
Skiff, Stephen B., blacksmithing,	5.80	
Snow, James M., "	.70	
Sowle, Frederick A., repairs draw-house,	3.60	
Tripp, Stephen A., gas pipe and lantern,	2.69	
Tucker & Cummings, brooms,	1.20	$1,239.05
To transfer to Highway and Street Department,		800.00

Cr.

1879. By appropriation,	$2,000.00	
Transfer from Poor Department,	39.05	
	$2,039.05	$2,039.05

LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To transfer to Public Property,	$75.00	
Highway Department,	112.50	$187.50

Cr.

By amount received for licenses,	$187.50	
	$187.50	$187.50

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Dr.

Appleton, D. & Co., books,		$106.29	
Boden, Edward, Jr., organ,		80.00	
Case, E. C., worsted,		9.19	
Case, O. D. & Co., globes,		200.00	
Caswell, John, organ stool,		3.00	
Cumming, A., State exhibition, expense,		21.00	
Dews, Edwin, binding,	$97.29		
" " books,	49.29		
" " paper and ruling,	132.72	279.30	
Eddy, George M. & Co., cloth,		15.75	
Ellis, Leonard B., illustrations of history, &c.,		148.40	
Gilman, J. W. C. & Co., books,		31.50	
Hall & Benjamin, electro-magnetic machine,		10.00	
Harrington, Henry F., books,		7.62	
Hutchinson, S., binding,	$21.75		
" " books,	179.54	201.29	
Lawton, Jas. M., Jr., paper,	$201.00		
" " books,	137.06		
" " material, draw'g sch.,	22.86	360.92	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,		25.00	
Metric Bureau, school meters,		2.00	
Mosher, Charles E. E., school meters, &c.,		7.60	
Peirce, B. W., material for drawing school,		32.85	
Peirce, George, care of organs and pianos,		247.47	
Potter, Ainsworth & Co., books,		18.72	
Prang, L. & Co., plant forms,		66.67	
Ricketson, Walton, for drawing frames,		15.55	
Shorey, John L., books,		240.00	
Tewksbury, M. W., "		138.12	
Thompson, Brown & Co., "		189.54	
Ware, William & Co., "		64.80	
Woodworth & Co., "		112.32	$2,634.90
To balance,			3,168.84

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$2,803.74	
By income on the educational bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,	3,000.00	
	$5,803.74	$5,803.74
1880, March 1. By balance,		$3,168.84

CEMETERIES.

Dr.

Jenney, William H., salary as Superintendent,		$200.00
Oak Grove:		
Baylies, John B., tools,	$2.40	
Coffin, William H., carriage-hire,	2.00	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	4.00	
Cornell, Charles F., labor,	390.95	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	6.00	
Hammond, Francis W., carpentry,	75.70	
Jenney, William H., sundries,	4.00	
Paisler, Charles S., pipe,	14.27	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	5.50	
Taber, Charles H., labor and material,	63.94	568.76
Pine Grove:		
Grinnell, A. B., Jr., labor,	$18.00	
Jenney, William H., surveying,	2.47	20.47
Rural:		
Baylies, John B., tools,	$3.60	
Coffin, William H., carriage-hire,	2.25	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying, &c.,	38.96	
Davis, Thomas, labor,	373.45	
Fleetwood, Charles, carriage-hire,	6.00	
Hatch, George E., stove-pipe,	1.80	
Jenney, William B., masonry,	28.56	
Jenney, William H., sundries,	4.00	
Kempton, Eben J., painting,	3.19	
Kirby, William A., carpentry,	8.00	
Lewis, Benjamin F., glazing,	24.41	
Sherman, William H., carriage-hire,	2.00	
Skiff, Stephen B., labor and material,	11.13	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., paint and hardware,	21.83	
Swan, Walter D., repairing pump,	6.95	
Wilbur, Albert G., exchanging lots,	25.00	561.13
		$1,350.36
To transfer,		943.64
Amount forward,		$2,294.00

Amount forward,		$2,294.00

CR.

By received from sale of lots:		
Oak Grove Cemetery,	$633.00	
Pine Grove "	66.00	
Rural "	1,595.00	
	$2,294.00	$2,294.00

BONDS.

DR.

To bonds paid,		$37,000.00
1880, March 1.	Balance account,	1,086,000.00

CR.

1879, March 1.	By balance old account,	$1,123,000.00	
		$1,123,000.00	$1,123,000.00
1880, March 1.	By balance old account, amount of bonds outstanding,		$1,086,000.00

PUBLIC DEBT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

DR.

To principal (bonds) paid,	$37,000.00	
Interest on coupon and registered bonds,	67,885.50	
Interest on trust funds,	6,250.50	$111,136.00

CR.

1879, March 1. By balance, coupons outstanding,	$665.50	
By appropriation,	110,466.00	
Transfer from Poor Department,	4.50	
	$111,136.00	$111,136.00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(STATE AID UNDER CHAP. 252, LAWS 1879,—A HALF DUE FROM THE STATE TO THE CITY.)

DR.

To amounts paid to sundry soldiers by City Treasurer,	$4,728.50

CR.

1880, March 1.	By balance,	$4,728 50	
		$4,728.50	$4,728.50

DR.

1880, March 1.	To balance,	$4,728.50

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

(TAUNTON RIVER BRIDGE.)

DR.

Decree of Court of County Commissioners,	$6,949.46
Interest,	30.11

CR.

1879, March 1.	By balance,	$6,979.57	
		$6,979.57	$6,979.57

DR.

1879, March 1.	To balance,	$6,979.57

CR.

1879, March.	By appropriation,	$6,979.57	
		$6,979.57	$6,979.57

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1879.

Dr.

Cedar Street School-house, extension,	$4,500.00	
Wood and Coal Shed,	2,500.00	
Cedar Street School-house, heating apparatus,	1,200.00	
Truant School-house,	500.00	
Incidentals, (damages,)	3,361.88	
Highway Department,	2,307.63	
Repairs Public Property,	2,000.00	
Support of the Poor,	4,840.98	
Police Department,	3,508.18	
Fire Department,	397.12	
Transfer to Truant School-house,	1,122.36	$26,238.15

Cr.

1880, March 1. By balance,	$26,238.15	
	$26,238.15	$26,238.15

Dr.

1880, March 1. To balance,	$26,238.15

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1878.

Dr.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$6,927.28

Cr.

1879, March. By appropriation,	$6,927.28	
	$6,927.28	$6,927.28

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1879.

Dr.

To Appropriations passed to the Credit of the following Accounts, as per order of the City Council:

Salaries,	$8,765.00	
Support of the Poor,	30,000.00	
Repairs of Public Property,	6,000.00	
Board of Health, salaries,	1,000.00	
Fire Department,	26,000.00	
Lighting Streets,	15,000.00	
Free Public Library,	3,400.00	
New Bedford Bridge,	2,000.00	
Police Department,	36,000.00	
Incidental Expenses,	13,062.12	
City Debt,	110,466.00	
Special Appropriations, 1878,	6,927.31	
Discount on Taxes,	10,000.00	
Support of Public Schools, (teachers,)	56,000.00	
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	50,000.00	
Sewers, Main Drains, &c.,	3,500.00	
New Bedford Water Works, (by Ordinance,)	12,000.00	
Support of Public Schools, (incidentals,)	13,000.00	
Taunton River Bridge,	6,979.57	
Adult Evening School,	900.00	$411.000.00

Cr.

By Corporation Tax received of State Treas.,	$15,779.51	
Tax on Bank Stock, out of the city,	3,248.34	
" " local, in excess of Assessors' returns,	73.63	$19,101.48
Appropriation, Abatement of Taxes,	$10,000.00	
Taxes of 1879, collected,	368,319.75	
Taxes of 1877 and 1878, collected,	5,162.50	383,482.25
		$402,583.73
By balance,		8,416.27
		$411,000.00

Dr.

To balance,	$8,416.27

TRUST FUNDS.

Cr.

By Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund:		
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		$50,000.00
By Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund:		
One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		50,000.00
By George Howland Jr. Fund:		
Donation to Free Public Library,		1,600.00
By Charles W. Morgan Fund:		
Bequest to Free Public Library,		1,000.00
By Oliver Crocker Fund:		
Bequest to Free Public Library,		1,000 00
By James B. Congdon Fund:		
Donation to Free Public Library,		500.00
		$104,100.00
By Cemetery Fund Deposited in the Treasury by:		
Allen, Charles F.,	$25.00	
Backman, George W.,	50.00	
Blackmer, William, Estate of,	50.00	
Bourne, Jonathan,	100.00	
Buchanan, Thomas,	100.00	
Clark, B.,	60.00	
Colesworthy, Emeline,	15.00	
Cross, Sylvia G.,	150.00	
Davis, Nicholas,	50.00	
Gardner, Edmund,	100.00	
Howland, Jonathan,	150.00	
Johnson, E. R., Estate of,	300.00	
For Spooner, Paul,	100.00	
By Wood, Borden,	50.00	1,300.00
		$105,400.00

Note.—The Sylvia Ann Howland Water Bequest ($100,000) has been transferred to account of Public Property. This was a bequest to the city, and was applied towards the construction of the Water Works. This sum bears no interest, and there is no further condition connected with the bequest.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

IN COMMITTEE, April 6, 1880.

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report, viz.:

POOR DEPARTMENT:

Alms-house and outbuildings,	$30,000	
Old Alms-house and outbuildings,	1,400	
Small Pox Hospital,	800	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000	
Furniture in Superintendent's department,	300	
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	75	
Tools and farming utensils,	450	
Stone and mowing machines,	280	
Carts, gears and lumber wagons,	600	
Light wagons and harnesses,	500	
Farm stock and horses,	1,200	
Hay and grain,	1,300	
Wood and coal shed,	3,000	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000	$61,905

HIGHWAY AND STREET DEPARTMENT:

Two stone crushers,	$1,200	
Two steam engines,	1,200	
Eighteen horses,	2,700	
Two rollers,	400	
Five double and five single carts, and two stone gears,	1,800	
One light and one lumber wagon,	125	
One water cart,	100	
Seventeen sets of harnesses,	400	
One hoisting derrick,	50	
Hay and grain,	100	
500 tons stones,	250	
Ashley gravel hill,	2,000	
Tools, shovels, picks, barrows and tool-houses,	500	10,825
Amount forward,		$72,730

Amount forward,		$72,730
STREET LIGHT DEPARTMENT:		
Gas lamps, posts and lanterns, and naphtha lamps,	$14,450	
Lighters' house and tools,	500	
Tools for Petroleum Inspector,	50	15,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &C.:		
City Hall and lot,	$70,000	
City Library building and lots,	56,000	
City Common,	50,000	
Rural Cemetery,	20,000	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	15,000	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800	
Central Police Station and lot,	15,000	
North Station-House and lot,	325	
South Station-House and lot,	300	
Volumes in City Library,	40,000	
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	9,200	
Scales at City Stable,	300	
Land on William street, corner of Pleasant,	6,000	
Land on Clark's Point,	200	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100	
Powder Magazine,	450	
Land on Dartmouth street,	1,000	
South Pound lot,	200	
Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25	
Windmill lot,	250	
Ward House and lot, Fifth Ward,	1,400	
Ward House and lot, Sixth Ward,	1,600	
Standard weights and measures,	300	
Surveying instruments,	300	
Two brass fieldpieces, muskets, &c.,	1,300	290,050
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:		
North school-house and lot,	$500	
Acushnet " "	1,500	
Plainville " "	1,000	
Rockdale " "	1,200	
Cannonville " "	1,500	
Linden Street " "	2,500	
Amounts forward,	$8,200	$377,780

Amounts forward,	$8,200	$377,780
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	18,000	
Parker Street " "	50,000	
Cedar Street " "	2,500	
High Street " "	2,000	
Maxfield Street " "	2,500	
Kempton Street " "	5,000	
Middle Street " "	30,000	
William Street " "	5,000	
Arnold Street " "	900	
Bush Street " "	7,000	
Fifth Street " "	50,000	
Dartmouth Street " "	5,000	
Grove " "	2,500	
Clark's Point " "	800	
High " "	127,000	
New Acushnet Ave. " "	25,000	
Apparatus in school-houses,	7,500	348,900
FIRE DEPARTMENT:		
Engine-house and lot, Acushnet,	$600	
" " Hillman street,	12,000	
" " Purchase street,	12,000	
" " " "	12,000	
" " Sixth street,	12,000	
Steam Fire Engine Onward and reel,	4,000	
" " Progress "	1,000	
" " Excelsior "	3,500	
" " C. Howland "	4,500	
" " Z. Hillman "	4,500	
Hand Engine,	250	
Hook and Ladder Carriage and ladders,	1,800	
Hose Carriage,	750	
Hose Carriage and sleigh reels,	750	
Hose,	9,500	
Sixteen horses and harnesses,	4,000	
Wagons,	825	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500	
Fire alarm bell and striker, High school-house,	1,700	
" " " No. 1 Engine-house,	725	
Sundries,	2,000	100,900
NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS,		1,000,000
		$1,827,580

RECAPITULATION.

Poor Department,	$61,905
Highways and Streets,	10,825
Street Light Department,	15,000
Public Buildings and Land,	290,050
School Department,	348,900
Fire Department,	100,900
New Bedford Water Works,	1,000,000
	$1,827,580

Respectfully submitted.

C. HAMMOND,
THOS. DONAGHY, } Committee.
O. G. ROBINSON,

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

TITLES, RATES, AMOUNTS DUE ANNUALLY, AND TOTAL.

	Old Bonds, 5s.	Water Bonds, 6s.	Water Bonds, 7s.	Bridge, etc., 6s.	City Impvt. Bonds, 6s.	Totals.
1880,	22,000			5,000		27,000
1881,	20,000			5,000		25,000
1882,	20,000			5,000		25,000
1883,	20,000		10,000	5,000		35,000
1884,	26,000		10,000	5,000		41,000
1885,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1886,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1887,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1888,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1889,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1890,		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1891,		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1892,		20,000	10,000		10,000 C.	40,000
1893,		20,000			5,000 R. 8,000 C.	33,000
1894,		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1895,		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1896,		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1897,		20,000			10,000 R.	30,000
1898,	Water Bonds, 5s.	20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1899,		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1900,	20,000		10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1901,	20,000		10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1902,	20,000		10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1903,	20,000		10,000		5,000 C. 5,000 R.	40,000
1904,	20,000		10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1905,		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1906,		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1907,		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1908,		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1909,		20,000	10,000		5,000 C. 5,000 R.	40,000
1910,					30,000 C.	30,000
				Total,		$1,086,000

Amount of Old Bonds, (War, &c.,) 5s,	$108,000	
Water Bonds, 7s,	200,000	
" " 5s,	100,000	
" " 6s,	400,000	
Bridge and other purposes, 6s,	55,000	
City Improvement Bonds, 6s,	223,000	
	$1,086,000	$1,086,000

INTEREST AS PAYABLE YEARLY.

			Totals.
1881.	On $200,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	400,000 " " 6 "	24,000	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	50,000 Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	3,000	
	86,000 Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	4,300	$63,680
1882.	On $200,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	400,000 " " 6 "	24,000	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	45,000 Bridge &c. Bonds, at 6 per ct.,	2,700	
	66,000 Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	3,300	62,380
1883.	On $200,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	400,000 " " 6 "	24,000	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	40,000 Bridge &c. Bonds, at 6 per ct.,	2,400	
	46,000 Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	2,300	61,080
1884.	On $190,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$13,300	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	400,000 " " 6 "	24,000	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	35,000 Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	2,100	
	26,000 Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	1,300	59,080
1885.	On $180,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$12,600	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	400,000 " " 6 "	24,000	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	30,000 Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,800	56,780
1886.	On $170,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$11,900	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	380,000 " " 6 "	22,800	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	25,000 Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,500	54,580
1887.	On $160,000 Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$11,200	
	100,000 " " 5 "	5,000	
	360,000 " " 6 "	21,600	
	223,000 City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380	
	20,000 Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,200	52,380

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THIS CITY; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST TO BE PAID IN LIQUIDATION.

Years.	Bonds.	Interest.	Amount.
1880,	$27,000	$65,080	$92,080
1881,	25,000	63,680	88,680
1882,	25,000	62,380	87,380
1883,	35,000	61,080	96,080
1884,	41,000	59,080	100,080
1885,	35,000	56,780	91,780
1886,	35,000	54,580	89,580
1887,	35,000	52,380	87,380
1888,	35,000	50,180	85,180
1889,	35,000	47,980	82,980
1890,	35,000	45,780	80,780
1891,	40,000	43,580	83,580
1892,	40,000	41,080	81,080
1893,	33,000	38,580	71,580
1894,	30,000	36,600	66,600
1895,	30,000	34,800	64,800
1896,	30,000	33,000	63,000
1897,	30,000	31,200	61,200
1898,	30,000	29,400	59,400
1899,	30,000	27,600	57,600
1900,	40,000	25,800	65,800
1901,	40,000	23,500	63,500
1902,	40,000	21,200	61,200
1903,	40,000	18,900	58,900
1904,	40,000	16,600	56,600
1905,	40,000	14,300	54,300
1906,	40,000	11,800	51,800
1907,	40,000	9,300	49,300
1908,	40,000	6,800	46,800
1909,	40,000	4,300	44,300
1910,	30,000	1,800	31,800
	$1,086,000	$1,089,120	$2,175,120

BONDS PAYABLE IN 1880:

Old Bonds,	$22,000	
Bridge &c. Bonds,	5,000	$27,000

INTEREST PAYABLE IN 1880:

On $700,000 Water Bonds,	$43,000	
223,000 City Improvement,	13,380	
55,000 Bridge &c. Bonds,	3,300	
108,000 Old Bonds,	5,400	$65,080
		$92,080
Trust Funds, ($104,100 at 6 per cent.,)		6,246
Total,		$98,326

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND, FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	$8,610,200	$14,496,900.00	$61,632	$22,881.42	$159,000.00	$8,861.43	4,875	$10.50
1864,	8,158,500	10,935,100.00	61,632	19,358.55	225,000.00	8,523.05	4,508	16.00
1865,	8,161,800	12,171,800.00	92,919	19,461.85	215,000.00	7,106.35	4,578	16.00
1866,	8,118,300	13,240,800.00	59,310	20,434.95	252,000.00	8,637.10	4,658	15.50
1867,	8,268,500	13,740,000.00	98,850	20,434.95	200,000.00	9,136.30	4,647	14.50
1868,	8,288,100	13,508,100.00	39,540	21,083.67	230,000.00	13,633.03	5,004	13.50
1869,	8,277,900	14,652,100.00	49,425	19,461.85	287,000.00	9,340.15	4,906	15.50
1870,	8,774,500	14,221,514.00	49,425	17,840.02	290,000.00	9,475.20	5,151	15.50
1871,	9,115,600	13,844,651.67	49,425	22,705.48	293,300.00	12,599.52	5,333	16.00
1872,	10,050,800	13,742,898.00	32,280	18,943.65	356,000.00	13,181.96	5,577	17.20
1873,	11,125,700	14,114,364.20	36,315	23,679.57	349,000.00	11,454.46	5,780	16.20
1874,	11,665,400	13,846,904.95	32,280	27,874.24	354,000 00	11,005.10	5,930	16.20
1875,	11,946,600	14,428,674.00	32,280	28,415.48	383.000.00	17,136.07	6,226	17.00
1876,	12,411,200	14,339,002.00	26,244	23,859.86	387,000.00	20,251.49	6,651	16.60
1877,	12,609,200	13,524,097.00	21,870	23,859 86	436,200.00	17,273.46	6,562	18.60
1878,	12,808,700	13,137,011.20	14,580	25,249.76	371,500.00	17,259.61	6,729	16.00
1879,	12,898,300	12,874,418.00	7,290	25,666.72	386,000.00	17,497.36	6,891	16.40

Average rate for 17 years, $15.71\frac{13}{17}$.

AUDITOR'S BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

86	Appropriations, General, 1879-80,		$8,416.27
85	Appropriations, Special, 1879-80,		26,238.15
27	Commonwealth, old law,	$728.00	
26	" chap. 301,	7,261.74	
84	" chap. 252,	4,728.50	12,718.24
63	Public Property, other than Water Works,		824,680.00
72	Real Estate Tax Account,		510.93
63	Water Works,		1,000,000.00
4	Cash in Treasury,		11,252.19
			$1,883,815.78

Cr.

83	Bonds, total outstanding,	$1,086,000.00
87	Cemetery Fund,	1,300.00
60	Difference between the valuation of the property and all obligations,	638,680.00
77	Free Public Library,	329.20
16	Heirs of Isaiah Chase,	53.24
81	New Bedford School Committee,	3,168.84
60	New Bedford Water Works,	3,349.74
79	Temporary Loan,	35,000.00
87	Trust Funds,	104,100.00
79	Trustees of Free Public Library,	11,834.76
		$1,883,815.78

Oliver A. Roberts,
City Auditor.

March 5, 1880.

N. B.—The numbers in the column on the left refer to the pages of this report.

City of New Bedford.

Auditor's Office,

March 21, 1880.

We have examined the foregoing, and find it correct.

Robt. W. Taber,
Isaac B. Tompkins, Jr.,
W. A. Tucker,

Subcommittee of Committee on Finance appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

Approved.

T. W. Cook,
John P. Taylor,
Edward H. Martin,
George W. Parker,
Robert G. Reed,
} Committee on Accounts.

STATEMENT

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

FOR THE

Financial Year ending March 1, 1880.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

MARCH 1, 1880.

City of New Bedford.

Office of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,

March 1, 1880.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I respectfully lay before you, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinances of the city, my first annual statement as Collector of Taxes for 1879, and as Deputy Collector of Taxes, by appointment, for the years 1877 and 1878, under Chapter 28, Section 1, of the Acts of the Legislature of 1874, whereby "city treasurers, as collectors of taxes, are authorized to appoint, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen, deputy collectors of taxes." My appointment as such was made by my predecessor, James B. Congdon, Esq., (who for twenty-one years so faithfully discharged the duties of Treasurer and Collector for our city,) in anticipation of his retiring from the position on account of continued ill health.

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF TAXES, FROM APRIL 28, 1879.

TAX BILLS FOR 1877 AND 1878.

Taxes of 1877, unpaid April 28, 1879,		$4,250.27	
Taxes of 1878, unpaid April 28, 1879,		10,217.01	$14,467.28
Taxes of 1877 paid,	$76.60		
Remitted by Assessors,	4,173.67	4,250.27	
Taxes of 1878 paid,	$5,032.48		
Remitted by Assessors,	480.20	5,512.68	9,762.95
Balance unpaid, taxes of 1878,			$4,704.33

In accordance with the provisions of the law of the Commonwealth, the Deputy Collector placed in the hands of the Assessors a list of the unpaid taxes for 1877, accompanied with a certificate setting forth his action with regard to them, and his opinion as to the probability of making further collections.

The list was carefully examined by the Assessors, and the board feeling satisfied that the former collector and his deputy had been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duty, and that with regard to the taxes on the list any further effort for their collection would be unavailing, they therefore decided that the taxes contained in the list presented, being the unpaid taxes for the year named above, should be remitted, and the tax-book for that year closed.

The only unsettled taxes remaining are those for 1878 and 1879. The amount unpaid for 1878 is $4,704.33, to be found in the foregoing statement by me presented as Deputy Collector.

COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT.

TAX BILLS FOR 1879.

CHARGES.

Amount of tax bills,		$436,454.58
State tax,	$7,290.00	
County tax,	25,666.72	
City tax,	386,000.00	
Overlay,	17,497.86	$436,454.58

PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	$7,290.00	
County Treasurer,	25,666.72	$32,956.72
City Treasurer,		368,319.75
Abatement for prompt pay,		20,945.79
Abatement by Assessors,		1,127.64
Balance unpaid,		13,104.68 $436,454.58

NOTE.—This unpaid balance is 3 per cent. of the assessment. In 1878 it was 2.52 per cent. The law of 1879, allowing voters to pay either the State or County tax, has somewhat affected the collection of taxes.

MEMORANDUM.

Balance of taxes remaining unpaid,		$13,104.68
The balance of the appropriation of 1879 not yet provided for is		8,416.27
Balance in excess of appropriations,		$4,688.41
Amount received for corporation tax,	$15,779.51	
Tax on outside bank stock,	3,248.34	
Local bank stock in excess of assessors' returns,	73.63	
Received for taxes, 1877 and 1878, and placed to credit of "Appropriations, General, 1879,"	5,162.50	
	$24,263.98	
Deducted from appropriations of 1879,	25,000.00	736.02
		$5,424.43

Overlay,	$17,497.86	
Appropriation for abatement,	10,000.00	$27,497.86
Abatement,	$20,945.79	
Remitted by assessors,	1,127.64	$22,073.43
		$5,424.43

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY,

City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for 1879,
and Deputy Collector of Taxes for 1877 and 1878.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
April 1, 1880.

Received and ordered printed in City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
April 1, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY TREASURER,

FOR THE

Financial Year ending March 1, 1880.

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STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER,

MARCH 1, 1880.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
March 1, 1880.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the ordinances of the city, I would most respectfully present to you this my first statement as Treasurer, for the financial year just closed.

With the highest regard.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY,
City Treasurer.

PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury at the close of the last financial year, and the payments to me as City Treasurer during the year, are set forth in the following statement:

Balance in the treasury, March 1, 1879,		$9,744.58

PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY BY THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

1877,	$76.60	
1878,	6,506.87	
1879,	368,319.75	374,903.22

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1878, OTHER THAN TAXES.

Of State Treasurer, balance of corporation tax of 1878,	$477.18	

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1879, OTHER THAN TAXES.

Of State Treasurer, corporation tax,	$15,779.51		
" " outside bank taxes,	3,248.34		
" " extra allowance for city bank stock,	73.63	19,101.48	19,578.66

MEMORANDUM.

The amount of the corporation tax received of State Treasurer was	$16,256.69
The amount received of State Treasurer for taxes on bank shares in banks out of the city owned in New Bedford,	3,248.34
The amount received of State Treasurer, extra allowance of tax on city banks,	73.63
	$19,578.66

The amount arranged for in the general appropriations of 1879,	$15,000.00	
Amount placed to the credit of appropriations of 1878,	477.18	
Excess of amount arranged for placed to the credit of appropriations 1879,	4,101.48	$19,578.66

DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR.

The receipts into the treasury for this department have been as follows:

TOWNS AND CITIES.

Freetown,	$266.99
Mattapoisett,	236.47
Barnstable,	195.05
Rochester,	119.61
Mansfield,	96.97
Provincetown,	132.60
Yarmouth,	46.59
Dartmouth,	369.12
Norton,	106.75
Nantucket,	653.95
Fairhaven,	161.21
Milford,	16.68
Brockton,	95.08
Weymouth,	72.95
Rehoboth,	4.09
Duxbury,	58.59

Walpole,	18.00
Wareham,	35.83
Middleborough,	183.93
Fall River,	283.73
West Bridgewater,	11.80
Dennis,	44.08
Waltham,	2.50
Medfield,	33.50
Westport,	624.92
Chelmsford,	36.37
Tisbury,	98.80
Lawrence,	181.69
Gloucester,	99.44
Lowell,	16.50
Boston,	588.43
Acushnet,	66.20
Cambridge,	83.37
Harwich,	64.92
Concord,	19.20
Arlington,	241.35
Chatham,	105.04
Falmouth,	73.72
Taunton,	173.47
Sandwich,	193.78
Holden,	11.20
Warren,	4.00
Wellfleet,	66.65
Canton,	22.66
Palmer,	22.34
Northampton,	3.30
Worcester,	5.50
Orleans,	64.00
Dighton,	11.10
Stoughton,	98.77

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Commonwealth, State paupers,		1,885.30
Fire Department, bill,		617.75
Of Superintendent, sales of produce,		187.16
Hospital bills:		
Delia Booth,	$162.79	
H. P. Allen,	94.78	257.57
Support at Alms-house:		
Ezra Potter,	$156.00	

L. R. Keach, son,	32.86		
Soldiers' relief,	151.00		
Mary Baker,	5.00	344.86	9,515.43

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received as follows:

Bills to General Sewer Account,	$174.00	
Bills to Water Works,	416.00	
Bills to Repairs Public Property,	32.90	
Error in audit,	12.50	
Amount of sundry payments for dirt, stone, &c.,	285.05	920.45

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNDER CHAP. 301.

State aid advances of 1878, whole amount paid reimbursed,	4,173.84

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNDER LAW OF 1878, REPEALED.

Of State Treasurer,	$2,178.64	
Bill to incidental expenses,	47.70	2,226.34

FRANKLIN STREET SEWER.

Assessments have been received as follows:

M. W. Thorup,	$28.83	
S. F. Fifield,	17.49	
C. H. Beetle,	86.41	
S. M. Hall,	35.17	
Estate of Anna Gordon,	81.49	
David Lythgoe,	37.31	
Albert Sweet,	18.30	305.00

GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

Assessments have been received as follows:

Washburn street,	$728.93	
Pearl street,	111.25	
Durfee street,	94.40	934.58

CEMETERIES.

Received for sale of lots:

Rural,	$1,595.00	
Oak Grove,	633.00	
Pine Grove,	66.00	2,294.00

CEMETERY FUND.

George W. Backman,	$50.00	
Charles F. Allen,	25.00	75.00

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Income of Sylvia Ann Howland bequest:	
One year's interest on the Educational Fund,	3,000.00

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY — TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

Income on sundry bequests, as follows:

Sylvia Ann Howland Library Fund,			$3,000.00	
George Howland Jr.	"	"	96.00	
Charles W. Morgan	"	"	60.00	
Oliver Crocker	"	"	60.00	
James B. Congdon	"	"	30.00	3,246.00

SCHOOLS — INCIDENTAL.

One half of the receipts from County Treasurer for dog licenses,	$684.75	
James T. White, fuel,	6.75	
Error in sweepers' roll,	5.85	697.35

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One half of the receipts from the county for dog licenses,	$684.75	
Of Library—Trustees' Account,	12.25	697.00

LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT.

James E. Blake,	$75.00	
Charles F. Brownell,	37.50	
George Perry,	37.50	
Pope & Wood,	37.50	187.50

(One quarter amount received paid State.)

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times, for notes issued by order of the Council,	250,000.00

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Paid by sundry persons, taxes and costs,

Mary Martin,	$12.77	
John Kehew,	30.63	
F. W. Chase,	7.08	
E. Haskins,	22.02	
Lewis Hathaway,	14.36	
James H. Taber,	17.43	
John Abrams,	47.52	
N. West,	35.70	
Joseph D. Hathaway,	19.45	
Delia Booth,	29.52	236.48

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sundry receipts, as follows:

Bill to Poor Department,	$260.84	
Hose,	129.22	
Copper,	67.65	
Error in roll,	5.00	
Fairhaven, use of horse,	2.00	464.71

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Payments into the treasury by the Clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol, and the Chief of Police:

Officers' fees,	$2,066.76	
Mittimuses,	88.20	
County Treasurer, hack-hire,	90.50	
Lock-ups,	1.50	2,246.96

SCHOOLS — PAY OF TEACHERS.

Error in roll, amount returned,	3.75

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

F. A. Sowle, twice audited,	$2.75	
Sale of shed,	6.50	9 25

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

New Bedford Gas Light Co., broken lanterns,	$7.50	
From sundry parties,	37.00	
Sale of old iron,	8.28	52.78

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Received from water takers,	$25,875.12	
Received for services,	1,887.44	
Received for mains and labor,	78.68	
Received for rents,	106.00	
Freight returned,	183.09	
Bill to General Sewer Account,	69.69	
Sale of hay,	57.50	
Sale of meters,	41.00	
Of Superintendent, sundry sales,	31.86	
Wharfage,	12.67	
Turn off and on,	12.00	28,355.05

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The receipts have been as follows:

Rents,—District Court room,	$400.00		
Land,	12.00		
City Hall,	375.00		
Ward room,	27.61		
Of State, for armory,	400.00	$1,214.61	
Licenses,		524.50	
Permits to enter sewers,		240.00	
Interest,—On bank deposits,	$992.10		
On taxes and summonses,	485.40		
Premium on loan,	27.00	1,504.50	
Amount on sundry rolls, uncalled for,		46.16	
Error in audit,		14.06	
Bill to Repairs Public Property,		54.37	
Sale of desk, &c.,		16.00	3,614.20

Total amount of receipts, including balance March 1, 1879, $717,482.13

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PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made upon the warrants of the Mayor, as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:		
Military aid under chapter 252,	$4,728.50	
Military aid under chapter 301,	4,188.38	$8,916.88
Cemeteries,		1,350.36
Coal and Wood Yard,		2,482.48
Adult School,		868.33
Fire Department,		25,239.66
Free Public Library,		4,087.84
Highways and Streets,		62,806.92
Incidentals,		20,081.63
Light Department,		13,791.31
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,		1,239.05
New Bedford School Committee,		2,634.90
Permanent Debt,—Principal,	$37,000.00	
Interest on coupon and registered bonds,	67,890.00	
Interest on trust funds,	6,246.00	111,136.00
Police Department,		38,104.51
Poor Department,		43,493.22
Repairs of Public Property,		8,727.57
Real Estate Tax Account,		170.25
Salaries,—Regular officers,	$8,960.07	
Board of Health,	1,000.00	9,960.07
General Sewer Account,		2,062.02
Sewers,—Charles Taber drain,	$338.40	
High street,	422.72	
Hillman street,	375.97	
Franklin street,	895.64	2,032.73
Schools,—Incidentals,	$14,909.38	
Teachers,	55,652.66	70,562.04
School-house extension, Cedar street,		4,695.85
Heating apparatus, Cedar Street school-house,		1,004.15
Truant school,		1,622.36
Temporary loan,		225,000.00
Trustees Free Public Library,		2,766.00
New Bedford Water Works,		41,393.81
		$706,229.94
Balance, cash in treasury,		11,252.19
		$717,482.13

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 1, 1880,—BOOKS OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Dr.

To Water Works, as Public Property,		$1,000,000.00	
Public Property, other than above,		824,680.00	$1,824,680.00
Appropriations, General, 1879,			8,416.27
" Special, 1879,			26,238.15
Real Estate Tax Account,			510.93
Commonwealth,—Soldiers' aid, law of 1878, repealed,	$728.00		
Soldiers' aid, chap. 301,	7,261.74		
" " 252,	4,728.50		12,718.24
			$1,872,563.59
Balance, cash in treasury,			11,252.19
			$1,883,815.78

Cr.

By Trust Funds, as represented by investment in Water Works,		$100,000.00	
City Bonds outstanding,		1,086,000.00	
Balance of property over debt, including Trust Funds,		638,680.00	$1,824,680.00
Trust Funds represented by cash in treas.,		$4,100.00	
Cemetery Fund,		1,300.00	
Heirs of Isaiah Chase,		53.24	5,453.24
Library, Trustees' Account,			11,834.76
School Committee,			3,168.84
Free Public Library,			329.20
Water Works,			3,349.74
Temporary Loan,			35,000.00
			$1,883,815.78

James H. Hathaway,
City Treasurer.

City of New Bedford.
Auditor's Office, March 20, 1880.

Correct.

Oliver A. Roberts, Auditor.

In Board of Aldermen,
April 1, 1880.

Received and ordered printed in City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

In Common Council,
April 1, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

First Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

1880.

JAMES B. CONGDON,	118 County street.
JAMES D. THOMPSON,	192 Union street.
JOHN H. MACKIE,	7 Morgan street.

James B. Congdon's term of service expires the first Monday in February, 1881.

James D. Thompson's on the first Monday of February, 1882.

John H. Mackie is the city physician, and *ex officio* a member of the board of health. He is appointed for three years, and his term of service will expire the first Monday of February, 1882.

Physician to the Board of Health and Quarantine Physican,

JOHN H. MACKIE.

Health Inspector,

JOHN COREY.

Office of the board is in the basement of City Hall. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

There is a meeting of the board every day, at 12 o'clock, with the exceptions as above.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford.
Office of the Board of Health,
January 31st, 1880.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—By a provision of a law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts about to be recited, it is made the duty of the board of health of the city of New Bedford to place in your hands, annually, in the month of January, a report of their proceedings for the previous year.

We proceed to the discharge of the duty set forth in the statute.

The authority and proceedings of this board are founded upon the following act of the General Court of Massachusetts, approved April 17th, 1877.

AN ACT RELATING TO BOARDS OF HEALTH IN THE SEVERAL CITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sect. 1. In each of the several cities of this Commonwealth, except the city of Boston, the mayor and aldermen shall, in the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, appoint two persons, not members of the city council, who together with the city physician shall constitute the board of health of such city. The board so constituted shall enter upon its duties on the first Monday of February then next succeeding. The terms of office of the two appointed members shall be so arranged at the time of their appointment, that the term of one shall expire on the first Monday in February of each year, after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; and the vacancy so created, as well as all vacancies occurring

otherwise, shall in each of said cities be filled by the mayor, with the approval of the board of aldermen. The members of said board of health so appointed, shall in each of said cities be subject to removal by the mayor for cause; and for their services they shall receive such compensation as the city council may from time to time determine.

SECT. 2. Each of said boards of health shall organize annually, by the choice of one of their number as chairman; they may also choose a clerk not a member of the board, and they may make such rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of all subordinate officers in their department as they deem expedient.

SECT. 3. The boards of health hereby constituted shall have and exercise all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties prescribed to, city councils or mayors and aldermen as boards of health, under the statutes and ordinances now in force in their respective cities; and shall have power to appoint such subordinate officers, agents and assistants as they may deem necessary, and may fix their compensation, and the compensation of the clerk before mentioned: *provided*, that the whole amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated therefor by the city council.

SECT. 4. In each of said cities said boards of health shall annually, in the month of January, present to the city council a report made up to and including the thirty-first day of the preceding December, containing a full and comprehensive statement of the acts of the board during the year and a review of the sanitary condition of the city; they shall also, whenever the city council or the standing committee thereof on finance shall so require, send to the auditor of accounts an estimate in detail of the appropriations required by their department during the next financial year.

SECT. 5. Said boards of health and the board of health of the city of Boston, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by existing statutes, are hereby authorized to prepare and enforce in their respective cities, such regulations as they may deem necessary for the safety and health of the people, with reference to house drainage and its connection with public sewers, where such connection is made.

SECT. 6. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November next, a meeting of the legal voters of each of the several cities of the Commonwealth shall be duly warned and called by the mayor and aldermen thereof, for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance of this act; and the same shall not take effect unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters present and voting.

By existing laws, it is obligatory upon every town and city of the Commonwealth to have a board of health without any action on the part of the inhabitants.

At the State election of 1877, the inhabitants of our city decided in favor of the establishment of a board of health by accepting the act of the General Court.

Nothing was done by the city authorities to give effect to the provisions of the law or the declared wish of the people.

In the inaugural address of His Honor William T. Soule, mayor of the city, in January, 1879, the following statements were made and opinions expressed.

SANITARY.

A vote of the citizens, at the State election in December, 1877, accepted an act passed by the General Court of that year, establishing a board of health in the city of New Bedford. Such board of health has never been established, but for what reasons I am not advised. It is my opinion that such a board should be established, and I recommend the subject to your careful attention.

It is claimed by some that that fatal scourge, diphtheria, could at least have been partially prevented if proper sanitary measures had been adopted.

Our city, from its situation near the seaboard, may at some time be visited by some imported plague or disease, which by proper authority vested in a board of health might be controlled.

In accordance with the views thus expressed and the requisitions of the law, the mayor and aldermen promptly discharged the duty which devolved upon them under the statute.

This will appear from the following certificate of the city clerk.

SPECIAL MEETING, MAYOR AND ALDERMEN,
Wednesday Evening, 7½ o'clock,
January 28, 1879.

Present, Aldermen Milliken, Benjamin, Palmer, Sherman and Viall.

The mayor announced the object of the meeting to be the appointment of a City Physician and two members of the Board of Health.

The mayor nominated for City Physician, John H. Mackie, which nomination was confirmed.

The mayor nominated for members of the Board of Health, James

B. Congdon, for two years, James D. Thompson, for one year, which nominations were confirmed.

A true copy of the record.

Attest: DANIEL B. LEONARD, City Clerk.

On the third day of February, 1879, it being the first Monday in the month, the board held its first meeting. All the members were present.

The board was organized by the choice of James B. Congdon, chairman.

On the fifth day of February, a notice, of which the following is a copy, was published in the Daily Mercury and the Evening Standard.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
February 5th, 1879.

The Board of Health for this city has been established and organized according to the provision of law. James B. Congdon has been appointed chairman. For the present its meetings will be held at the office of the City Treasurer in the Library building.

The board will be in session every day, Sundays excepted, at 12½ o'clock, in addition to which there will be a weekly meeting on Saturday, at 4½ o'clock.*

All communications for the board should be addressed to the chairman; and can be sent through the post office, left at the office of the board during business hours, or placed in the box in the office door.

At this time, when the diseases are prevalent which owe their existence mainly to the lack of proper drainage, to the absence of suitable privies, and to the presence of unwholesome accumulations in and around dwellings and other buildings, the attention of the board will immediately be given to the application of the State laws and city ordinances to the abatement of the nuisances thereby created.

To aid in this work the cooperation of every citizen is earnestly desired.

It is the first duty of the head of every household to obey the law with regard to his own premises—the second is to do all in his power to secure himself and the public against the carelessness or neglect of others. This he can do, and is earnestly requested to do, by giving to

* The office of the board is now in the basement of the City Hall. It is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A meeting of the board is held every day at 12 o'clock.

the board of health, fully and without delay, notice of any nuisance which endangers the public health.

The law provides that the board of health constituted under it "shall have and exercise all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties prescribed to, city councils or mayors and aldermen as boards of health, under the statutes and ordinances now in force in their respective cities."

These laws and ordinances are fully adequate to the protection of the city from the evils which flow from the impurity of the air of our dwellings; and while it will be the duty of the board to do all in their power for their enforcement, they would call upon their fellow citizens to be earnest and instant in extending their assistance.

As soon as they can be prepared, extracts from the health ordinances of the city will be published for the information of the citizens, and blanks for the use of physicians and others in making returns to the board, will be distributed.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. MACKIE,
} Board of Health.

It will be seen by the statute of 1877 that the board of health are to "perform all the duties prescribed to city councils or mayors and aldermen, as boards of health, under the statutes and ordinances now in force in their respective cities"; and that "in addition to the powers conferred upon them by existing statutes, are authorized to prepare and enforce in their respective cities such regulations as they may deem necessary for the safety and health of the people, with reference to house drainage and its connection with public sewers, when such connection is made."

By what has now been presented, the sources of the authority of the board of health, and the extent and character of that authority, are clearly set forth.

Their appointment and authority are under the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth.

The powers which they may exercise are derived from the same source, and by the State law these powers are defined and limited.

All the statutes of the Commonwealth in relation to the public health are now to be carried into execution through their instrumentality.

They are also charged with the administration of all the ordinances of the city relating to the preservation of the health of the people.

They have authority to make all such regulations as they may consider conducive to the health of the city, and the State law from which this authority is derived provides a severe penalty for a violation of such regulations.

PERMANENT REGULATIONS.

In the exercise of the powers thus conferred, the board of health have established but a limited number of new rules and regulations.

They have thought it wise to allow nearly all the provisions of the seventeenth chapter of the ordinance relating to the health of the city to remain unchanged. These provisions were prepared with much care, and some experience of their practical operation under the new form of administration was called for before a correct judgment could be formed as to their sanitary value.

The first exercise of the authority given the board with regard to the establishment of new regulations was in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes.

Nothing had such pressing claims upon our attention when empowered to act as the liability of our inhabitants to sickness and death from those dangerous and contagious diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

During the month of January, the month preceding the date of the organization of the board, there had been be-

tween fifty and sixty cases of diphtheria, and twenty-one deaths.

Under these circumstances the board passed an order, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
February 19th, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of the law, the board of health has officially recognized the fact that scarlet fever and diphtheria, as well as the small-pox, are diseases contagious and dangerous to the public health. Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the following provisions of chapter 26 of the General Statutes will be strictly enforced:

SEC. 47. When a householder knows that a person within his family is taken sick of small-pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health [SCARLET FEVER OR DIPHTHERIA,] he shall immediately give notice thereof to the selectmen or board of health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 48. When a physician knows that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health [SCARLET FEVER OR DIPHTHERIA,] he shall immediately give notice thereof to the selectmen or board of health of the town; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit for each offence a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Public notice is also hereby given that the following regulations have been adopted by the Board of Health in relation to the admission of children into the schools, who have been sick of a contagious disease or exposed to the same.

REGULATIONS.

1. No pupil shall be admitted into any school without a certificate from a physician that he or she has been vaccinated.

2. No teacher or scholar shall be allowed to attend school from any house in which small-pox, varioloid, scarlet fever or diphtheria exists.

3. No teacher or scholar shall be permitted to return to school from any house in which small-pox, varioloid, scarlet fever or diphtheria has existed, until the expiration of four weeks from the commencement of the last case in such family; such length of time being certified in writing to the teacher by a physician or some responsible member of the family.

Blanks will be prepared to facilitate giving the several notices required by the law and regulations.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. MACKIE,
} Board of Health.

Regulation number three was so far modified as to allow the city physician to give a permit of admission at a shorter time than four weeks, whenever he might think such a course could be taken without endangering the public health.

In connection with these regulations, care was taken to give publicity to the laws of the State upon the subject of vaccination.

Information was sent to all the school teachers, that it is the opinion of the board of health, that neither teachers nor scholars should attend the funerals of persons who have died of diphtheria or other contagious disease.

PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

The subject of the removal of the contents of privies and cesspools early received the attention of the board.

The provisions existing at the time, when, by the operation of law, the subject was placed within our jurisdiction, are to be found in the by-laws of the city, chapter seventeenth, section seventh.

It was well understood that great dissatisfaction had long existed with regard to these provisions; and the board very soon became convinced that a change was called for.

For several months the subject occupied much and earnest attention; and the result, as far as that was connected with the standing rules of the board on the subject, is shown by the following regulations, which have been established and are now in force:

REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

LIMITS.

The following shall be established as the boundaries of the limits within which all rules and regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be established, in relation to the removal of the contents of vaults of privies or cesspools, shall be operative and binding: Commencing on the Acushnet river at the eastern termination of that part of the Bellville road that runs easterly from the Acushnet avenue nearest to the Nash road; thence on said Bellville road to the Acushnet avenue; thence southerly on said avenue to the Nash road; thence on the Nash road to the Perry Neck road; thence on the Perry Neck road to the Hathaway road; thence westerly on said Hathaway road to Shawmut avenue; thence southerly on said Shawmut avenue to Parker street; thence westerly on Parker street to Chancery street; thence southerly on Chancery street and on a line which would be a continuation of the line of said Chancery street to Allen street; thence on Allen street to Dartmouth street; thence on Dartmouth street, southwesterly to Rockland street; thence on Rockland street to County street; thence on County street to Cove street; and thence on Cove street to the Acushnet river; it being understood and ordered that all the privies and cesspools on both sides of said roads, streets and avenues, whose contents are to be carried away over the same, are included within the limits hereby established.

TIME AND METHODS OF REMOVAL.

The operation of the seventh section of the seventeenth chapter of the by-laws of the City of New Bedford—it being that section which provides for the removal of the contents of privy vaults and cesspools—is hereby suspended until otherwise ordered.

Ordered, That, until otherwise ordered, the following regulations be and they are hereby established by the board of health in relation to the removal of the contents of privy vaults and cesspools:

1. From the date of this order, and until otherwise ordered, the contents of the privies and cesspools may be removed at any time of the day, within the limits fixed by the board of health by their order of April 24th, 1879.

2. No one shall be allowed to remove the contents of any privy vault or cesspool, unless he shall be licensed to perform such work by the Board of Health in writing; and no owner, tenant or agent of any building shall allow such removal, unless by a person so licensed.

3. No apparatus shall be used in the work of removal as aforesaid,

unless the same shall have been examined and approved by the board of health.

4. The opening of privy vaults and cesspools and the removal and transportation of their contents, shall be performed in such a manner that no noxious or offensive odors or gases shall escape during the process; and any violation of this, or of any other regulation which the board of health may establish in relation to such removal and transportation, shall work a forfeiture of the license which may have been granted.

5. No deposit of the contents of the vaults or cesspools thus removed, shall be made in any place not approved by the board of health, and the board in approving of a place of deposit, reserves the right to give any directions which they may consider necessary to prevent such deposit from becoming injurious or offensive; and such directions shall be as fully binding upon the parties concerned as if herein set forth.

6. Any persons offending against the regulations established by this order shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars,* and shall be answerable for any nuisance which may be created by them in the course of such removal.

PERMITS MAY BE GIVEN.

It shall be competent for the board of health, at any regular meeting, to grant a permit to the owner or agent of any tenement within the district to which the regulations of this board apply, to open the privy vault or cesspool of such tenement and remove the contents thereof, *provided, however*, that such removal shall be between sunrise and sunset; that the contents of said vault shall not be transported upon any street or highway; that said contents shall not be taken away from said premises, or carried over or deposited upon the premises of any other person; that in all cases the work of opening, removing and depositing shall be so performed by the use of deodorizing and disinfecting agents, that no offensive or noxious odors shall escape during the process; and that said permit shall not be valid after three days from its date. A failure to comply in all respects with the conditions of such permit, shall subject said owner or agent and all persons acting under their directions, to the penalty provided by the laws of the State for all offenders against the regulations established by the board of health.

"Whoever violates any such regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars." [General Statutes, chap. 26, sec. 5.]

* The forfeiture under the State law is one hundred dollars.

QUARANTINE REGULATION.

Upon the recommendation of the National Board of Health, an order was passed July 14, making some addition to our quarantine regulations.

Ordered, That the recommendation of the National Board of Health, it being number five of the regulations proposed by said board, "to be adopted and observed at all ports in the United States which are or may be designated as quarantine stations," be adopted by this board, and that it constitute a part of the rules and regulations of the board of health for the city of New Bedford, which rule is as follows:

Every vessel arriving from a foreign port shall immediately proceed to the quarantine grounds, and shall be visited by the quarantine officer between sunrise and sunset as soon as possible after such arrival. Such officer shall examine the bill of health, and shall inspect the vessel, and shall require of the captain or master answers in duplicate, under oath, to the following questions:

City and port of ————. Quarantine questions put to the master of ————. Name of vessel,————. Date,————.

1. From whence is the vessel you command?
2. How many days have you been on the passage?
3. Have you touched anywhere?
4. If so, where?
5. At what date?
6. For how long?
7. Did you take in cargo or passengers there?
8. Have you any bills of health? If so, produce them.
9. Have you communicated with any vessels in the course of your cruise or passage?
10. If so, at what date?
11. Name of vessel?
12. From what ports were they?
13. Was any sickness existing on such vessels?
14. If so, what?
15. During the course of your cruise or passage, what cases of disease have occurred on board?
16. At what dates?
17. Has any death occurred on board your vessel since you left the last port?
18. If so, what date, and from what cause to the best of your knowledge?
19. Has yellow fever ever existed on the ship? If so, when?
20. What is the number of officers, crew and passengers?

21. Are the officers and crew the same as when you started?

22. How many passengers in first cabin? second cabin? steerage?

23. Have you any reason to think that yellow fever, cholera or plague existed in the vicinity of the port from whence you sailed, or near any others at which you have touched, or any vessel with which you have communicated during the present cruise or voyage?

24. What is your cargo?

25. To whom consigned?

27. What is the present sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo crew and passengers, to the best of your knowledge and belief?

28. Have you a medical officer? Give his name and produce his report.

————————————. Signature of Master or Captain.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, an officer empowered to administer oaths, &c.

————————————, (Official title.)

Quarantine Station, ————, 18 .

This vessel has permission to proceed (or is detained for observation.)

————————————, Health Officer.

In accordance with the provisions of law, the board of health have appointed Dr. John H. Mackie physician to the board and quarantine physician.

Mr. John Corey, of the police, has acted as health inspector of the board.

This is the extent of the operations of the board as to what may be called its general legislation within the jurisdiction provided by law.

Under peculiar circumstances, such advice and directions have been given as have been called for to secure the health and safety of the people; and cases will, no doubt, continue to occur calling for the special interference of the board.

It should be borne in mind, that in such cases, any obstruction made to the commands or proceedings of the board, as fully subject the offender to the penalty of the law as a violation of any general law, ordinance or regulation.

All the sanitary by-laws of the city remain in force, with the exception named above. A careful revision of them is, it is thought, called for; and it will be one of the duties of the board of health, during the coming year, guided by the experience of the past, to present to you for your consideration such changes as may appear to them desirable.

DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.

Early in the season the board directed their attention to the condition of the drainage of the city.

They entered upon their labors in this direction under a clear conviction that the public health can be alone preserved by such a system of sewerage and sub-sewerage as will remove from our dwellings and the area occupied by the inhabitants the accumulations which contain in them the seeds of suffering, sickness and death; and secure our homes, our work-shops and places of business from those invisible but fatal gases which all sewers generate but are impotent to remove.

Every part of the city was visited, every sewer to a greater or less degree examined; and the methods in use in such parts of the city as are not provided with sewers were noted.

The result of this examination was not favorable. It warranted the conclusion to which the board arrived, that the drainage of the city is very imperfect.

Of course it was to the provisions made for drainage by the city authorities that the attention of the board was first and mainly directed.

The sewer arrangements of our city are imperfect, for the reason that they are too limited in extent to meet the necessities of our population; they are imperfect, because

they are, in many respects, faulty in design and fall short in their working.

This view of the condition of our sewer department, associated with the conviction that there is a close and indissoluble connection between the drainage of the city and the health of its inhabitants, led the board very soon after their organization to present the subject, in its parts and as a whole, to the attention of the authorities of the city.

The result of our proceedings and of the action of the city council, and the present condition of the department, not only justify but demand a full re-presentation of the subject to the representatives of the people.

The extension called for by the comfort and safety of the city remains to be provided for; many imperfections remain to be corrected.

The position of this whole subject is nearly the same as it was when, in February of 1879, it became the duty of this board to give it their attention. The circumstances remaining substantially unchanged, the duty is clear and imperative.

The course then pursued to enlighten the minds of the people upon the subject, and to place it before the city government in such a light as was, in the opinion of the board, best calculated to excite attention and lead to efficient action on the part of the authorities, is in our view that which we are called upon again to pursue.

PEARL STREET SEWER NUISANCE.

The first movement made by the board in relation to the sewers, after a partial examination had been made and a partial knowledge of their condition obtained, was to address a note to the mayor upon the subject of the Pearl street sewer. The board had at that time no map of the

city sewers, and knew not the point of discharge of any one of them on the east side of the city but this.

Complaint had been repeatedly made by those who had dwellings near the opening of this sewer, of its offensive and dangerous character; and when the premises were examined, the representations which had been made of it were found to fall short of the fact.

On the 17th of April the board came to the conclusion that the condition of the premises at the mouth of the Pearl street sewer constituted a nuisance, and that measures should promptly be taken that the nuisance should be abated.

On the 19th, by order of the board, a note was addressed to the mayor upon the subject. The following is a copy.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
April 19th, 1879.

To his Honor, William T. Soule, Mayor:

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the board of health to call your attention to the condition of the Pearl street sewer, and of the premises upon which the contents of the sewer are discharged.

The board would respectfully suggest that the authority to act in the premises is with you, as the subject seems to belong to the department of streets and sewers.

The nuisance created at the foot of Pearl street, at the point of discharge of the Pearl street sewer, has long existed, and has often been complained of, while it is constantly increasing. It has become noisome and dangerous.

The existing and distinctive nuisances which are the result of the general nuisance complained of are,

1. The flowing of the contents of the sewer into the cellar of ——— Sullivan. The outlet of the sewer is so obstructed that his drain, instead of being an *outlet* for the water of his premises, has become an *inlet* for the filth of the sewer. The house drainage is stopped.

2. The large and noisome accumulation formed at and near the opening of the sewer not only obstructs its action, but constitutes a nuisance disagreeable and dangerous.

The board would earnestly request that measures may be immediately taken for abating this nuisance.

They think it can be done,

1. By removing the accumulations.

2. By a continuation of the sewer to the eastward, so that the discharges may be distributed by the tide.

3. By substituting a "sand-catcher" for the "eyehole" on the east side of Acushnet avenue on Pearl street.

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Chairman Board of Health.

It should be borne in mind that when this was prepared, the board had no knowledge of the fact that near this Pearl street sewer-opening, one on the north and the other on the south, both discharging their contents into the same lagoon, were two others; and that it was the accumulated discharges of the three that formed such an aggregation of offensive and dangerous matter in the immense and stagnant cesspool which the construction of the railroad had formed.

This note to the mayor has now this significancy only,—it shows that the board of health gave early attention to the subject, and that the nuisance was of such a creation and such a character that the city authorities were responsible for its existence and its extinction.

DRAINAGE OF THE SOUTH PART OF THE CITY.

The next movement of the board, of this character, was in connection with the condition of the drainage of the southern part of the city.

Repeatedly had the board been called upon to visit this part of the city. Repeatedly had they responded to the call, seen for themselves the evils which existed, and heard the entreaties for relief on the part of the sufferers.

Impotent to afford the relief demanded, the board addressed a communication to the city government; seeing

clearly in this case, as in that of the Pearl street nuisance at the north, that the only effectual remedy was a well directed exercise of the municipal authority.

The following is a copy of the communication:

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 1, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—The board of health would respectfully call the attention of the council to the sanitary condition of a large part of the territory of the city east of County street, south of South street, north of Rivet street, having the river on the east. A careful examination of the different parts of this territory has been made by the board; their attention having been called to its condition by numerous complaints from its residents. There is, over the largest part of this portion of the city, an entire want of effectual drainage. It is level and wet. The natural drainage has been so diverted, interrupted and corrupted, that it serves to increase this disagreeable and dangerous condition of the territory. The residents have suffered, are suffering, and will continue to suffer, unless relieved. To-day there are within the limits we have named, dwellings whose condition from this cause would justify the board of health in giving an order for them to be vacated. The board do not hesitate to state that at this time, in several parts of the territory, nuisances exist from this source that call for the application of the sanitary laws of the State and city for their abatement. The cause is a want of drainage —the remedy is with the city government. We would, therefore, in the discharge of an important duty, most respectfully request that the remedy may be applied.

To some extent our whole system of sewerage has been examined. At this time, having placed before you the more pressing need, we can only state, that with regard to several of our main sewers, and particularly some of those which drain the western slope of the city, there are serious defects, for which, we would respectfully state, there is a call for a speedy remedy. There are now upon our records complaints of injury and suffering from imperfections in nearly every sewer north of Arnold street, which drains any portion of the western part of the city.

The board has already called the attention of the proper department to the condition of the point of discharge of the Pearl street sewer into the river, where a serious nuisance now exists.

With much respect, for the Board of Health,

JAMES B. CONGDON, Chairman.

Here it will be seen that in addition to the condition of the southern part of the city with regard to drainage, the board took occasion to call the attention of the council to the imperfections of our general system of sewers, and that they again adverted to the Pearl street nuisance.

PEARL STREET AND HILLMAN STREET NUISANCES.

At a meeting of the board May 8th, the following order was passed.

Ordered, That the chairman lay before his Honor the Mayor a statement in relation to the condition of the point of discharge of the Hillman street sewer, and express to him the opinion that it constitutes a nuisance of the most offensive character; and that the chairman also call the attention of the mayor to the statement made to him April 19th, in relation to the Pearl street sewer; and express to him the belief that the comfort and safety of the people in the neighborhood of both the places named, demand that the nuisances there existing should be abated without delay.

And he was further ordered to inquire of the mayor whether the authority rested with him to abate nuisances of this character, or whether such authority, the city being the offending party, it rests with the board of health.

The following is a copy of the note of the chairman to the mayor, inclosing a copy of the above order.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 8th, 1879.

To his Honor, William T. Soule, Mayor:

My Dear Friend,—I do not know any better form in which I can discharge the duty with which I have been charged by the board of health, than to place in your hands a copy of the order entered upon their records this day.

Allow me to say that the board have a clear conviction that in the matter of the nuisances named there is a heavy responsibility resting upon them. Were individuals the wrong-doers, that responsibility would be promptly and effectually met. They believe, and would most respectfully state, that the remedy, to a great extent, is in your hands. Your Honor must see that it is difficult for the board to enforce the

State and city laws against individuals, while nothing is done in relation to the violation of the same laws on the part of the city itself.

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Chairman.

On the 26th of May, Alderman Palmer submitted certain questions to the board having reference to the Pearl street and Hillman street nuisances.

He wanted to know, the nuisances being admitted,

1. If the board of health have power to abate a nuisance caused by the act or neglect of the city, the same as if the nuisance was the act of an individual.
2. Whether upon complaint made by the board of health, the officers of the city are bound to abate the nuisance complained of; if so, what officers?
3. To what account must the expenditure arising from the proceedings to abate be placed, provided the work should be done by the board of health?

The following is a copy of the response made by the board of health to the questions submitted to them by Alderman Palmer.

PEARL STREET AND HILLMAN STREET NUISANCES.

1. The views entertained by the board of health as to the character of these nuisances, and the proper course to be taken to abate them, are shown by the action they have taken in relation to them.
2. When their attention was called to them they were immediately examined; the result of the examination was the decision that they were nuisances of the most offensive and dangerous kind.
3. They further decided that measures must be promptly taken to abate them.
4. The question then presented itself—With whom, in these cases, does the responsibility rest?
5. It was clearly seen that if the nuisances had been created by an individual, a call must have been made upon that individual to abate them.
6. The laws and ordinances leave no doubt as to the course to be pursued.
7. The individual offender is to be *notified*—if the notice is not

heeded he is to be *commanded*—if the command is not obeyed he is to be *punished*—the punishment being a heavy fine.

8. The nuisance being unabated, and its removal imperative, the board of health are now to act.

9. *They must abate the nuisance;* they must see that the means are provided and measures taken to accomplish this.

10. The necessary expenditure *must be met by the city;* but the offending individual is responsible for the amount.

10½. Such is the course to be taken in cases of nuisances created by individuals.

11. With regard to them, there is no question as to the proper course to be taken by the board of health.

12. With regard to the Pearl street and Hillman street nuisances, there is no doubt of the fact that they exist.

13. The fact is equally clear that they must be abated.

14. It is equally clear to the board of health that it is their duty to have them abated, as much as if they were created by an individual.

15. We are now prepared to examine and answer the question propounded,—With whom does the responsibility rest?

16. The city of New Bedford, by its wrong-doing and its omissions to do, has created two nuisances offensive and dangerous.

17. In the discharge of their duty to the inhabitants of the city, the board of health must know no difference between nuisances thus created and such as are created by individuals.

18. Having no doubt upon this point, they proceeded to regard the city as the offender.

19. They, as they believe rightfully, looked upon the mayor as the representative of the city.

20. They believed, and still believe, not only that he represents the city as having a general oversight of its affairs, *but that he has the authority within himself to order the removal of any nuisance declared to exist by the proper authority.*

21. He can rightfully order any nuisance to be abated that the board of health may abate, upon the neglect or refusal of an offending individual to remove when directed to do so.

22. The existence of a nuisance, declared to be such by the board of health, is an *incident*, the circumstances of which demand immediate action; and the board are decidedly of the belief that the mayor of the city has at his command all the agencies required for its removal.

23. Upon their representation of the fact, he can do, and as we apprehend is bound to do, all that the board have the right and are bound to do, to remove the cause of offence and danger.

24. Should a sudden flood destroy a highway, or an epidemic threaten suffering and death, the executive head of the city has at his command the resources of the city to meet the emergency.

25. With these views of the mayor's responsibility and of the means at his disposal to meet it, the board of health had no hesitation as to their duty.

26. By their communications of *April 19th* and *May 8th*, copies of which are hereunto annexed, they *gave notice* to the mayor of the existence of the two dangerous nuisances of which we are now treating.

27. In thus doing, they did all they were called upon to do with regard to the authorities of the city.

28. They have no right to direct, nor, unless called upon, to advise as to the proper course for the city authorities to pursue.

29. But a failure to act will place upon the board a most unwelcome and onerous responsibility.

30. It should be borne in mind that the department of health is but one of many; and that in the eyes of the people every individual connected with the management of our public affairs is bound to do all in his power for the promotion of the public welfare.

31. The responsibility contingent upon the failure of the authorities to act, is one which the board of health are most anxious to avoid.

32. They feel assured that on the part of no officer of the city is there any want of a desire to have done what the laws and the comfort and safety of the inhabitants require should be done, in the cases now under consideration.

33. They have no doubt of the existence in the mind of every public officer of a strong desire to preserve and improve the health of the city.

34. The board of health, at this time, have no desire to go outside of the questions presented by the existence of the nuisances they have named.

35. It may not be improper for them to remark, that in their opinion, one week's application of the means which the city of New Bedford has presently at its command would remove the nuisances in question.

36. The best method of preventing their re-formation is a subject which it is not necessary for the board (now) to consider.

37. The communications of the board of health to his Honor the Mayor upon the subject under consideration having been in the exercise of his judgment as to their proper disposition referred by him to the joint standing committee on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers, and that committee having called upon the board for their views in relation to it, has led to the preparation of this statement.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 27th, 1879.

We present the foregoing statement to you because it sets forth, as we apprehend, the relations in which the city authorities and the board of health stand to each other in the matter of that class of nuisances of which it treats. Practically the statements are as important to-day as they were when they were prepared; for nothing has been done in one case, and but little in the other, towards providing a remedy for the nuisances of which they speak.

One thing, however, should be clearly understood, that the law makes it the duty of the board of health to abate any nuisance endangering the public health, or materially interfering with the comfort of the people, whatever may be its source; and the cost of such removal must be, in all cases, in the first place borne by the city, the board of health being its authorized agent in the work.

In the further presentation of the subject of nuisances and drainage to the city council, the board of health, on the third day of June last, laid before that body another communication, of which we present to you a copy.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
June 3d, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—The communications from the board to his Honor the Mayor of April 18th and May 8th, having been presented to one branch of the council and referred; and a notice to the chairman of the joint standing committee on public property from this board in relation to the Parker street school-house, also having been laid before one branch of your body and referred; the city council is now in possession of all the communications which have been addressed by us to the authorities of the city.

To these may be added a memorandum prepared by us at the request of Alderman Palmer, in which we have fully set forth our views in relation to the nuisances which exist at the point of discharge of the Pearl street and Hillman street sewers.

To recapitulate, you have now before you,

1. Our note to the mayor of April 18th—Pearl street nuisance.

2. Our note to the mayor of May 8th—Hillman street nuisance.

3. Our communication to the city council of May 1st—want of drainage in that part of the city south of South street.

4. Our notice to the chairman of the committee on public property —want of drainage at the Parker street school-house.

5. Memoranda prepared at the request of the chairman of the committee on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers.

To the statements and opinions of these several papers we would most respectfully and most earnestly call the attention of the council.

These documents we would now supplement by a brief statement upon two points, both of which, as we apprehend, demanding the immediate attention and action of the council.

These points are,

1. The nuisances now existing for which the city is responsible and which the authorities are bound to abate.

2. The measures to be taken by which most of these nuisances can be prevented in the future, and the western slope of our city more effectually drained.

First, with regard to the nuisances now existing for which the city is responsible. With regard to the most of these, the facts are in your possession. To the list we have now to add the condition of the brook into which Durfee street sewer discharges.

With regard to these dangerous and offensive nuisances, it has become our duty to state to you that they should be and must be abated without delay. A reexamination of them the present week has made it imperative upon us to make this declaration; and the laws of the State, the ordinances of the city and the safety of the inhabitants imperatively demand of us that we see to it that the work is performed.

This is no question of construction or extension of sewers. What we ask of the city is the instant removal of the foul accumulations which have been gathered by reason of the imperfections of our sewers. Upon us rests the responsibility of such removal if it is not performed by the direct agents of the city. We trust that through your directions we shall be released from a duty so unwelcome and so onerous.

Our *second* point may be regarded as a continuation of the communication which we addressed to you on the first day of last month. It is connected with the *first*, because of the fact that with the subject of the removal of nuisances is necessarily joined the subject of their prevention.

Under this head, then, we would briefly present to your notice the subject of the prevention of nuisances and the more complete drainage of the city.

But at this time we can only enter upon the threshold of such an examination as the subject demands. We must confine ourselves to the exigencies of the hour.

And thus restricted, we present for your consideration the subject of the northerly extension of the

TRIPP'S BROOK SEWER.

We do this under a deep conviction that it is a work the accomplishment of which is demanded by the highest considerations connected with the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the city.

To give anything like completeness to the drainage of the western slope of the city, the extension of this sewer from Arnold street to Smith street is as important as is the part of it already constructed. In our view the necessity for its completion is as pressing as was the need of its commencement.

More sewers in our east-and-west streets on the western slope are needed, and the need is every day increasing.

The condition of Smith street, for want of drainage, is causing much inconvenience and suffering.

The drainage already provided for this part of the city is imperfect and deceptive.

The point of discharge of the Hillman street sewer is, as we have already stated, a nuisance of the most offensive and dangerous character.

Kempton street sewer is imperfect in its working, and its discharges create a nuisance by befouling the waters of the brook into which they empty.

Elm street sewer, as now constructed and graded, hardly deserves the name. We believe that for a large part of the time it is utterly useless. Our observations have led to the conclusion that it is to-day but little better than an extended cesspool. If this be so, it is deceptive and dangerous.

From this brief statement, and from the facts in the possession of the council, it seems to be evident that the extension of Tripp's Brook sewer is called for:

1. That other sewers may be constructed, needed for the better drainage of the western part of the city.

2. That existing sewers may answer the purpose for which they were constructed.

3. To prevent the formation of dangerous and offensive nuisances, such as are now existing, and which have been caused by the imperfect construction of certain sewers.

4. To prevent the further liability of the city to individuals for damages by reason of such nuisances.

With the presentation of this important subject to the city council, the agency and responsibility of the board of health with regard to the Tripp's Brook sewer are at an end.

The proposed undertaking is in the hands of the representatives of

the people; they are to judge as to its necessity,—at their command are the means for its accomplishment.

With much respect.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. MACKIE,
Board of Health.

It will be seen that the communication to the city council above given has no reference to the Willis Street sewer discharges. It was at a later date that the board of health had laid before them the full enormity of the nuisance created by the discharge of the contents of three extensive sewers into the confined body of water between the railroad and Acushnet avenue, having the wharf of Benjamin F. Hathaway on the south.

It was not until the 9th day of June that this fact was made known to the board. An examination promptly followed. To quote the language of their records for that day, "they found the premises in an abominable condition of nuisance."

On the 11th of June the following order was passed by the board:

Ordered, That the mayor of the city be notified that an offensive and dangerous nuisance exists at the point of discharge of the Willis street sewer; that the board of health have declared that part of the tide-water of the river into which the contents of the Pearl street sewer and the Willis street sewer are discharged, having Benjamin F. Hathaway's wharf on the south and the railroad on the east, to be in a state of nuisance; and that the board believe that the laws of the State and the safety of the inhabitants demand that said nuisance be abated.

On the 12th day of June some further progress had been made.

At the meeting on that day it was

Voted, That the body of water into which the Willis street sewer, the Pope street sewer and the Pearl street sewer discharge, which body

of water lies west of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford Railroad Company's track, having the wharf of Benjamin F. Hathaway on the south and Seneca street on the north is, and hereby is declared to be, in a state of nuisance.

On the 24th of the same month, the subject of this nuisance or series of nuisances was taken up by the board. The members were impressed more deeply than ever before with their dangerous character, and with the necessity of immediate action for their removal.

They again, in the most formal manner, adopted the order passed by them on the 12th instant.

In view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, at the meeting of the board this day, the following orders were adopted:

Ordered, That the vote passed by this board June 12th, in relation to the nuisance created by the discharges of the Pope street, Pearl street and Willis street sewers, be published.

Ordered, That in the opinion of this board, it is the duty of the city government, without delay, to cause the nuisance now existing upon the territory described, to be abated by the removal of the foul, offensive and dangerous accumulations thereupon.

Ordered, That in view of the personal responsibility resting upon the members of this board in relation to sanitary nuisances, however created, and of the probability that unless the nuisance we are now considering is speedily removed that responsibility will be enforced by authority of law, the board, for their own protection as well as by their duty under the health laws of the State and city, are bound to exercise the authority conferred upon them by said laws, unless it shall be rendered unnecessary by the prompt action of the city authorities.

Ordered, That inasmuch as the nuisance herein set forth has been wholly, or to a great extent, caused by the railroad company which, under the authority of law, "extended its road to deep water in New Bedford," we are warranted in the belief that said company is liable for all injuries to public or private rights caused by such nuisance, and for all the expense that the city of New Bedford may incur in its removal and prevention.

Ordered, That we hereby reaffirm the vote passed by this board on the 12th day of the present month, and declare "that the body of water into which the Pope street sewer, the Willis street sewer and

the Pearl street sewer discharge, which body of water lies west of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford railroad, having the wharf of Benjamin F. Hathaway on the south and Seneca street on the north, is, and hereby is declared to be, in a state of nuisance"; and we further declare that said body of water, by reason of imperfect drainage or circulation of water through the different parts of it, is in a condition to become a cause of sickness, is generating foul and offensive odors, and is a source of filth and a nuisance which a due regard for the health of the inhabitants should cause to be forthwith abated; that at this season of the year the offensiveness and the danger are greatly increased by the hot weather, and such being the case the immediate removal of the foul accumulations at the bottom of said body of water, without regard to the cause by which they were created, is imperatively demanded; that the culverts and other arrangements which have been provided by the railroad company are insufficient for such a free action of the waters of the Acushnet river within the space described as is required to carry off and disperse the discharges from the sewers, and which, before the construction of the railroad, was sufficient to prevent the accumulations which constitute the existing nuisance; that the proper officers of the railroad company by which the extension herein set forth was made, and all other railroads or corporations liable for any injury or outlay occasioned by such extension, be forthwith notified that the existing arrangements made by said company for allowing the action of the tide-waters of the Acushnet river over the space which has been herein declared to be a nuisance, are altogether insufficient to allow such free passage of the tide-waters as is adequate to the purpose of purification; and that said railroad company, or other companies liable in the premises, be further notified that such additional culverts be provided, and such other arrangements be made as this board may deem expedient, to restore to the space named the free action of the waters of the river, that the nuisance may be abated and the public health preserved.

The notice to the railroad company named in the foregoing order was served in accordance with the form prepared by the city solicitor. That officer, as well as the mayor, was of opinion that such a course was desirable as a proper foundation for further proceedings, when, by making the needful expenditure for the removal of the nuisance, a definite claim for damages could be presented.

Notices were served on the presidents and treasurers of the New Bedford and Taunton, the Boston, Clinton, Fitch-

burg and New Bedford, and the Old Colony railroad corporations.

The last named company responded to the notice by a denial of any responsibility in the premises.

The want of proper drainage on the western slope of Maxfield street east of Cedar street, and the existence of an offensive cesspool immediately in front of the Cedar street school-house, called for the attention of the board. Not only the school, but a large number of people on Maxfield and Cedar streets, were much incommoded by this drainage into a cesspool situated in the public street, and its widely diffused overflow. A remedy was found when, by the renovation of the Cedar street school-house, a new drain was provided for that building into a sewer, and the proprietors of the Maxfield street houses were allowed to participate in its benefits.

DRAINAGE OF MILL AND NORTH STREETS, AND OF THE HIGH SCHOOL-HOUSE.

On the 27th day of August a representation was made to the board by the city surveyor, in relation to the drainage of the High school building. His statement was as follows:

The sewer in North street is 14 by 18 inches in size, and empties, as shown, into the bottom of a well at the middle of Cedar and North streets.

The sewage matter has to rise in this well a distance of 4 6-100 feet to the level of an 8-inch overflow pipe, by which it runs southerly to another well situated in the middle of Mill and Cedar streets.

The Mill street sewer, which is the same size as the North street sewer, viz., 14 by 18 inches, empties into the bottom of this second well, and the sewage matter has to rise in this well to the level of a second 8-inch overflow pipe, a distance of 5 4-10 feet. Thus we have an 8-inch pipe to take the discharge of two 14 by 18 inch sewers.

This 8-inch pipe, as will be seen by the plan, after passing through a third well, into which it is supposed additional (private) drains empty, finally discharges into the Kempton street sewer.

The water in the Mill and North street sewers must be at the same level as the water in the wells; *therefore both sewers must be constantly full for a distance of three or four hundred feet from their outlet.*

The cause for thus constructing these sewers is plain.

The Kempton street sewer being on a higher level than the outlets of the North and Mill street sewers, the wells were built, and the sewage matter has to rise, as indicated, in order to gain sufficient inclination to carry it to the Kempton street sewer.

On August 13th, 1879, I visited these two wells, and found 4 6-10 feet solid deposit in the North street well, and of course the sewer must be stopped for several hundred feet.

The Mill street well contained 1½ feet solid deposit, completely stopping the outlet of the Mill street sewer. [This statement of the city surveyor was accompanied by a diagram which clearly and conclusively illustrated his statement. This we cannot reproduce.]

The only drainage of the High school building is into the Mill street and North street sewers.

Naturally the first thought of the board was of that large gathering of children, brought together from all parts of the city; and an order was passed directing the chairman to call the attention of the school committee to the facts laid before us. This course was pursued, that, if possible, any interruption of the school might be prevented and no unnecessary anxiety created.

The result was a conference between the chairman of the committee on the High school and several other prominent members of the school committee and the board.

It was then understood that the officer of the city having charge of the department of sewers would proceed at once to examine these wells, and that everything should be done that was called for to protect the school from any danger or inconvenience from this source.

The board felt that they could, without further proceedings on their part, leave the subject in the hands of the head of the street and sewer departments, aided by the intelligence and sense of responsibility of the gentlemen of the school committee.

The views held by them will be found expressed in the following note:

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
August 29th, 1879.

To Charles T. Bonney, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the New Bedford School Committee on the High School:

My Dear Friend,—The board of health, in the matter of the drainage of the High school building, would respectfully state that if the measures proposed this morning, and now in progress, shall, in the opinion of your committee, be adequate as a temporary proceeding to avert the immediate danger from the opening of that school on Monday, no further action will be for the present taken by them.

The board wish it to be understood that in their view a further examination of the condition of this drainage should shortly be made; that the wells on Cedar street should be frequently examined and their contents removed; and that no reliable drainage can be provided for the school-house until the grade and capacity of the sewers with which it is connected shall be radically changed.

With the highest regard.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Chairman.

The subject was now in the hands of the city authorities; and what would protect the school would suffice for the protection of the residents of Mill and North streets who shared with the school the use of the sewers.

The exact extent of the proceedings of the sewer department in the case, we have never known. By opening the North street sewer thirty feet to the east of the well, the statements of the city surveyor were forcibly verified. A large body of the contents of the sewer was thrown violently upwards through the opening, showing the great pressure to which they were subject, and that at that time there was no other outlet.

No change in this arrangement has been made. It is now commended to your attention as one of the signal imperfections of our sewerage system; and one that will

be found to depend for its remedy upon the extension of the Tripp's Brook sewer, *and upon that alone.*

It is proper for us to state that the account we have laid before you of the condition of the Mill and North street sewers, is an extract we have made from the report of the city surveyor to the joint standing committee of the city council on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers.

In continuation of the general subject of public drainage and drainage nuisances, we proceed to state that on the 14th day of July a special meeting of the board of health was held at the office of the mayor. The mayor was present, and there were also present William H. Sherman, chairman of the joint standing committee on public property; Andrew R. Palmer, chairman of the joint standing committee on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers; John A. Lee, superintendent of streets; and R. C. P. Coggeshall, city surveyor.

The persons present, the members of the board included, constituted the meeting, and his Honor the Mayor presided.

The object of the meeting was stated to be twofold:

1. To confer upon the subject of existing nuisances of a character for which the city is directly or indirectly responsible.

2. To confer upon the subject of the existing sewerage of the city, its improvement and extension.

A memorandum adopted by the board July 9th, a copy of which had been placed in the hands of the mayor, was made the basis of the conference.

The memorandum was as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
July 9th, 1879.

It is proposed briefly to review the position of the board with reference to certain nuisances connected with the city.

1. The nuisance on Purchase street, west side, caused by the sink and cellar drainage on Penniman, Clark and Linden streets, into those streets, running into Purchase street.

2. The eye-hole nuisance on Bonney street.

3. The Parker street school-house.

4. The nuisance on Maxfield street, near Cedar.

5. The condition of the southeast part of the city with regard to drainage.

6. The condition of the brook into which the Durfee street sewer discharges.

7. Tripp's Brook sewer and Tripp's Brook.

Connected with this number 7 are the following:

I. The drainage of the west slope of Smith street.

II. The drainage of the west slope of Maxfield street.

III. The present condition of Hillman street sewer, and of the premises upon which it formerly discharged.

IV. The condition of the drainage of the High school-house and the buildings on North and Mill streets.

V. The termination of the Kempton street sewer on private property.

VI. The Elm street sewer; its inadequacy by reason of its want of descent; its present condition; its discharging upon private property.

VII. The general condition of Tripp's Brook north of Arnold street, by reason of the discharges of the several sewers into the same.

VIII. The necessity of a continuation of Tripp's Brook sewer to abate existing nuisances, to give efficiency to existing sewers, and to complete the drainage of the western slope.

8. The nuisance caused by the discharge of the Pope street, Willis street and Pearl street sewers into the Acushnet river.

Connected with this number 8 are the following:

I. The course to be pursued to give immediate relief from this dangerous nuisance.

II. The steps to be taken to prevent, permanently, a further accumulation of the sewage in that part of the river.

III. The course to be pursued in relation to the railroad. If there is an existing liability in the premises, how shall it be enforced?

9. The importance of having the officers of the city who have charge of the different departments, take charge of all such work as

the board of health may decide should be done to abate the nuisances now existing.

A member of the board presented these several subjects to the meeting.

Two propositions were taken and maintained:

1. All nuisances now existing of the character named in the memorandum, the city is responsible for; and whenever the board of health makes an official declaration that such a nuisance exists, and notifies the municipal authorities of the fact, it becomes the duty of such authorities, without delay, to cause such nuisance to be abated.

2. The drainage of the city is imperfect and incomplete; and that in order to its improvement, and that a healthy sanitary condition of the city may be sustained, the following works should be immediately commenced:

I. A general sewer in the southeast part of the city.

II. The extension of Pope street, Pearl street and Willis street sewers eastward, so as to have them discharge their contents into the river east of the railroad.

III. The extension of the Tripp's Brook sewer, as a remedy for the imperfections and for the completion of the drainage of the western slope of the city.

In this way the city council, through its head and through the officers whom it had appointed its agents to have the charge of these important concerns, was made thoroughly acquainted with the facts whose details we have presented; was given fully to understand the views of the board of health as to the city's responsibility in the premises; and entreated to act promptly and effectually to abate existing nuisances, and devise and execute such a system of sewerage as would prevent their renewal.

On the 16th of July the board again took into consideration the subject of public nuisances, and visited the several localities where they existed; after which it was decided again to call the attention of the city government to the subject.

A memorandum was prepared, and the chairman was directed to hand the same to his Honor the Mayor, with such remarks thereon as he might think called for in this connection.

MEMORANDUM

Of certain nuisances which require to be immediately abated, and which are referred to in the communication of the board of health to the mayor of this date.

I. Eye-holes on Bonney street.

It is proposed that the eye-holes be closed at once, and that one or more sand-catchers be substituted.

II. Nuisance on Maxfield street, near Cedar.

The cesspool on Maxfield street to be cleaned out. The gutters on the street made foul by the drainage to be thoroughly cleaned. In case a permanent remedy cannot be provided by the city for the drainage of the western slope of Maxfield street, it will be necessary to put a stop to the opening of private drainage into that street.

III. The Purchase street nuisance.

The gutter on Purchase street, west side, to be cleaned. Arrangements should be made to prevent the drainage of Penniman, Clark and Linden streets, if it cannot be stopped, from running into Purchase street.

IV. Nuisances at the points of discharge of Pope, Pearl and Willis street sewers.

The thing now to be done is to lessen, if we cannot remove.

The first movement should be to remove the foul accumulations at the mouths of these sewers. A sand-catcher should be substituted for the eye-hole on Acushnet avenue at foot of Pearl street. When this is done, it will remain to decide as to the next step.

V. Nuisance on vacant lot on Clark street. This is a private nuisance, but the city must abate it.

In the note to the mayor, the following statements were included:

The position which you, as the representative of the city government, and the board of health respectively hold with regard to these several nuisances, has been so often stated that it seems unnecessary to repeat it.

The board have declared certain nuisances to exist; they have further declared that the safety of the public demands that they should be abated; and they take the ground in relation to them, that such is their character that it belongs to the city government to remove them.

It should, however, be definitely understood that the board of health cannot, by taking this position, release themselves to any extent from the responsibility the law places upon them.

We have, in the fullest manner, made the authorities of the city acquainted with the facts.

We have not expected, and do not expect, to be called upon to do more.

With the assurance that these requests will have immediate attention, the board of health now definitely ask the city government that the nuisances set forth be abated.

On the 25th of July the following record was made:

The board were informed by the mayor that the work of abating the several nuisances set forth in the memorandum contained in their note of the 18th instant had been placed in the hands of the superintendent of streets, and would be completed by that officer.

It is proper here to remark that the eye-holes on Bonney street were closed. It is also proper for us to state that this was regarded but as a temporary measure. These are now again open, and hundreds of others in various parts of the city, all of which are to a greater or less degree offensive and dangerous. A more palpable violation of sanitary law can hardly be imagined, than the opening of a discharge hole for the noxious vapors of a sewer immediately in contact with a dwelling-house or workshop.

The nuisance on the western slope of Maxfield street was abated in the manner we have set forth in another part of this report.

Nothing was done, nothing could be done, for the relief of Purchase street, by the superintendent of streets and the chief of police, but to remove the foul matter and make free use of deodorizing substances.

It is impossible for us to give anything more than a brief outline of the proceedings of the board in connection with this branch of the subject of this report,—the drainage of the city and the abatement of public nuisances.

Our records show a constant activity in this direction; not, we regret to say, with very encouraging success.

On the 20th of August, Dr. Charles F. Folsom, of the State board of health, paid an official visit to this city. That gentleman, accompanied by his Honor the Mayor

and the members of the board, visited various parts of the city, interesting and important in connection with its sanitary condition.

On the 21st of that month the following entry was made upon the records:

The board have for some time been impressed with the belief that the sanitary condition of several parts of the city calls upon them for a statement of the facts, and for some suggestions of caution and advice to the inhabitants.

On the 29th the statement was published.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
August 27th, 1879.

The board of health, in the discharge of their official duties, feel called upon to make this statement to the public.

From the commencement of their official labors to the present day, they have been surprised and disquieted by the fact of the large proportionate death rate of our city; and within the last three or four weeks such has been its increase and such its relative proportion, that no little anxiety has been excited by the record.

By the returns from the National board of health, made up to the 2d instant, we learn that in thirty-six towns and cities, including New York, Baltimore and Boston, there were but *two* the death rate of which exceeded that of New Bedford.

From the Massachusetts State board of health, we have returns of the same date from twenty cities and towns in this State.

For the week ending August 2d the deaths were an annual average of twenty-eight in the thousand of the population.

The average in this city was *thirty-five*—the highest but one of the twenty. The number of deaths eighteen.

For the week ending August 9th, the average was *twenty-nine* for the same towns; New Bedford, *forty-six, the highest in the State;* the number, *twenty-four.*

For the week ending the 16th instant, the number of deaths was eighteen, and for the week ending the 23d, the largest number up to this date, *twenty-five.*

This record may well arrest the attention of the people as it has that of their board of health. The board cannot at this time, so short has been the period during which the sanitary condition of the city

has been, to some extent, placed in their charge, make such an examination of this record as a longer and wider range of experience and observation will allow and require.

This death rate, so large when compared with that of the average of other towns and cities of the State and the country, demands of the board a searching scrutiny. But as has already been remarked, the time for this has not arrived.

But the time has arrived for the board of health, giving the foregoing transcript of their death record as an introduction to the statement, to place before the citizens of New Bedford some facts in relation to the sanitary condition of the city, and without any attempt to connect these facts directly with that sad record, to make it plain to the whole community that our boast of an extensive and wisely arranged system of sewerage, and of a complete immunity from dangerous nuisances, is founded upon error and delusion.

We have no time to waste in regrets for the past. The present condition of our drainage system, taken as a whole, is the severest condemnation that can be pronounced upon it. It is the duty of the board of health to make that condition known. They leave it for those to whom alone is given the authority to remedy the mistakes of the past, to secure the city from present suffering and danger and provide for the rapidly increasing wants of the future, to exercise that authority promptly and liberally for these important objects.

The first statement we are prompted to make in our brief review of the existing arrangements for drainage, is the great imperfection and utter inadequacy of the sewerage of the western slope of our city. From the point of discharge of the Durfee street sewer into the Dyehouse Brook, to the commencement of Tripp's Brook sewer on Arnold street, a distance comprehending about two thirds of the line of the sewerage of the city's western slope, there is not to-day a single sewer which does not to a greater or less extent create a nuisance.

The fundamental error, not to say blunder, of the attempt at the drainage of this part of the city, was in constituting the streams which flowed through this low and level territory a part of the sewer arrangement, by opening into them the sewers running westerly from the central high lands of the city.

This course of proceeding, in violation as we believe of public law and private right, has changed these natural water courses into unnatural and offensive open conduits of offensive and dangerous filthiness. From Durfee street to Parker street, and from Hillman street to Arnold, these conduits are one long, continuous cesspool, sending forth its foul vapors not only to annoy and endanger the health of dwellers near them, but seriously to impair the comfort of a large number of our population. There are to-day dwellings on the little brook which receives the discharges of the Durfee street sewer, which are not safe

habitations for human beings. Here, then, is one point where an unfinished and consequently imperfect sewer has resulted in a nuisance.

We pass to a more important point in our brief examination. Tripp's Brook is the principal stream which runs through the valley on our western border. From Arnold street to a point south, between Rockland and Thompson streets, it has been annihilated by diverting its waters into the Tripp's Brook sewer, which extends between these two points. There was no help for this, but the change has wrought inconvenience and suffering.

From Arnold street north, and from the southern terminus of the sewer on the south, Tripp's Brook runs in its natural channel. We have spoken of its present condition and its cause. It remains for us to show how utterly inadequate this brook has proved for the purpose for which it has been used.

This brook, offensive as it is, by reason of the nearness of the level of its waters to that of the low lands on its eastern border, has no natural capacity for bearing away the tide of filthiness which flows *toward* it from the western slope. The arrangements for the drainage of this part of the city comprehend the Hillman street, Kempton street and Elm street sewers. They drain, or pretend to drain, a large and closely populated part of our city. Let us very briefly glance at the construction and condition of each.

It is but recently that a connection has been made of the Hillman street sewer with Tripp's Brook. This was done to abate one of the most dangerous nuisances which existed in our city. The connection is confessedly imperfect and provisional. The long and almost level wooden continuation which connects the sewer with the brook, will, it is believed, soon become the depository of a portion of the impurity that enters it; while that which passes into the brook when its waters are not too high to prevent, will add to the offensiveness, of which we have already spoken.

The next sewer in order is the Kempton street. This is one of our most important, as it is one of the most imperfect of our sewers. It should be borne in mind that when we speak of Kempton street sewer, we mean to include all the sewers which connect with it and whose sewage it discharges. And here we are bound to say that a more faulty and mischievous arrangement for drainage could hardly be devised than that which is included in this statement.

Kempton street sewer discharges into Tripp's brook. One thing is remarkable: although, together with the sewers in connection with it, it receives the sewage from a large and closely populated part of our city, there is, at this time, in the fluid it discharges, a most remarkable freedom from impurities. No such enormity exists at its point of discharge as has recently been removed from the former terminus of the

sewer on Hillman street, although the territory it was intended to drain is much larger.

And here we make a statement which explains what we have just stated, and which, as we conceive, justifies the remark that has been made, that the whole arrangement is faulty and mischievous.

The statement is this,—on North street and Mill street and Chancery street, all having sewers connected with Kempton street, particularly on the first two streets named, there is, to-day, no drainage at all, or so near to none that what there is is not worthy of a moment's consideration in comparison with what is required and is generally believed to exist. Let it be borne in mind that the only drainage from our High school-house is through this sewer.

We make this statement under a clear conviction of its truth, and deeply impressed with the dangerous character of the nuisance which has been created by the serious faults of construction of which we have spoken. Not only the immediate dwellers upon the streets we have named are concerned in this announcement; our whole people will hear with surprise and alarm that thus worthless are the arrangements for the drainage of the principal public school-house of the city, in which, in a few days, so large a number of the youth of our city is to assemble.*

Elm street sewer is that which discharges into Tripp's Brook between Kempton and Arnold streets. The territory it was constructed to drain is quite a large one. But here, again, the inadequacy of Tripp's Brook as a trunk sewer, and the abortive attempts to constitute it such, are prominently apparent. East of the brook, between it and Chancery street, there is, as at Hillman street, a wide border of low level land; and through this, with scarcely a perceptible inclination, the western end of this sewer passes. For several hundred feet the sewer is so near the surface that the heavy frosts of Winter must effectually close it. Its opening into the brook is so near the level of the water at its average height that it is seldom unobstructed, and there have been times when, the stream running full, the water has been forced back to Chancery street, and damage sustained which has been met by a payment from the city treasury. How far back into the city the obstructions and sluggish movement of the contents of this sewer have deposited the most offensive portion, we are not prepared to state.†

We leave the sewerage of the western slope, with one or two brief remarks. As yet there are portions of this part of the city with re-

*See another part of this report for the particulars in relation to the High school-house drainage.

†The Hillman street sewer has been placed in the same condition by its wooden westward extension. This was the only thing that could be done, short of an exten sion of the Tripp's Brook sewer.

gard to the drainage of which no attempt has been made. Early in the year, and repeatedly almost down to this day, there have come to us complaints, petitions, and we may truthfully say entreaties, that something might be done in the way of drainage for the dwellers upon Smith street. The day on which this sentence is being written, there has come to us a complaint that the passers on that street, and there are many, are annoyed by the offensive smells which have their origin in this want of drainage. Smith street wants, and eventually must have, a sewer; but it would be but most gross repetition of the wrong-doing we have described to attempt to give such a sewer a terminus in Tripp's Brook.

Our second remark is this: A trunk sewer is imperatively called for to complete and extend the sewerage of our western slope. Tripp's Brook sewer should be extended to the north; and such should be its grade and its capacity that the nuisance of the open conduit may be abated, the imperfections of the existing sewers corrected and their evils removed, and provision made for the drainage of that part of the territory that is now destitute.

We pass over to the east side of the city. Here we shall confine our remarks chiefly to two or three of the most important points that in our view demand the attention of the people.

We call attention in the first place to that most offensive and dangerous nuisance at the foot of Pope, Pearl and Willis streets, where the sewers known by these names respectively, sewers draining so large and populous a territory, were so constructed as to concentrate their discharges into a shallow part of the Acushnet within a distance of a few hundred feet. There was, as we apprehend, exhibited a lack of that system and of prudent foresight that should always guide those upon whom the responsibility of such operations is placed. But, as we have before said, we are not called upon to waste our time in regrets for the past. This state of things was bad enough; but when, to complete the work, and render inevitable the formation of one of the most offensive and injurious nuisances that has ever existed within our city limits, the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford railroad, by the extension of its roadway across the eastern border of our city, constituted that part of the river we have named a basin or lagoon, and made it the close receptacle, with no possibility of escape, of all that tide of filth and impurity that is poured into it from the mouths of the three large sewers we have named, the work of wrong doing was fitly supplemented and completed. We speak advisedly when we say a "close receptacle." The single opening through the roadway by which the tide-water finds its way into this receptacle of pollution, is worthless as it regards the bearing into the open river a conceivable portion of the impurity poured into the basin. One good purpose it answers, and one only. The suffering people in the neigh-

borhood have a short relief when the tide comes in and for a season hides from view the offensive sight, and for a time confines to the spot the still more offensive and dangerous effluvia that the uncovered accumulation sends forth.

In relation to this nuisance, which has caused and is now causing so much suffering, we have here no occasion to enlarge. Early in the period of our official service, and repeatedly since, we have in various forms called attention to its extent, the suffering it has occasioned, and the danger to health and life of which it is the origin. As yet, the extent, the suffering and the danger remain. We feel that we have discharged our whole duty. We have had from the authorities of the city a full recognition of their responsibility in the premises, and we feel confident in the belief that the duty that has been acknowledged and assumed will be promptly and efficiently discharged. One word more, and a practical one. We are clearly of the opinion that the immediate vicinity of this polluted basin is not a fitting place for human habitation or occupancy.

We have but a few words more to speak in relation to the sewerage of the eastern slope. Our examination of its present arrangements has been partial. What we have further to say will relate to its deficiencies.

We have (and it was one of the earliest movements of the board) called attention to the utter want of drainage for that part of our city lying between South and Rivet streets, and from County street east to the river. We repeat, in this statement, the urgent necessity for drainage for this territory. It is demanded by every consideration of safety, humanity and right. There is suffering, sickness and death in the accumulations that its habitancy is continually increasing, which remain where they are formed, and from which they are not and cannot be removed.

The northern as well as the southern part of our city is greatly in want of proper drainage. From Austin street north, including Linden, Clark and Penniman streets, there is a large territory and an increasing population. The dwellers upon the three streets last named are not only suffering themselves, but they are causing much inconvenience and suffering to others. The impurities they drain into the street are filling the gutters of Purchase street, or concentrated upon its eastern side; and constantly and earnestly have the dwellers upon that street appealed to the board of health for protection. What the board could do has been done to respond to these complaints. The gutters of Purchase street have been, at a considerable outlay, cleansed and deodorized. This must frequently be repeated, and the expense

continued, unless the streets running east and west through the territory we have named can be provided with a competent drainage.*

May we not be allowed to remark that the same want of system and foresight that has characterized much of the city's proceedings in the arrangement and construction of sewers, was shown when a sewer was placed upon Washburn street of such limited capacity that it can serve only for the local drainage? In constructing it, the wants of this territory should have been recognized and regarded, and its size made to correspond with this prospective necessity.

A few words in relation to the conversion of our natural streams into sewers and subsewers will close the remarks, already much more extended than was contemplated.

We have spoken of Dye-house Brook, forced to constitute a part of the Durfee street sewer. We need not repeat what we have said of the evil result which has followed.

Tripp's Brook, as far as its channel is made a trunk sewer, is a continued nuisance. Far worse it would be if it could have been made to perform the dirty work assigned to it.

On the eastern side, we would call attention to the condition of the subsewer passing from Second street across First and Water streets to the river, now in the process of purification. It is, and has been for a long time, utterly worthless as a drain, because it has been made the conduit of every kind of impurity that could reach it from the dwellings and other buildings near and upon it. This day, and for a long period, the houses and workshops in its immediate neighborhood would rightfully and lawfully be subject to the action of the authority that declares such places unfit for human habitation.†

The same remarks will apply to the drain running between Grinnell and Howland streets. When the board of health notified parties living near it that their premises had become nuisances, because of want of drainage, the response was that the main drain was closed. This fact was promptly made known to the authorities, and it is almost impossible to describe the intensity of the pollution that the effort to remove the contents revealed. For a long period this vile nuisance had existed; the suffering and disease originating in it, we have no power to estimate.†

The stream which makes its way from County street to Prospect street, through the low and flat territory whose lack of drainage we have set forth, is at this time a nuisance almost through its whole extent. We cannot convey to the public, in this form, the extent or in-

* Smith, First and other streets are in the same condition, and sewers are the only effectual remedy.

† These drains have been thoroughly cleansed and repaired. But their imperfection are of a character that must inevitably, and that at no distant day, reduce them to their former condition.

tensity of the evil which has flowed from the conversion of this brooklet into a sewer. There is the material of suffering and death upon a large portion of its extent.

We commend the statements herein contained to the earnest attention of the people of New Bedford, and of the members of the government the people have chosen to watch over their interests.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. MACKIE,
Board of Health.

We have spoken of the visit of the Secretary of the State Board of Health and of his review of our sewer system. A copy of the foregoing was sent him. The response was the following:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY,
State House, Boston, Dec. 8, 1879.

Hon. James B. Congdon, Chairman Board of Health, New Bedford:

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, held December 6th, it was voted that the board hereby approve the communication of the Board of Health of New Bedford to the city authorities, and desire to urge upon them the importance of an early improvement of their sanitary condition.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES F. FOLSOM, Secy.

We have, in this our first annual report, laid before you this statement and much other matter connected with the drainage of our city, and the nuisances of which we have felt bound to speak as "public," because, if the subject ever had any claims upon the attention of the people and the people's representatives, it has them to-day.

The work pointed out as called for, that nuisances might be removed and their re-formation prevented, remains to be done. With regard to its essential, may it not be said its vital divisions, it remains where it did when it was prepared and published.

The position of this board as a department of the municipal government is clearly defined by the law under the authority of which it was established. By the third section of that law, it is provided that "the boards of health shall have and exercise all the powers vested in, and shall perform all the duties prescribed to, city councils or mayors and aldermen as boards of health, under the statutes and ordinances now in force in their respective cities." All laws, State and municipal, which recognize the authority and define the duties of boards of health, are to be administered by the board as now existing in this city, appointed and organized under the law of 1877. Their jurisdiction with regard to nuisances is clearly set forth in the following provision of law:

> The board shall examine into all *nuisances, sources of filth*, and *causes of sickness*, within its town, or in any vessel within the harbor of such town, that may, in its opinion, be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and the same shall *destroy, remove* or *prevent*, as the case may require. [General Statutes, chap. 26, sec. 7.]

There is no mistaking the character of the authority thus conferred in relation to nuisances, or its limitations. The board of health declare a nuisance to exist. Of this they are the only judges. It matters not how the nuisance is created. It is to be "destroyed," "removed," or "prevented." As they are to decide as to the fact of its existence, so they are the sole judges of the methods to be used to destroy, remove, or prevent. Within these limits they must exercise supreme jurisdiction. They are bound to destroy an existing nuisance. They cannot recognize any right of instruction from any quarter, as to their duty in this respect.*

*We have before us a communication from the city clerk of October 8, 1879, in which he notifies the board of health that the city council had instructed that body to construct cesspools to abate a nuisance. Whatever may have been the intent of the council, two facts are clear—not a dollar could have been legally spent by any one on such a proceeding; there exists no such right of instruction.

But outside of this they have no authority to act, and there is no power, under existing laws, by which such authority can be conferred. A private nuisance is to be destroyed if an application of the law to the offender does not effect its purpose; a public nuisance is to be destroyed if public authority fails to remove or prevent. A nuisance at the point of discharge of a sewer may be destroyed; but there is no authority on the part of the board of health so to extend or reconstruct the sewer as to prevent its re-formation. Here, as far as this body is concerned, *prevention means such a constant exercise* of its power as not to allow any accumulation that shall constitute a nuisance.

Our space will not allow us to extend our remarks further in this direction. We would, however, respectfully refer you to the reports of Robert C. P. Coggeshall, Esq., city surveyor, on the Potomska street and Tripp's Brook sewers, with accompanying plans, laid before the joint standing committee on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers. From one of these reports we have laid before you an extract. In these able and exhaustive reports Mr. Coggeshall has clearly and forcibly presented the needs of the city in the department of drainage and the proper course to be taken to provide for them.

CLARK'S POINT HOSPITAL.

This hospital has been thoroughly cleaned, and placed in order for immediate use. New furniture and bedding have been supplied as far as was needed.

There is now on the files of the city council a petition from this board asking for some enlargement of the hospital and some alterations in its arrangements.

This petition was referred to the present council. We would respectfully ask for it your careful and prompt

attention. The outlay required is small; but, small as it is, it would not be asked for if it were not highly necessary.

Fortunately we have had no occasion for its use. Should such a necessity be created under circumstances easily to be conceived, work may be called for to be executed in haste which should be performed at leisure.

PRIVATE NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS.

A large part of the work of the board of health has had its origin in attending to the complaints made for private nuisances.

From the 20th day of February last, there have been made *two hundred* complaints, every one of which has been a matter of record and attention. The dates, the names of the complainants and of those complained of, the location, the character of the nuisance, and the dates at which the different notices required in each case have been issued, are all recorded.

In every case a notice is sent to the health inspector, and a written return received. Sometimes three notices are required before the object is attained.

In every case of diphtheria, also, a notice to the officer is issued, and a return received.

It is by this proceeding by which the board become advised of the facts connected with every complaint and every case of diphtheria, that the further action of the board is determined.

To accomplish this work, more than *seven hundred* separate notices have been required, involving in their preparation and delivery a large amount of labor.

And here we would perform a simple act of justice to Mr. John Corey of the police force, who has during the year performed the duty of health inspector of the board.

In the most faithful manner has he discharged the duties of his office. He has been diligent, discreet, courteous and intelligent in all his movements. To his efficiency is it greatly owing that the object sought to be accomplished has been attained without a recourse to the authority of the courts. The board, notwithstanding the large number of complaints which have been made to them, have had no occasion to call upon the law to enforce their directions. But two cases have been entered at the district court—both were for violations of the privy regulations, and not for nuisances. In both the parties plead guilty and were fined.

It gives the board of health great satisfaction to state, that with exceptions so few in number and so unimportant in character that we have about forgotten them, their proceedings in the abatement of private nuisances have been met, on the part of those who have been the subject of them, in a manner the most gratifying and encouraging. We have already stated the fact that no person of whom a complaint has been made has been called to answer before the court. Mild measures have been pursued, and mild measures have been successful. As a general rule, a prompt and cheerful acquiescence has been the response to the notices of the board. Gradually but surely, under the operations of the board and the evidence afforded of the great value of sanitary laws, there has grown up an intelligent conviction on the part of the householders and heads of families of the city, that they must be a law unto themselves, and keep their premises free from offensive odors and dangerous accumulations, for their own sake and for the sake of their neighbors.

RECORD OF DEATHS.

Under existing laws, before an undertaker can proceed to inter the body of a deceased person, he must present to the board of health a certificate of the attending physician, setting forth the name of the deceased, the date of death, and the disease by which death was caused. This being examined and approved, an indorsement to that effect is placed thereon, and the certificate thus approved warrants the city clerk to grant a permit of burial.

From the facts set forth in these medical certificates, a record is kept by the board of all the facts they set forth. This record gives the following items: date received, date of death, date of certificate, name, age, disease, physician. From this record it appears that *six hundred and eighty-three* certificates have been presented to the board, approved and recorded.

January,	82
February,	49
March,	43
April,	55
May,	53
June,	27
July,	47
August,	83
September,	63
October,	61
November,	57
December,	63
	683

This fact of the number of interments derives its principal interest from others always and intimately connected with it.

How does the death rate compare with that of other towns and cities?

What proportion do certain classes of diseases denominated "zymotic" bear to the whole number?

During the year there have been received at our office from the State board of health, weekly statements of the mortality in about twenty of the principal cities and towns of Massachusetts. The returns are from Boston, Lowell, Worcester, Cambridge, Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn, Springfield, New Bedford, Salem, Somerville, Chelsea, Taunton, Holyoke, Gloucester, Newton, Haverhill, Newburyport, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Milford.

A careful and somewhat laborious examination has been made of these statements, by which the death-rate of each for the year has been ascertained. We can only find space to give the general results of this examination.

We have ascertained that the average annual mortality of the places named has been, as calculated from the forty-four weeks of the past year included in our calculation, *nineteen and fifty-four hundredths* for each *one thousand* of the population.

By the same process we have ascertained that for the city of New Bedford the rate of mortality has been *twenty-four and sixty-eight hundredths* for each one thousand of the population.

With regard to what are called the "principal zymotic diseases," the result is as follows: Average proportion of that class to whole number of deaths in all the places named, *twenty-three and eighty-four hundredths;* New Bedford, *twenty-five and ninety-two hundredths.*

In this record it is found that our city stands next to the highest in its rate of mortality. It is number two in this list of the eighteen towns and cities of Massachusetts reported. The report of this unenviable position, which has from time to time been made, both here and elsewhere, and which has been alluded to more than once in our official papers, is confirmed.

With regard to the number of deaths from the "principal zymotic diseases," our city is still too near the head

to allow us to be satisfied with our position. In the list we have given there are but five of the twenty-one occupying a higher place.

At this time we have no special comments to make upon these statements. A large part of our report is, from its very nature, connected with them; and it seems unnecessary for us to attempt to make more impressive the thoughts that will arise as this connection is contemplated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

We have given above the position occupied by our city as to the mortality for the "principal zymotic diseases." We have seen the average, of the towns and cities reported, of deaths from these disorders to have been *nineteen and fifty-four hundredths per cent.* of the whole number, and that New Bedford, with a percentage of *twenty-five and ninety-two hundredths*, stands number six upon the list.

The term "zymotic diseases" includes several beside diphtheria and scarlatina, although those make up by far the largest part of the cases reported under the general head. No report of a case of small-pox has reached us. Reports are sent us only of this and the last two diseases named. It is only therefore with regard to the cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever that we can present to you the reliable statistics. It is made the duty of the physicians of the city, as well as every householder in whose family a case of either of these diseases occurs, to make immediate report of the facts to the board of health.

A transcript of these reports is made upon our records under the following heads: date received, name, place of abode, disease, physician.

It is from this record, and the general causes of death, that we have compiled the following statements, believing as we do that they have an important bearing upon the subject of the sanitary condition of our city.

The following table, in a condensed form, will give the statistics of these diseases for the past year.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA REPORTS IN 1879, INCLUDING THE DEATHS BY DIPHTHERIA PREVIOUS TO FEBRUARY 16TH.

Months.	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.		
	Cases reported.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Cases reported.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
January,					20	
February,	6	1	17	32	9	28
March,	3			33	2	6
April,				18	3	17
May,	5	1	20	15	3	20
June,	2			13	2	15
July,	4			8		
August,	10	5	50	13	1	8
September,	13	1	11	21	3	14
October,	29	6	18	41	9	22
November,	36	4	11	34	12	35
December,	29	2	7	20	5	25
	137	20		248	69	

Cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever reported to the board of health from the 16th day of February, 1879, to the end of the year, showing the number of cases upon each street and the numbers of the several dwellings in which they occurred.

Acushnet Avenue.

Diphtheria, 10 cases. No number; Nos. 433, 480, 254, 400, 259; below Walnut; No. 122, 122; no number.

Scarlet fever, 4 cases. Nos. 292, 708, 708, 708.

Allen Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. Nos. 7, 8.

Arnold Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 62.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 1.

Ash Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 49.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. Corner of West Maxfield.

Ashland Street.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Near Linden; no number; No. 27.

Austin Court.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 1.
Scarlet fever, 8 cases. Nos. 11, 11, 11, 11, 21, 26, 26, 26.

Babbitt Street.

Scarlet fever, 5 cases. Nos. 2, 1; no number; corner of Dartmouth; corner of Dartmouth.

Bethel Court.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No number.

Bush Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. Between County and Orchard.

Campbell Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 1.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 8.

Cannon Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. Corner of Water.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. Corner of Water.

Cedar Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. No. 290; no number; Nos. 273, 75.

Cedar Grove Street.

Scarlet fever, 2 cases. West of Purchase; west of Purchase.

Chestnut Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. No. 109; corner of Willis.

Clark Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No number.

Coffin Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 88.

County Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. No. 273, 273; corner of Hazard.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 187.

Crapo Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. No. 4, 4, 4.

Cypress Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 60.

Dartmouth Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 1.

Davis Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 1.

Division Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. No number; no number.

Durfee Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 1.

Elm Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 92.

Emerson Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. No. 9, 9; corner of Middle; No. 24.
Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Nos. 6, 20, 20.

Fifth Street.

Diphtheria, 5 cases. Cor. of Grinnell; no number; Nos. 112, 79, 115.

First Street.

Diphtheria, 7 cases. Nos. 74, 49, 50; corner of Bush; corner of Delano; corner of Delano; corner of Delano.

Fourth Street.

Diphtheria, 6 cases. No. 77; no number; Nos. 98, 36, 41, 40.
Scarlet fever, 2 cases. Nos. 96, 36.

Fulton Court.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 19.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 16.

Front Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. Corner of Grinnell; no number; No. 105, 105.

Gifford Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. Nos. 5, 11.

Griffin Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 8.

Grinnell Street.

Diphtheria, 5 cases. Corner of Water; no number; No. 95; corner of First; No. 93.

Scarlet Fever, 2 cases. Nos. 173, 175.

Hazard Court.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. Nos. 13, 13, 2.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 13.

High Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. Nos. 8, 65.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. No. 102; near Foster; near Foster.

Hillman Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. Nos. 46, 10, 82.

Howland Street.

Diphtheria, 13 cases. Nos. 46, 21, 35, 35, 59, 57, 57, 57; corner of Front; Nos. 43, 57, 55, 47.

Jenney Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. No. 11, 11, 11.

Kempton Street.

Diphtheria, 12 cases. Nos. 185, 214, 162, 159; corner of Cypress; Nos. 41, 33, 21; corner of Chestnut; No. 124; corner of Chestnut; corner of Chestnut.

Scarlet fever, 5 cases. Nos. 183, 183, 126, 126, 119.

Liberty Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. No. 10, 10.

Lindsey Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No number.

Maxfield Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. Nos. 4, 80, 73.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Nos. 37, 91, 33.

Mechanics' Lane.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 63.

Merrimac Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. Nos. 41, 41, 42.

Scarlet fever, 7 cases. No. 24, 24; corner of Acushnet avenue; corner of Acushnet avenue; corner of Acushnet avenue; Nos. 20, 28.

Mill Street.

Diphtheria, 5 cases. Nos. 38, 38, 150, 66; near Cypress.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 73.

Middle Street.

Diphtheria, 8 cases. No. 53; corner of Summer; Nos. 82, 187; No. 13 West Middle; Nos. 117, 117, 146.

Scarlet fever, 6 cases. No. 211; corner of Second; corner of Second; Nos. 187, 71, 71.

Morgan Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 17.

Mount Pleasant Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No number.

North Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. Nos. 1, 70; cor. of Chestnut; cor. of Purchase.

North Second Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 52.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Nos. 148, 41, 41.

Pearl Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. Corner of Purchase; no number.

Penniman Street.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Cor. of State; cor. of State; cor. of State.

Pleasant Street.

Diphtheria, 10 cases. Nos. 204, 217, 217, 172, 67, 186, 188, 218, 218, 1.

Scarlet fever, 3 cases. Nos. 216, 1, 157.

Prospect Street.

Diphtheria, 3 cases. No. 65½, 65½, 65½.

Purchase Street.

Diphtheria, 10 cases. Nos. 642, 638, 638; corner of Kempton; Nos. 765, 793, 793; above Penniman; Nos. 177, 146.

Scarlet fever, 10 cases. Corner of Pearl; Nos. 775, 775, 775, 573, 487, 573, 573, 574; No. 336 (old number.)

Rivet Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 9.

Rockland Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. Corner of Bonney.

Sherman Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 12.

Smith Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. Nos. 115, 33, 97, 94.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 97.

South First Street.

Diphtheria, 7 cases. Nos. 161, 126, 95, 126, 126, 185, 188.

South Front Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No number.

South Second Street.

Diphtheria, 19 cases. Nos. 96, 96, 285, 285, 95, 238, 77, 104, 104, 62, 266, 260, 266, 76, 76, 67, 67, 67, 266.

South Sixth Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. Nos. 12, 104.

Scarlet fever, 4 cases. Nos. 148, 148, 27, 14.

South Chancery Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 7.

South Water Street.

Diphtheria, 20 cases. Nos. 185, 167, 224, 223, 249, 77, 77, 206, 210, 178, 257, 113, 359, 107, 231, 231, 167, 257, 257, 257.

Spring Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 70.

State Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 147.

Scarlet fever, 12 cases. Smith's block, and rear of same, 5 cases; corner of Linden street, 4 cases; no number; Nos. 73, 84.

Summer Street.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 83.

Thomas Street.

Diphtheria, 4 cases. No. 60, 60, 60, 60.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 7.

Turner's Court.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No number.

Union Street.

Diphtheria, 6 cases. Corner of Water; corner of Water; Nos. 190, 214, 214, 214.

Scarlet fever, 1 case. No. 214.

Walden Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No number.

Wall Street.

Scarlet fever, 2 cases. No number; No. 4.

Walnut Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 2.

Washburn Street.

Scarlet fever, 4 cases. No number given in either.

William Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No. 108.

Willis Street.

Diphtheria, 1 case. No number.

Wing Street.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. No. 18; corner of Sixth.
Scarlet fever, 1 case. Corner of Sixth.

Washington Avenue.

Diphtheria, 2 cases. No numbers given.

In connection with the subject of these two contagious diseases, we have presented these details for the purpose of showing the bearing they have upon the general subject of the sanitary condition of the city. It will be seen that while almost every part of our city has been visited by these diseases, there have been cases upon *eighty-one* streets only of the *two hundred and thirty-two* which there are in the city.

An examination of the statement will disclose the fact that while there have been cases upon a large number of streets, the number in a large proportion of these streets has been very small, and that the greatest prevalence has been in certain streets and courts of the city, and in many instances in particular parts of these streets.

We would most respectfully request you to give to this statement of localities your careful attention. It would be much easier to attain the knowledge the statement is calculated to communicate were it accompanied by a map of the city, whereupon could be pointed out the districts which would be formed by the streets and the numbers we have given. In the absence of such a plan, the main facts can be obtained by the streets and numbers.

For the present, we only feel called upon to remark, that we think this statement connects itself in a very striking manner with the facts to which we have called the attention of the council in this report and in previous communications. We believe that the language of these reports from certain localities is a loud call upon the city government to enter, without delay, upon those improve-

ments in the city drainage which are so clearly demanded, and that abatement of the nuisances which have so long existed. We believe that much may be done by the city authorities to change for the better the sanitary aspect of our city.

We conclude this part of our report with the following extract from the first annual report of the Massachusetts State board of health, placing the name of our own city in the place of that of the capital of the State. In reading, let it be remembered that the rate of mortality of Boston is much less than that of New Bedford, being about the average of the State.

Now, let us ask ourselves what would be the effect upon the annual mortality in a community like New Bedford if the wretched cellars, and crystal palaces, and rookeries, and dens, in which the extremely poor and improvident live, could be depopulated, and their occupants transferred to well drained and lighted and ventilated buildings, of however cheap and simple construction; if all the foul fluids could be made to quickly depart, by force of gravity, through ventilated sewers; if all the foul solids could be removed without delay in carts provided with the means of arresting putrefaction; if the blind alleys and narrow streets were opened to the circulation of air, and the admission of sunlight; if the old vaults were removed, the old cisterns torn down or filled up, and the general principle of *cleanliness, in its broadest sense*, applied to air, water and food.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

A large proportion of the complaints that have been made to the board have been owing to the imperfect construction and dilapidated condition of privies and cesspools, and the overflowing condition in which they are allowed to remain.

In another part of this report we have placed before you the regulations we have established for removing the contents of these vaults. These arrangements have accomplished all that was expected or desired of them.

Provision has been made, which is always available, for such removal, promptly, inoffensively and cheaply.

But neglect to avail of this, and the further neglect of improper construction, and of a want of proper regard to the sufferings and rights of others, with regard to condition and position, has led to the multiplication of nuisances in every part of the city, and to numerous and well founded complaints.

To those whose arrangements of this character are allowed to get into a condition so that the laws and by-laws are violated, we have now nothing further to say. But it should be borne in mind that there are hundreds of privies whose situation and condition violate no law, but which are causes of much inconvenience and suffering; and it should also be remembered, that in a very large majority of cases this inconvenience and suffering could be avoided. Five minutes' daily attention, and less than five cents daily expenditure, would abate the evil and the heart burning so often the result. Let every ventilator be taken from the privies, never let the vaults overflow, deodorize daily with some effective deodorizer or disinfectant, or sprinkle the contents with perfectly dry earth, and we shall hear but few complaints of the neighbors' privies. As a general rule, all privies and cesspools should be avoided; as long as we must have them, let them be so constructed and managed as to prevent them from poisoning the air or the water of our own premises or those of our neighbors.

There are many other matters connected with the subject of this report that we would like to present to you, but it is already so extended that we must, at this time, omit them.

We have, as far as has been in our power, given you a view of the sanitary condition of our city; laid before

you the city's existing necessities in this respect; and, to a limited extent, pointed out in what way imperfections may be remedied and deficiencies supplied. We have given you such a transcript of the statistics of disease and mortality in our city as may well, without creating alarm, lead to such an investigation of causes as will pioneer the way to the attainment of a more satisfactory sanitary condition. We have given you an abstract of the operations of the board in the exercise of their authority under the law; and in hearing and acting upon the complaints, almost daily presented, of private violation of our sanitary regulations.

It is gratifying to us to state, that during the whole course of our labors we have received from the medical faculty of our city a generous and encouraging support. The intimate relations into which we have been brought with this body by our official position, has led us to see their devotedness to their profession, their skill in the exercise of its duties, and to appreciate the value of their approbation and support in the work in which we are engaged.

In the discharge of the duties of our office, we have been guided by the professional skill and strengthened by the official influence and friendly encouragement of the solicitor of the city, Frank A. Milliken, Esq. In this new undertaking, the position of the board of health under the law was to be clearly defined. To do this, the aid of the legal mind was indispensable. The prompt and luminous responses which have been uniformly received from the solicitor to our applications for legal directions, have given confidence to the board in their proceedings.

We are under great obligations to Thomas L. Allen,

Esq., the chief of police, for the fidelity in which he has discharged the duties which belong to him as a sanitary officer, and the readiness and zeal with which he has acted upon the suggestions and directions which have been presented to him. Our whole police force has been a valuable auxiliary in our labor.

We would again give expression to the deep sense of obligation we are under to Mr. John Corey of that department, who was detailed to perform the duties of health inspector, for the fidelity and sound discretion with which he has executed his important trust.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. MACKIE,
Board of Health.

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1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 12.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

FEBRUARY 29, 1880.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford.
Office of the Overseers of the Poor,
March 1, 1880.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—The lapse of another year, and the close of the financial year of the City Government, makes it our duty to submit to you, and through you to the citizens of New Bedford, whose servants we are, a report of the doings of this department of the City Government, for the year ending February 29, 1880.

In the expenditure of so large a sum of money as this department calls for, it is but just, and it is a pleasure as well as a duty, to give as far as possible a detailed statement of the discharge of the duties devolving upon us; though in so doing we are but reiterating the same statements and reporting similar facts.

To relieve real want, and to prevent as far as possible actual suffering, is the acknowledged duty of every civilized community. To do this and avoid imposition, discourage beggary and encourage self-reliance and manliness, is the great problem which we are endeavoring to solve.

As civilization advances and a sense of our mutual dependence is made apparent, benevolent minds begin to devise means whereby the hungry may be fed, the naked clothed, and the helplessness of childhood be shielded from wretchedness, misery and crime, and so the fountains of human woe be dried up. This leads to the formation of a multitude of benevolent societies, each acting by itself and without the knowledge of what the others are doing, thus giving to the shiftless and improvident an opportunity to sponge their living from these different sources without the necessity of labor. There can be little doubt that this tends to increase rather than diminish pauperism. To prevent this evil, there should be such correspondence and cooperation among the different charities as will enable each to know what the others are doing, and thus secure a more equitable apportionment of the public and private contributions for relief. In several cities of the United States, as well as in Europe, such combination has been effected, and the uniform testimony to its beneficial results should stimulate a similar movement in our own city.

The efforts of the Board and its officers have been especially directed toward the reduction of the number receiving, out-door; and from the tabulated statement compared with the previous year, it will be seen that there has been good progress in that direction. The whole number receiving such relief the past year was 1587. The number in the year previous was 2803, showing a reduction of 1216, or about 45 per cent. And yet it is

believed that there has been no case of suffering which has been neglected.

The statutes of 1879, giving a settlement to married women who had resided in a city or town five consecutive years without aid, even though their husbands had gained no settlement, has settled a large number who were before classed as "state paupers," as the children in these cases derive a settlement from the mother.

With every effort that can be put forth, and with all the care that can be exercised, the reduction of the expenses of the Poor Department must be steadily pursued for years before we shall reach a point which will be entirely satisfactory to the public. For it is more difficult to diminish than to increase the out-door aid; as when once the individual has become dependent, it is difficult to inspire courage and self-reliance.

Our labors are often rendered difficult by those who are ready to advise people, upon the least pinching of poverty, to apply for aid, and thus pauperize themselves, because this is the most convenient remedy at hand. Such, however, should be forgiven, "for they know not what they do."

The past year has demonstrated more than ever before the importance and power of a careful personal correspondence with the beneficiaries of the public charity, as a help to a judicious discharge of our obligations to them and to the public. No system, however good, is perfect without careful supervision. It affords the only reliable knowledge of the needs of the worthy, and the imposition of the unworthy. It affords ample opportunity to give

words of counsel where needed, of gentle reproof when deserved. The worthy poor will always invite investigation, because it is the surest way of obtaining needed relief. Such supervision has been instituted in the appointment of a "Visitor" as a permanent officer of this Board. Allusion was made to this appointment in our last annual report. The office had then been in existence but a short time, and was regarded as in the nature of an experiment; but its usefulness has been fully demonstrated, so that what was then experimental has proved to be a profitable expenditure.

ALMS-HOUSE.

This institution is still in charge of P. S. Macy, and its former reputation for cleanliness and good order has suffered nothing at the hands of the superintendent and his estimable wife.

Many little improvements have been introduced which have tended to the comfort and convenience of the inmates, while others about the out-buildings have rendered the place more pleasant. Among the more noteworthy of these latter is the removal of the buildings occupied by the "truant school" to a lot north of the barn, and its complete equipment for the purposes of a school distinct from the alms-house as it is possible to make it. By this arrangement the boys are kept entirely away from the inmates, and the purposes of a reformatory institution secured. Still another advantage of this removal is the enlargement of the yard on the north side of the house, by which the whole premises are rendered more pleasant.

WOOD YARD.

The long felt need of a proper place for the storage and distribution of wood and coal has been supplied by leasing for a term of years a lot on the corner of North Second and North streets, and the erection of suitable buildings thereon. This is entirely under the control of this department, and affords a suitable place for the purposes above named and for the employment of such of the poor as are able to labor.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

At the organization of the Board in January, Mr. Samuel H. Damon was elected to the position of Visitor, in place of Mr. I. H. Coe.

Mr. Charles L. Church was elected Superintendent of the Wood Yard in place of Mr. Henry R. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox tendered his resignation as member of this Board from Ward 2, and at a subsequent election in the Ward Mr. C. A. Case was elected to fill the vacancy.

The accompanying tabulated statement is submitted to you, and a careful perusal and just criticism are invited.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board.

Charles A. Clarke, Jr., Secy.

Visitor's Report.

The incumbent of the office above mentioned, when informed of his election to the same, resolved that he would learn the intent and purpose of his position, that he might know the duties devolving upon him, that, irrespective of party, he might perform them.

He found the duties of the office to consist in a careful visiting of each applicant for city aid, to investigate all such cases thoroughly enough to ascertain the real condition of such parties, whether actually in *need* or only in want, and report the same to the Secretary of the Board for his consideration.

I found very soon, however, that the performance of the duties of this office was no easy matter; that I must consider as carefully the rights of the party giving aid as that receiving. I could see at once that a loose-handed benevolence would not only be an unjust drain upon the city, but a positive injury to many recipients. And I have to say that a little investigation made it plain to me that both of the above parties, the city and the recipient, were suffering for want of a little kind yet firm and fair consideration. I found large numbers of persons accustomed to receive aid from this department even without any examination as to the justice of their claims, and were well able to support themselves if so disposed, or

pushed a little by force of circumstances. I therefore determined to look into the conditions of such thoroughly, and do all possible to root them out, relieve the city of such unjust burdens, and benefit such dependents by thrusting them out to look and care for themselves.

And yet I wish it understood that while I have felt the disagreeableness of this somewhat rigid service, I have also had pleasure in looking to the interests of those worthy yet unfortunate classes whose claims are as just as any the city has to meet.

As to the order of the worthy classes, I have considered those worthy old people who by age or sickness, or both, of first importance.

And next, and perhaps of equal importance, those families having small children too young to support themselves. Even though the parents be not worthy, the children demand attention. Of this class I hold strict oversight, that I may induce them to care for their children as much as possible, or more than they have been accustomed to at least.

A third class, viz., in which I find many families who have children who have reached adult age, able-bodied and strong young men and women, and yet who have depended upon the city for support. Of such burdens I feel it my duty to rid the payers of taxes, which with persistence can be accomplished, and yet allow no suffering to ensue.

I see somewhat the vital relations this office sustains to the city and the needy, and subject to the worthy Board of Overseers I believe it speedily possible to arouse de-

pendents to self-support, save their sense of manhood, and care even more completely for all such as have just claims; in which every taxpayer in the city will no doubt accord, as well as the worthy poor.

Number of visits made from January 10 to February 29 is 250.

Respectfully.

Saml. H. Damon, Visitor.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, *ex officio* Chairman.

Ward 1. H. WARREN RHODES.
2. CHARLES A. CASE.
3. JOB B. SHERMAN.
4. ABNER R. TUCKER.
5. FRED. S. GIFFORD.
6. PHILIP D. SLOCUM.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES A. CLARKE, JR.

VISITOR.

SAMUEL H. DAMON.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WOOD-YARD.

CHARLES L. CHURCH.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ALMS-HOUSE.

PELEG S. MACY.

CHAPLAIN AT ALMS-HOUSE.

Rev. OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD.

WILLIAM E. BROWNELL, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON PURCHASING.

ABNER R. TUCKER, PHILIP D. SLOCUM.

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF.

CHARLES A. CASE, H. WARREN RHODES.

COMMITTEE ON ALMS-HOUSE.

JOB B. SHERMAN, FRED. S. GIFFORD.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,		$30,000.00	
Cities and towns,		6,222.79	
State,		1,885.30	
Special appropriation,		3,977.79	
Products of farm:			
Fire department,	$617.75		
Sales of produce,	187.16	804.91	
Sundries,		602.43	$43,493.22

EXPENDITURES.

Alms-house,		$10,963.43	
Wood-yard,		6,141.61	
City paupers:			
Supported in city outside of alms-house,		14,333.90	
Supported in other cities and towns,		1,948.65	
State paupers,		1,279.37	
Transportation,		495.40	
Lunatics and State reform,		3,705.94	
Burials,		540.00	
Cities and Towns, poor supported in this city,		4,084.92	$43,493.22

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Number of families relieved or partially supported within the year, outside the alms-house:

Had a settlement in our city,	380
Had a settlement elsewhere in the State,	107
Were State paupers,	85
Total number,	572

Number of persons:

	Males.	Females.
Had a settlement in our city,	350	628
Had a settlement elsewhere in the State,	112	168
Were State paupers,	148	181
Total number,	610	977

Number of families who have received aid for the first time:

Had a settlement in our city,	39
Had a settlement elsewhere in the State,	15
Were State paupers,	25
Total number,	79

Number of persons:

	Males.	Females.
Had a settlement in our city,	24	48
Had a settlement elsewhere in the State,	15	20
Were State paupers,	41	47
Total number,	80	115

Number of families having settlements in this city and supported elsewhere, (not including lunatics,) 48
Number of persons, 118
Expense of the same, $2,202.64

Number of families who have no settlement in the State, who have received temporary aid in accordance with the act of 1877, 31
Number of persons, 141
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed by the State, $169.16

Number of families sent to their homes outside of State:

Had a settlement in our city,	12
Were State paupers,	29

Number of State paupers too sick to be removed to the State alms-house, relieved at their places of residence, 84
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed by the State, $570.46

Number of paupers having no settlement in the State, whose expense is charged to the State in consequence of their wives having settlements, 11
Expense of the same, $179.46

Number of burials of State paupers, the expense of which will be reimbursed by the State, 50
22 adults, at $10.00, $220.00
28 children, at $5.00, 140.00

Total expense, $360.00

Number sent to the State alms-house during the year:

Males, 21; females, 10, 31

Number of lunatics supported at the asylum for the insane during the year, 23
Males, 12; females, 11.
Number remaining, Feb. 28, 1880, 19
The regular price charged is $3.50 per week for board, with extra charge for breakage and clothing.

Number supported in the State reform schools:

Males, at Westborough, 6
Females, at Lancaster, 2

Total number, 8
Number remaining, Feb. 29, 1880, 3

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD.

Number of patients, 245
Number of visits to the alms-house, 92
Number of visits outside of alms-house, 1,465
Number of office calls, 515
Salary, $600.00
Expense of medicine, 180.43

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and provisions,	$12,381.36
Cash orders,	4,659.13
Boots and shoes,	106.27
Stationery, printing, &c.,	324.21
Clothing,	67.50
Salaries,	2,140.84
Medicines,	190.63
Carriage-hire,	95.45
State insane hospitals,	3,476.91
State reform schools,	229.03
Cities and towns,	1,948.65
Burials,	540 00
Hardware, &c.,	121.46
Office furniture,	48.79
	$26,330.23

RECEIPTS.

Cities and towns,	$6,222.79	
State,	1,885.30	
Miscellaneous,	257.57	8,365.66
Net cost,		$17,964.57

WOOD YARD.

Amount of wood received at yard for the year, 283 cords, 7 ft., 8 in.
Amount of coal received, (2240 lbs. to the ton,) 595 tons.
Number of fuel orders delivered to applicants, (an order consisting of ¼ ton coal, ½ foot wood,) 2,951

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

Cash from office,		$344.67
H. R. Wilcox, Superintendent,		433.50
Sawing and splitting wood,		654.00
Completion of wood yard,		834.15
Wilcox & Richmond Wharf Co., rent,		75.00
L. Spooner,	wood,	231.16
Simeon Hawes & Son,	"	560.06
Jona. Covell & Son,	"	61.55
Charles E. Howland,	"	307.48
M. S. Douglas,	"	78.60
T. S. Corson,	coal,	1,865.46
Garfield & Proctor,	"	115.50
Hart & Akin,	"	212.57
Parker & Haskell, delivery of fuel orders,		367.91
Purrington & Brown, office mats,		7.00
S. A. Tripp, stove, &c.,		17.92
Caleb Maxfield, office furniture,		33.00
Total,		$6,199.53

ALMS-HOUSE.

Whole number of inmates during the year:

	Males.	Females.	
Had a settlement in our city,	91	38	
Had a settlement elsewhere in the State,	6		
Were State paupers,	7	5	
	104	43	
Number discharged during the year,			78
Number remaining, Feb. 29, 1880,			69

Number of deaths during the year, included in the above discharges,—males, 5; females, 14,— 19

VALUATION, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Alms-house and out-buildings,	$23,000.00
Old alms-house,	1,500.00
Small Pox Hospital,	1,000.00
Farm, containing 76 acres,	12,500.00
Furniture in Superintendent's apartments,	150.00
" " inmates' apartments,	2,000.00
" " Small Pox Hospital,	75.00
Farming utensils and tools,	450.00
1 hay tedder,	30.00
1 manure spreader,	100.00
1 stone machine,	100.00
1 mowing machine,	150.00
" "	30.00
1 two-horse wagon,	125.00
2 ox carts,	75.00
1 lumber wagon,	20.00
2 one-horse carts,	100.00
1 two-horse cart,	50.00
1 ox gear,	40.00
1 two-horse gear,	75.00
1 light wagon,	150.00
1 express wagon,	30.00
1 ambulance,	75.00
1 carryall,	200.00
1 sundown,	75.00
2 sleighs,	75.00
4 horses,	500.00
14 hogs,	60.00

75 hens,	38.00
30 ducks,	15.00
4 turkeys,	8.00
193 bushels oats,	119.66
30 tons hay,	600.00
Total,	$43,485.66

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Hay,	103 tons.
Oats,	193 bushels.
Potatoes,	514 "
Corn, shelled,	125 "
Onions,	62 "
Peas,	25 "
Beans, string,	7 "
Beans, dried,	3 "
Turnips,	6 tons.
Beets,	6½ "
Carrots,	6¾ "
Squashes,	2,500 lbs.
Pumpkins,	3,150 "
Cabbages,	650 heads.
Beef,	3,132 lbs.
Veal,	408 "
Pork,	4,271 "
Milk,	15,751 quarts.

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

Flour and grain,	$939.59
Dry goods and clothing,	320.97
Beef and pork,	1,052.26
Other provisions and groceries,	1,994.00
Leather, shoes and hats,	233.84
Furniture and crockery,	205.63
Hardware and farming tools,	185.72
Fuel,	459.01
Repairs and improvements,	985.02
Repairs of carriages and harnesses,	297.43
Superintendent, labor and nursing,	3,395.52
Miscellaneous,	894.47
	$10,963.46

RECEIPTS.

Fire department,	$617.75	
Sales of produce,	187.16	
Miscellaneous,	344.86	1,149.77
Net cost,		$9,813.69

Average yearly expense of each person at alms-house,	$146.56
Average monthly expense,	12.21
Average weekly expense,	2.82

BILL OF FARE.

In presenting this bill of fare, it will be understood that in order to provide for such an institution it is necessary to establish some system, and we believe the following to embrace all that could reasonably be desired. Yet it is subject to various changes. For instance, at slaughtering time the table is supplied with fresh beef and pork, also the veal raised on the farm. Vegetables in their respective seasons form a very prominent feature in the supply. Occasionally clam or fish chowder is served.

Holidays are observed by appropriate changes, according to the discretion of the Superintendent.

MONDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, fish hash, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Corned beef and vegetables, white and brown bread, beans, tea, coffee, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Pork and vegetables, corned beef, white and brown bread, tea, coffee, sugar, milk.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, molasses, rice.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef soup, fresh beef and vegetables, bread, tea, coffee, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molasses, gingerbread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef hash, beef soup, bread, coffee, tea, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, gingerbread, molasses.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Salt fish and potatoes, beef hash, bread, milk, tea, coffee, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, hasty puddding, tea, sugar, milk, molasses.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast — Bread and butter, corned beef, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef stew, bread, tea, coffee, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast — Fish hash, bread and butter, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Pork and beans, beef stew, white and brown bread, coffee, tea, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

Laws Relating to Paupers.

[General Statutes, Chap. 69.]

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Section 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then had a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States,

and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same to state, county, city, or town taxes, for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting, held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorpo-

rated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this state for ten years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act, in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this state; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 70.]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported, and employed, either in the work-house or alms-

house, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the alms-house such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of work-houses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or towards the support of the pauper to the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form: *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid

quarter yearly until the further order of the court; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party, as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlements; the expenses whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week: *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this state, until their removal to a state alms-house, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and two dollars and fifty cents for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer signed by one or more of them, stating therein

their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort, to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his decease is actually chargeable to any place within this state, the overseers of the poor of such place may

take possession of all his real and personal property; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate, or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute or defend the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place.

[ACTS OF 1867, CHAP. 97.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fifteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth. [Approved March 23, 1867.]

[General Statutes, Chap. 165.]

Sect. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, may upon conviction be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or work-house within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the work-house, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

Sect. 35. When a person is convicted as a common night walker, and it is alleged in the complaint and proved at the trial that the defendant has been previously twice convicted of the same offence, such person may be sentenced to the house of correction, house of industry, or work-house, if any such is established in the town or city, for a term not exceeding five years.

[Acts of 1868, Chap. 328.]

AN ACT in relation to the Settlement of Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

Sect. 2. If any person, actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

[Acts of 1870, Chap. 392.]

AN ACT concerning the Settlement of Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this state for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]

Sect. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of Feb-

ruary, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[Acts of 1871, Chap. 379.]

AN ACT concerning the Settlement of Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Chapter three hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is hereby amended in the first section by adding thereto the words, "whether such other qualifications shall have been acquired before or after the enactment hereof."

Sect. 2. Chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended in the third section by adding after the words civil war, "or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof after having been enlisted and mustered into such service."

Sect. 3. Wherever a settlement acquired by marriage has been defeated by virtue of the provisions of the second section of chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provisions, shall be deemed to have been thereby revived.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved May 26, 1871.]

[Acts of 1873, Chap. 213.]

AN ACT to increase the compensation for support of Paupers before removal.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words, "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.]

[Acts of 1874, Chap. 274.]

AN ACT for the more efficient Relief of the Poor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together and pays all state, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sect. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

Sect. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the state lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the state alms-house at Tewksbury, the state work-house, or the state primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [Approved May 28, 1874.]

[Acts of 1875, Chap. 216.]

AN ACT concerning the Annual Return of Persons supported and relieved.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed, and the following shall stand instead thereof, to wit: An annual return of the number of persons supported and relieved, as enumerated in the first section, with the cost of such support and relief, and a record of those fully supported, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April in each year, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding: *provided*, that for the present year said returns shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of May. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, the returns provided for in section twenty-three, chapter seventy of the General Statutes, shall be made and transmitted by overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 19, 1875.]

[Acts of 1875, Chap. 70.]

AN ACT concerning Vagrants.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of alms-houses acting under their directions, may require any person, not a resident of said town or city, applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging, or either, in an alms-house or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such person until the same is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such person shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labor suited to his age, strength and capacity, or willfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers, he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law. [Approved March 24, 1875.]

[Acts of 1869, Chap. 258.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act establishing the State Work-house at Bridgewater.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the

police and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the state work-house at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

SECT. 2. The board of state charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the state or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this state before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be rearrested and returned to the state work-house, there to serve out the remainder of his term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided, however*, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of state charities

shall permit him to be transferred to the work-house of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [Approved May 10th, 1869.]

[Acts of 1876, Chap. 169.]

AN ACT relating to the support of persons committed to the State Industrial School and the State Reform School.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Whenever a person having a settlement in this Commonwealth is committed to the State Industrial School or to the State Reform School, the trustees of the school to which such commitment is made shall give written notice of such commitment to the overseers of the poor of the place of settlement, and the town or city in which such person has a settlement, if notified as above stated, shall pay one dollar per week, from the date of such notice, for the support of such person in said school, which sum shall be paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, or be recovered by him through the general agent of state charities. Any sum so paid may be recovered by such city or town of any parent, kindred or guardian liable by law to maintain such person.

Sect. 2. Section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-six of the General Statutes, and section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby repealed, saving all actions pending and all existing rights and liabilities.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved April 26, 1876.]

[Acts of 1877, Chap. 183.]

AN ACT relating to the temporary aid of State Paupers by Cities or Towns.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Any city or town, through its authorities having charge of the execution of the laws for the maintenance of the poor, may, if said authorities deem that the same is for the public interest, furnish temporary aid to poor persons found within its limits, having no settlement within the Commonwealth, and the expense thereby incurred, after notice has been sent as hereinafter provided, shall be repaid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to such city or town: *provided*, that said authorities shall give immediate notice by mail in each case to the general agent of state charities, who in person, or by one of his assistants, shall examine the case and direct the continuance of such aid, or removal to the state alms-house or to some place outside the Commonwealth, either before or after the removal to the state alms-house, in accordance with the existing laws; and *provided, also*, that except in cases of sick state poor, such aid shall not be furnished at any one time for a longer period than four weeks, or to a greater amount than one dollar per week for each person or five dollars per week for each family; and *provided, also*, that all claims of cities and towns against the Commonwealth for furnishing aid under the provisions of this act shall be rendered in detail, and shall be approved by the general agent of state charities before the same shall be paid.

Sect. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal any of the provisions of law in regard to the sick state poor, or persons ill with contagious diseases. [Approved May 4th, 1877.]

The following correspondence in relation to the act of 1877, in reference to temporary aid, was suggested by a difference of opinion of officials in its application.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Board of State Charities,
General Agent's Department,
State House, Boston, July 9, 1877.

Hon. Levi C. Wade, Newton, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—Inasmuch as your connection with the passage of the act numbered 183, in the acts of the year 1877, was more intimate than was that of any other member of the legislature, I desire your judgment on my construction of that statute. My recollection of the argument of yourself and others before the committee that subsequently reported the bill is this: that there were in the various communities worthy, industrious families who were usually self-supporting, but in consequence of the sudden death of some of their members, or their temporary inability to obtain employment, or the enforcement of the statute which requires children of a certain age to attend school, were necessitated to appeal to the public for aid; and that it was unwise to compel such families to receive such aid in the alms-house, but that some provision should be made by which the aid might be furnished, in the case of persons non-settled, at their usual homes,

and at the expense of the state. In a word, that the act was intended to benefit those who had a reasonably well-assured and not far distant future, when they would require no further assistance; and perhaps at the discretion of the general agent, another, but very limited class of the deserving and superannuated poor, who could be relieved with greater comfort and economy at their several homes. Again, in answer to my objection, that many towns would take advantage of the act to throw upon the state a considerable number of chronic paupers that they had long supported, or others who for any reason they did not wish sent to the state alms-house, it was urged that inasmuch as the bill gave me the power to order any or all to the state alms-house, the remedy for this evil would be in my own hands. With this understanding, I have, after examination, notified certain town authorities that reimbursement under the statute would not in particular cases be allowed, and instructed them that the state could support such families only in the alms-house; whereupon I am met with the objection that this is a matter entirely within their province, and that my duty is simply a clerical one, to wit,—to audit the bills. As a result of such reasoning, certain of the municipalities of this Commonwealth have already notified me of persons for whom they should claim reimbursement, who have been relieved at the charge of these cities and towns to a greater or less extent each year for the last fifteen years; and of others whose support commenced later, but who will probably continue for some half a dozen years to come.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it wise to obtain the opinion of those whose connection with this legislation was the most intimate, to the end that it might be authoritatively declared what the legislature intended by the passage of the act before referred to, and what was the duty of the officer charged with its execution.

Dr. Wheelwright, who appeared with you before the committee, fully indorses this statement and approves the construction I have given the statute.

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. Wrightington,
General Agent.

Boston, June 30, 1877.

S. C. Wrightington, Esq., General Agent of State Charities:

Dear Sir, — Yours of the 27th has been received and carefully considered, in connection with chapter 183 of the acts of 1877, to which it refers.

The sole object of this statute is to enable cities and towns to give a little help in those cases in which a trifling assistance will carry a family or an individual through a temporary strait, and so prevent them from becoming permanent paupers, which is apt to result from removal to the alms-house.

If the General Agent of State Charities directs removal to the alms-house, the liability of the state ceases. There is no provision to the effect that the agent "shall audit bills"; but the liability of the state is based upon the condition that the agent *approves* the bills rendered.

You are entirely right in regard to the intention of the legislature in passing the law.

Yours truly,

Levi C. Wade.

ATTLEBOROUGH, July 3, 1877.

S. C. Wrightington, General Agent State Charities, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined your letter of the 27th inst. to Mr. Wade, and his answer to the same. I fully indorse the construction you place upon the statute of 1877, and am satisfied that you have expressed the intention of the legislature.

Yours truly,

S. S. GINNODO,

Senate Chairman Committee on Towns.

[HOUSE DOCUMENT No. 310.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 30, 1874.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, to whom was recommitted the bill for the more efficient relief of the poor, have carefully reviewed the whole subject, and sought such additional information as seemed desirable.

They find that any scheme for the relief of the poor, or any radical change in the laws of settlement, is beset with great difficulties, and is likely to be productive of more harm than good to those whom it is sought to benefit. They believe that it is safest to make haste slowly, and to test by experience the effect of moderate changes. If these prove successful, further legislation can readily be had in the direction they indicate.

We therefore report a bill, in a new draft, which we explain as follows, premising that the main object thereof,

in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, is to make better provision for the unsettled poor.

First. It does not change existing settlements. Every settled person is to remain where he now belongs, until that settlement is defeated or a new one gained in the ordinary course of law.

Second. It does not interrupt or defeat any settlement in process of acquisition. This is to be completed as before, under existing laws.

Third. It does not change the principles underlying the present laws, but merely adapts them to the exigencies of the present day, by shortening the time and lessening the number of taxes required for settlement.

Fourth. It gives all settled persons a fair and equal start by allowing them to commence now to gain a new settlement under its provisions.

Fifth. It provides liberally for the unsettled by giving all a settlement who can show a continuous residence of five years and the payment of three taxes within that time, whether the residence and taxation be wholly before or wholly after, or partly before and partly after its enactment.

Sixth. It relieves the most pressing claim brought to the attention of the legislature, by giving women a settlement by five years' residence, providing within that time they have been neither paupers nor criminals.

And finally, it exempts from its benefits the present state pauper inmates of the public institutions — to the end that no injustice may be done to any city or town.

It will be seen that the bill bears alike upon all the mu-

nicipalities, by maintaining as nearly as possible the same proportion of residence and taxation as at present, and that the provisions of its third section obviate the danger of confusion, and the objections that would arise as between the towns on account of any sudden change.

The committee deem it proper to add that the bill as reported has the unanimous sanction of the Board of State Charities, who agree that no further change is at present desirable.

For the committee.

L. J. Cole.

The Attorney General was requested by the Board of State Charities to give his interpretation of the first clause of the second section of this law. He did so as follows:

Attorney General's Office,
Boston, September 19, 1874.

To the Board of State Charities:

Prior to acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 69. By the act of 1870, "any unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together in any place under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the acts of 1874, section 1 of chapter 392, acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the legislature by this change of the law, is to

so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the act, taken in connection with the act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the legislature to use the word "woman" in the act so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and in my opinion no other construction can be given the act. The intention of the legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Sept. 12th, 1876.

City of Somerville vs. The City of Boston.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover for relief furnished under the pauper laws to a married woman. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Mary McCloskey, who before her marriage had no settlement in this Commonwealth, acquired one in Boston, under Stat. 1874, chap. 274, sec. 2, by marriage and five years' continuous residence in that city with her husband, who had himself no settlement there or elsewhere in this state, and who acquired none by such residence. The statute relied on declares that any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall there-

by gain a settlement in such place; and it expressly repeals the first section of chapter 392 of the acts of 1870, by which any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years was permitted to gain a settlement by ten years residence. By the first clause of sect. 1 of chapter 69 of the General Statutes, the settlement of a married woman is made to follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any; otherwise her own, at the time of marriage, if she then had any, is not lost or suspended by the marriage. The question to be decided was whether section 2 of chapter 274 of the laws of 1874 so far repeals the first clause of section 1 of chapter 69 that a married woman shall thereby acquire a settlement in a city or town where her husband has none.

The case was heard on agreed facts, and judgment has now been reached for the defendant. The rescript is as follows:

"The statute of 1874 was intended to diminish the time from ten to five years, required to give an unmarried woman a settlement, and not to extend the class of persons to whom the law as it then stood was applicable."

C. Robinson, Jr. for the Plaintiff; and J. L. Stackpole for the Defendant.

[Acts of 1865, Chap. 162.]

AN ACT concerning the Admission of Sick Persons to the State Alms-houses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the state alms-houses any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of state charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

Sect. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

Sect. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.]

[Acts of 1874, Chap. 121.]

AN ACT relating to the Small-pox and other Diseases dangerous to the Public Health, and providing for the Reimbursement of Expenses incurred in relation thereto.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. In any case arising under the provisions of the twenty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes and the acts in addition thereto, in which the board of health shall have acted, said board of health shall retain charge of the same to the exclusion of the overseers of the poor of any city or town.

Sect. 2. All reasonable expenses which have been heretofore, or may hereafter be incurred by the board of health of any city or town in making the provision required by law for any person infected with the small-pox or any other disease dangerous to the public health, shall be paid by the person himself, his parents, or master, if able; otherwise by the town in which he has a legal settlement, and if he has no settlement in any town, by the Commonwealth, in which case the bills therefor shall be approved by the board of state charities.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 30, 1874.]

[Acts of 1879, Chap. 242.]

AN ACT to amend "An Act concerning the Settlement of Paupers."

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and ninety of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight is hereby amended by striking out, in the sixth clause thereof, the words "without receiving relief as a pauper," and by adding at the end of said section the words following: "*Provided, however*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give to any person the right to acquire a settlement, or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving relief as a pauper, unless within five years from the time of receiving such relief he shall reimburse the cost thereof to the city or town furnishing the same."

Sect. 2. The provisions of said sixth clause shall be held to apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage under the provisions of the first clause, and to widows; and a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by any unsettled woman upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act. [Approved April 22, 1879.]

CITY OF WORCESTER vs. CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

WORCESTER, ss. October, 1879.

Pauper—Settlement—Statute.

Action of contract upon an account annexed, to recover for aid furnished to the wife and minor children of John Maloney as paupers in the years 1876 and 1877. Answer, a general denial.

The case was submitted on the following agreed facts: John Maloney resided in Springfield continuously with his family from July, 1862, to December, 1867, and paid taxes duly assessed to him in that city for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867. John was born in Ireland on May 11, 1840, and was the son of Michael Maloney, who came from Ireland to this country in 1852 and resided in Wales with his family, among whom was his son John, until 1861, when John became of age. Between 1852 and 1861 Michael lived upon an estate of freehold owned by him in Wales for more than three years successively. Michael was never a citizen of the United States. The settlement of the paupers is derived from John, who has no settlement in this state except what may be derived upon the above facts.

If, upon these facts, John had a legal settlement in Springfield, judgment was to be entered for the plaintiff; otherwise, judgment for the defendant. The Superior Court ordered judgment for the defendant; and the plaintiff appealed to this court.

F. T. Blackmer for the Plaintiff; T. M. Brown for the Defendant.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION.

Morton, J. The fact that John Maloney resided in Springfield from 1862 to 1867, and paid taxes there for three years within that time, is sufficient to give him a settlement there under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, sect. 1, if it applied to his case. But that section is qualified by sect. 3. As the residence and taxation of Maloney in Springfield was wholly before the passage of the statute, he would not thereby gain a settlement, unless he was an "unsettled person" having no existing settlement. This depends upon the question whether he had a settlement in Wales derived from his father Michael Maloney. Upon the facts agreed, Michael would have acquired a settlement in Wales under the General Statutes, chap. 69, sect. 1, clause 4, if he had not been an alien. The statute of 1868, chap. 328, sect. 1, as amended by the statute of 1871, chap. 379, was intended to remove all disabilities arising from alienage. Under those statutes Michael must be deemed to have acquired a settlement in Wales by virtue of his three years living upon an estate of freehold owned by him; and all the legal consequences and incidents of such settlement must follow. *Endicott vs. Hopkinton*, 125 Mass. 521. *Commonwealth vs. Sudbury*, 106 Mass. 268. Among those consequences is that his minor children who were living with him would gain from their father the same settlement. The statute of 1868, as amended, was clearly designed to be retroactive, and its effect is to fix the time when the settlement of Michael in Wales commenced, to be at the expiration of the three years occupancy of an estate of freehold. At

that time John was a minor living with his father, and the result is that he then gained a derivative settlement in Wales, which continues until he acquires a new one. As he had acquired no new settlement before he went to Springfield, his settlement in Wales continued and was an "existing settlement," which was not, under the statute of 1874, chap. 274, changed by his residence in Springfield.

[Acts of 1879, Chap. 301.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of State Aid to Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families, and the Families of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Any city or town may raise money for the purposes of this act; and the treasurers thereof may, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen or the selectmen thereof, under the following conditions, pay state aid to, or expend it for, any person having a residence and actually residing in such city or town, who is not receiving aid from any other state, nor from any other city or town in this state, and who was an actual resident of this state on the twenty-third day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and who shall be in such necessitous circumstances as to require further public assistance, and who shall belong to either of the following classes, to wit:

First Class. Invalid pensioners of the United States who served in the army or navy to the credit of the state

of Massachusetts between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or, being actual residents of this state at the time of their enlistment, served to the credit of any other state between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, who have been honorably discharged from said service, and who are so far disabled by their service in the army or navy as aforesaid, as to prevent them from following their ordinary and usual vocation.

Second Class. Dependent relatives of soldiers or sailors who have served in the manner and under the limitations described for the service of invalid pensioners of the first class, and have, if not dying in such service, been honorably discharged therefrom, as follows, namely: The widows, children and widowed mothers of soldiers or sailors dying in such service or dying after their honorable discharge therefrom of wounds or disease incurred in said service, or dying while in receipt of a pension of the United States and the state aid of this state, and the wives, children, and widowed mothers of invalid pensioners of the first class receiving from the United States at least one half the amount allowed for total disability.

Third Class. Dependent relatives of soldiers or sailors who served as aforesaid to the credit of the state of Massachusetts between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five,

who appear on the rolls of their respective regiments or companies, in the office of the adjutant-general, to be missing, or to have been captured by the enemy, and who have not been exchanged, and have not returned from captivity, and who are not known to be alive, as follows, namely: The widows, or wives, children and widowed mothers, of such soldiers or sailors: *provided*, that no such relative of any such soldier or sailor shall belong to this class, or be aided as such, if the municipal authorities granting the aid shall have good and sufficient reason to believe that such soldier or sailor deserted, or that he is still living and wilfully absent from his family.

Fourth Class. Persons who were receiving state aid prior to the eleventh day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were precluded therefrom by the provisions of the act of that date: *provided*, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen shall in each case be satisfied upon evidence first reported to the commissioners of state aid, and satisfactory to them, that justice and necessity require a continuance of the aid to prevent actual suffering.

Sect. 2. No wife or widow of any discharged soldier or sailor shall be held to belong to either of the foregoing classes, or be aided as such, unless she was married to him prior to his final discharge from the service aforesaid. No person shall be held to be a child in either the second, third or fourth classes above named, or shall be aided as such, who is over fourteen years of age, or who was born after the father's discharge from the service aforesaid, or who was born after the first day of September in the year

eighteen hundred and sixty-five; but the term "children" may be held to include any child born after the death of the father in said service. The words "invalid pensioners," "soldiers," and "sailors," singular or plural, used in this act, shall be held to include commissioned officers.

SECT. 3. All persons specifically referred to, and to or for whom state aid is paid under any special act or resolve now in force, shall be held to belong to their appropriate classes under this act,—namely, soldiers and sailors to the first class, and the dependent relatives of soldiers and sailors to the second class,—notwithstanding the limitations of such classes; and state aid may be paid to or for such persons after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, in the same manner and under the same limitations that state aid is paid to other persons of their respective classes under this act. All special acts and resolves granting state aid are hereby repealed, the repeal thereof to take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty; but no state aid shall be paid under any such special act or resolve to or for any child over fourteen years of age of any soldier or sailor after the passage of this act, nor to any child of any soldier or sailor after the first day of September in the current year: *provided, however*, that this section shall not be held to apply to or to refer to chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, nor to any resolve specifically granting an annual sum to any soldiers or sailors for life, or for a term of years specified in such resolve.

SECT. 4. No state aid shall be paid under this act to

or for any person of the first class to an amount exceeding three fourths of the monthly amount of his pension, nor more than six dollars in any one month; and, if pensioned as a commissioned officer, he shall only be paid such proportion of state aid as he would be entitled to receive if his pension were based upon the rank of a private. No state aid shall be paid under this act to or for any person of the second, third or fourth classes, to an amount exceeding four dollars in any one month; and no more than eight dollars shall be paid to or for all the dependent relatives of any one soldier or sailor in any one month.

SECT. 5. All aid furnished under this act shall be paid to or for the persons for whom it is intended for their future benefit; and no assignment thereof shall be valid or recognized, and it shall not be subject to trustee process. No back state aid shall be paid. No greater sum shall be paid to or for any person under this act than shall be necessary to furnish such person reasonable relief; and no aid shall be paid under its provisions to or for any person competent to support himself or herself, or in receipt of income, or in ownership of property, sufficient for his or her own support, nor to or for any person more than is necessary in addition to the income and property of such person for his or her personal relief; and no aid shall be paid under this act to any person not in such necessitous circumstances as to require further public assistance. No aid shall be paid under this act to or for any pensioner or dependent relative when the necessity therefor arises from the continuance in vicious or intemperate habits of said pensioner, or of the soldier or sailor on whose account the

same is paid. No aid shall be paid under this act to or for any person convicted of any criminal offence, unless or until the municipal authorities and the commissioners of state aid otherwise determine.

Sect. 6. Persons making application for aid in any city or town under this act shall, as a basis for the first payment thereof, state in writing, under oath, the age and residence of the party for whom such aid is claimed; the relation of the claimant to the party who rendered the service for which aid is claimed; the company and regiment, or the vessel if any, in which the officer, soldier or sailor enlisted, and in which he last served; the date and place of such enlistment, when known; the duration of such service, and the reason upon which the claim for aid is founded; and furnish such official certificates of record, evidence of enlistment, service, and discharge, as may be required. Municipal authorities granting to such claimant any subsequent aid shall from time to time make such investigation into the necessities of said claimant and the facts of the case as to preclude any payment thereof contrary to the terms of this act. The original papers in each case shall be filed with the commissioners of state aid if required. It shall be the duty of the auditor to furnish from time to time to each city and town a sufficient number of suitable blank forms for the use of applicants for aid under this act.

Sect. 7. The commissioners of state aid, appointed under chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall perform the duties of such commissioners under this act. Said

commissioners shall constitute a board of appeal for invalid pensioners to decide upon all disputed questions relating to claims for aid arising between them and the municipal authorities under this act. Their decisions shall be final upon the points in question. Said commissioners may, upon appeals, decide or refuse to decide, upon the necessity of the claimant for the aid; and if they shall decide upon that question, and that he is in all respects entitled to aid under this act, they may authorize its monthly payment to him according to this act, under such limitations as they may impose, for a term not exceeding one year, but not after this act shall become void. Said commissioners shall investigate all payments of state aid under this act, so far as the interests of the Commonwealth may require. Said commissioners may with the consent of the governor appoint, as occasion may require, a disinterested person whose duty it shall be to investigate any claim or claims made against the Commonwealth for reimbursement under this act, who may examine any persons to or for whom state aid has been paid under this act, and investigate the reasons therefor, and all matters relating to the granting of such aid, and report his doings to said commissioners. The reasonable expenses of the commissioners and the expenses and compensation of any such disinterested person approved by said commissioners, and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Sect. 8. When any sum shall have been expended under and according to this act, the full amount so expended, the ages and names of the persons aided and the

classes to which they severally belong and the several sums paid to or for each person, and the reasons for the expenditure in each case, and the names of the persons on account of whose services the aid was granted, and the names of the regiments and vessels, if any, in which they respectively enlisted and in which they last served, and the relationship of each dependent relative aided to the person on account of whose services the aid was granted, with such other details as the commissioners of state aid may require, shall be certified under oath to the auditor, in manner approved by him, by the mayor and a majority of the board of aldermen of any city, or by a majority of the selectmen of any town, disbursing the same, within ten days after the first day of the month next after the expenditure is made; and the commissioners of state aid shall examine the certificates thereof, and allow and indorse upon the same such sums as in their judgment have been paid and reported according to this act. In the allowance of said commissioners they may consider and decide upon the necessity of the amount paid in each case, and they may allow any portion thereof which they may deem proper and lawful, but they shall allow and indorse the sums they have specifically authorized to be paid, under and according to their decisions authorized and provided for by section seven. The sums legally paid as aforesaid, and so allowed and indorsed by said commissioners, shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth to the several towns and cities expending the same, on or before the first day of December in the year next after the year in which the same have been paid, but

none of the expenses attending the payment of state aid shall be reimbursed.

SECT. 9. Moneys paid under this act shall be held to be military aid, and the payment thereof to or for any person shall create in him no disqualification to vote.

SECT. 10. The provisions of this act shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and no longer; and no special act or resolve hereafter passed granting state aid to persons therein named, or their dependent relatives, shall continue in force after that date unless otherwise expressly provided. But the expiration of this act shall not be held to revive any act or resolve, or any part thereof, in this act repealed.

SECT. 11. Chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven is hereby repealed; but this act shall not be held to revive any act or resolve, or any part thereof, heretofore repealed; and wherever in section three of chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, reference is made to said chapter one hundred and ninety-two, such reference shall be held to be made to this act in place thereof.

SECT. 12. This act shall take effect upon the first day of June in the current year. [Approved April 30, 1879.]

[Acts of 1879, Chap. 252.]

AN ACT for the benefit of Indigent Soldiers and Sailors.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. Any city or town may raise money and under the direction of its mayor and aldermen or selectmen may, under the following conditions, pay sums thereof to or expend them for any worthy person having his settlement under the pauper laws in such city or town who shall have the description and qualifications of the first class of persons described in section two, or of the second class described in section three, of this act.

Sect. 2. Each person of the first class shall be qualified as follows:

First. He shall have served as a soldier, sailor, or commissioned officer, in the army or navy of the United States, to the credit of this Commonwealth, or, having been an actual resident of this state at the time of his enlistment, he shall have served to the credit of any other state between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one and the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and shall have been honorably discharged from such service.

Second. He shall be a poor and indigent person, standing in need of relief, by reason of sickness or other physical disability, who would otherwise be entitled to relief under the pauper laws.

Third. He shall not be, directly or indirectly, in the receipt of any other pension or state aid.

Fourth. He shall not be entitled, under the laws of the United States, or under the rules governing such institutions, to admission to any national soldiers' or sailors' home; and his disability must have arisen from causes independent of his service aforesaid, except in such cases of applicants for pensions while their applications are pending, as the mayor and aldermen or selectmen are satisfied upon evidence first reported to the commissioners named in section six of this act, and satisfactory to them, that justice and necessity require such aid to prevent actual suffering, and, in case of such unmarried applicants, that they cannot obtain assistance at a national soldiers' home.

SECT. 3. Each person of the second class shall be qualified as follows: He shall be an invalid pensioner, married before the date of this act, and living with his wife in marital relations in this Commonwealth, and entitled to receive state aid under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, whose pension and state aid shall be inadequate for his relief, and who would otherwise receive relief under the pauper laws: *provided*, that no person receiving aid under this act shall receive aid under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-two aforesaid; and any person receiving aid under this act may be required by the mayor and aldermen or the selectmen granting him the same, or by the commissioners of state aid, as a condition of granting said aid, to pay over his pension to said mayor and aldermen or selectmen, to be expended for his relief, before he shall re-

ceive aid under this act; but no person shall be compelled to receive aid under this act without his consent.

Sect. 4. All aid furnished under the provisions of this act shall be applied solely for the benefit of the person for whom it is intended, and no greater sum shall be paid to or for any person under this act than shall be necessary to furnish him reasonable relief or support; and no sum shall be paid to or for any person competent to support himself, or in receipt of income or in ownership of property sufficient for his own support, nor to or for any person more than is necessary in addition to his income and property for his personal relief or support. And no relief shall be given under this act to or for any person whose necessity therefor is caused by voluntary idleness, or who is known to be in the practice of vicious and intemperate habits.

Sect. 5. No person shall be required to receive the relief or support furnished under this act in any almshouse or public institution, unless his physical or mental condition requires it, or he chooses to do so; and except in such cases it shall be paid to, or expended for, only those persons who live separately from persons receiving support as paupers.

Sect. 6. The auditor of the Commonwealth, the adjutant-general, and some competent third person to be appointed by the governor and council, with a salary to be fixed by them not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum, who shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, shall be commissioners of state aid, and shall perform the duties required of such commissioners by this

act, and by chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and other laws. Said commissioners shall investigate all payments of money under any and all of said acts, so far as the interests of the Commonwealth may require.

SECT. 7. When any sum shall have been expended under and according to this act, the full amount so expended, the names of the persons receiving the same, and the names of the companies and regiments or vessels, if any, in which they respectively enlisted, and in which they last served, the sums received by each, and the reasons for the expenditure in each case, with such other details as the commissioners of state aid may require, shall be certified under oath to the auditor in manner approved by him, by the mayor and a majority of the board of aldermen of any city, or by a majority of the selectmen of any town disbursing the same, within ten days after the first day of the month next after the expenditure is made; and the commissioners of state aid shall examine the certificates thereof, and allow and indorse upon the same such sums as in their judgment have been paid and reported according to this act. In the allowance of said commissioners, they may consider and decide upon the necessity of the amount paid in each case, and they may allow any portion thereof which they may deem proper and lawful. Said commissioners, with the approbation of the governor, may appoint, as occasion may require, a disinterested person, whose duty it shall be to investigate any claim or claims made against the Commonwealth for reimbursement, who may examine any persons receiving

relief under this act, and investigate the reasons therefor, and all matters relating to the granting of such relief, and report his doings to said commissioners. The reasonable expenses of the commissioners, and expenses and compensation of any such disinterested person, approved by said commissioners, and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth. Of the sums so allowed and indorsed by said commissioners one half and no more shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to the town or city expending the same, on or before the first day of December in the year next after the year in which the same have been paid.

SECT. 8. Moneys paid under this act shall be held to be military aid, and the payment thereof to or for any person shall create in him no disqualification to vote.

SECT. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 23, 1879.]

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
May 6, 1880.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
May 6, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

1880—CITY DOCUMENT No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

FOR 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1880.

In Board of Aldermen,
Feb. 5, 1880.

Accepted, ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL B. LEONARD,
City Clerk.

In Common Council,
Feb. 5, 1880.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH,
Clerk.

REPORT.

City Solicitor's Office,
City of New Bedford, Mass.,
Jan. 1st, 1880.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I herewith beg leave to submit a report of the work of the law department of the city, and its condition, for the year ending December 31st, 1879.

There is no law or ordinance that requires a report from the City Solicitor, but that is no reason why the City Council should not be informed of the *status* of this department of the city's interests, as that of any other.

During the year I have been called upon to advise the officers in nearly every department of the city.

I have given the Mayor quite a number of written opinions upon various subjects, from one to ten pages in length, and also advised him orally as often as his Honor has called upon me.

The Board of Health has been advised by me very often during the entire year in relation to the numerous matters and things before it and under its consideration. This is one of the most important departments in our city, and the value of its efficient action cannot be over-estimated.

Opinions and advice have been given to the Board of

Aldermen, City Treasurer, City Clerk, Acushnet Water Board, Board of Assessors, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Inspector of Petroleum, and others.

The following cases in court have been disposed of during the current year.

Four indictments were pending in the Superior Court for Bristol County, as follows:

1. Commonwealth vs. The City of New Bedford.

Indictment found June 16, 1870, charging that the Cove road was in a defective condition and a nuisance.

2. Same vs. same.

Indictment found Dec. 16, 1870, charging a nuisance from a sewer.

3. Same vs. same.

Indictment found June 14, 1871, charging a nuisance from the Middle street sewer.

4. Same vs. same.

Indictment found Dec. 12, 1877, charging that French avenue was in a defective condition and a nuisance.

These cases were all nolprossed by the District Attorney, upon the payment of costs. I deemed it advisable as the cheapest and best measure for the interest of the city, and it stopped the accumulation of costs. The total costs for the four cases amounted to $100.97.

District Attorney for the Commonwealth; City Solicitor for the Defendant.

5. Louisa A. Brock vs. The City of New Bedford.

This suit was commenced by writ dated May 14, 1877, returnable to the September term of the Superior Court for Bristol County. It was removed by Mr. Knowlton, the City Solicitor at that time, to the Supreme Judicial Court, upon affidavit according to law, and was entered in that court at the October term.

The action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries occasioned to the plaintiff, Jan. 22, 1877, by an alleged defect in Wing street, and involved the usual questions of negligence, &c.

The city made a liberal offer of settlement in March, 1879, for the reasons that the action had stood so long that the facts in the case had been forgotten, and all the material evidence had been secured by the plaintiff, and also because the injury sustained by the plaintiff was a serious one. The offer was refused.

The case was three days on trial in Taunton at the April term, 1879, Mr. Justice Lord presiding. The jury had the case under their consideration about nineteen hours, being confined in the jury room all night. They finally brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1800, a much less sum than the city had offered in settlement.

Stetson & Greene counsel for Plaintiff; E. L. Barney and City Solicitor for the city. Mr. Barney had been retained in the case by Mr. Parker, City Solicitor in 1878.

6. James McIvor vs. The City of New Bedford.

This action was brought in the Superior Court for Bristol County by writ dated Dec. 27, 1878, to recover $3000 damages to plaintiff by injuries to his trotting mare Lady Mac, Nov. 30, 1878, by reason of the alleged defective condition of Court street.

After a full investigation of the facts in the case, it was finally settled at the June term, 1879, of the Superior Court, by entering a judgment for $262.50, without costs.

Marston & Cobb for Plaintiff; City Solicitor for Defendant.

7. Giovanni Podesta vs. The City of New Bedford.

Writ dated Jan. 7, 1879, returnable to the Third District Court of Bristol. Action brought to recover state aid under the provisions of the Acts of 1878, chapter 282. The case was settled for $20; which sum, I understand, has since been reimbursed to the city from the state treasury.

The statute under which the action was brought has been repealed by Acts of 1879, chapter 1.

H. M. Knowlton for Plaintiff.

8. Ellen Conden vs. The City of New Bedford.

Action brought in the Superior Court for Bristol County by writ dated Jan. 11, 1879, to recover $5000 damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff, Nov. 27, 1878, by the defective condition of Purchase street.

This case was settled at the June term, 1879, of the Superior Court, by entering judgment for the plaintiff for $300 and costs.

Barney & Knowlton for Plaintiff.

9. James F. Moore vs. The City of New Bedford.

Action brought in the Third District Court of Bristol by writ dated Feb. 17, 1879, to recover $300 damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff, Jan. 20, 1879, by falling into a hole in North Water street. The case was tried April 28, 1879, and the court found for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

E. L. Barney for Plaintiff.

10. Emeline P. Pierce vs. The City of New Bedford.

This action was brought in the Supreme Judicial Court for Bristol County by writ dated Aug. 25, 1879, to recover $5000 damages for personal injuries to plaintiff by being run into at the corner of Purchase and Pearl streets by boys coasting.

The writ was not entered in court.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for Plaintiff.

See No. 29 *infra*.

The following cases are still pending.

11. Charles S. Cummings et al vs. The City of New Bedford.

Petition to the County Commissioners, entered at a court held in Taunton, March 28, 1874, for assessment of damages caused by widening Purchase street. The measurement of land taken in this case is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 72 feet long.

12. William C. Tappan et al vs. The City of New Bedford.

Same as above. The measurement of land taken in this case is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 33 feet long.

13. Liberty Hall Association vs. The City of New Bedford.

Same as above. The measurement of land taken in this case is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 100 feet long.

14. Andrew Hicks vs. The City of New Bedford.

Same as above. The measurement of land taken in this case is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 50 feet long.

15. North Congregational Church vs. The City of New Bedford.

Same as above. The measurement of land taken in this case is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 80 feet long.

Oliver Prescott for the Petitioners.

It will be observed that the above petitions have been pending since 1874, and it is time they were disposed of in some manner, either by trial, settlement or otherwise; and to this end I have interviewed Mr. Prescott, and all the petitions can be settled by the payment of costs, which will not exceed $150. I advise that this be done as soon as may be.

16. Mary Boyle, Executrix, vs. The City of New Bedford.

Superior Court, writ dated Jan. 18, 1879. Action brought to recover $5000 damages for personal injuries

occasioned to Hugh Boyle, plaintiff's testate, a laborer in the highway department of the city, March 19, 1877, by the caving in of an embankment on which he was at work. The injured man lived seven weeks after the injury.

The case has been before the Committee on Claims, and they reported leave to withdraw.

Barney & Knowlton for Plaintiff.

17. John Worden, Jr., vs. The City of New Bedford.

This is an action of tort brought in the Superior Court for Bristol County by writ dated Jan. 18, 1879, to recover $5000 damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff by falling through the trap doorway in the anteroom of City Hall, Dec. 26, 1878, alleged to have been carelessly left open by the city janitor. The plaintiff was very seriously injured. The accident occured during the time the hall was rented to the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association. The case involves several nice questions of law.

The action was tried at the last June term, before Mr. Chief Justice Brigham. The trial lasted two and a half days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $3650.

Exceptions were taken, and the questions of law raised were argued before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court at Taunton at the October term.

The case was reserved for consideration by the court, and at this date nothing has been heard in relation to it.

Barney & Knowlton for the Plaintiff.

18. George H. Dunbar, Petitioner, vs. William T. Soule, Mayor.

Probate appeal, presenting the question who should be appointed one of the trustees under the will of the late William W. Swain, which provided for a board of trustees, and "the mayor of the city" was among others constituted a member of the board. It was contended that the words "the mayor of the city" referred to the person who was the mayor of the city at the time of Mr. Swain's decease (Mr. Dunbar.) On the other hand, it was maintained that the words meant the person filling the office of mayor, or mayor *ex officio;* that this was the intention of the testator.

Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Soule as mayor of the city, petitioned the Probate Court for Bristol County, Feb. 4, 1879, to be appointed one of the board of trustees. Mr. Dunbar was appointed by the Judge of Probate, and Mr. Soule appealed to the Supreme Court of Probate. A hearing was had at the April term, 1879, of the court, before Judge Lord, who sustained the ruling of the Probate Court. An appeal was taken to the full court, and it was argued before it at the October term in Taunton, and was reserved for consideration. It has not yet been decided.

C. W. Clifford for Petitioner.

19. Frederick W. Andrews vs. The City of New Bedford.

Petition to the Superior Court for Bristol County, filed June 5, 1879, for assessment of damages caused to peti-

tioner's land by widening William street in 1878, from Purchase street to Acushnet avenue. The case was for trial at the last December term, but was postponed at request of counsel.

H. M. Knowlton for Petitioner.

20. Benjamin H. Waite vs. The City of New Bedford.

Same as above.

21. Mary M. Dunbar vs. The City of New Bedford.

Action to recover $1500 damages for personal injuries caused to the plaintiff by reason of an alleged defect at the corner of Union and Pleasant streets, from the accumulation of ice and snow. Suit brought by writ dated June 27, 1879, in the Superior Court for Middlesex County.

Geo. H. Palmer and Henry N. West for Plaintiff.

22. Ella P. Jukes vs. The City of New Bedford.

Bristol County Superior Court, writ dated July 22, 1879. Action to recover $1000 for personal injuries occasioned to the plaintiff, Jan. 18, 1879, by reason of an alleged defect in Grinnell street.

E. L. Barney for the Plaintiff.

This claim has been before the Committee on Claims of the City Council, and they awarded the plaintiff $25.

23. Abby S. Marble vs. The City of New Bedford.

Superior Court for Bristol County, writ dated July 22, 1879. Action to recover $3000 damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff in March, 1879, by reason

of an alleged defect in the highway at the corner of Wing street and Acushnet avenue.

E. L. Barney for the Plaintiff.

24. Shearjashub T. Viall et al vs. The Mayor and City Treasurer.

Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court for an injunction, alleging that the Mayor and Chief of Police were conspiring by a fictitious suit in the Third District Court of Bristol to take money from the treasury of the city to pay the claim of the Chief of Police, to which he was not legally entitled.

A hearing was had on this petition Aug. 12, 1879, in Boston, before Mr. Justice Ames, and the petition was dismissed. Question of costs reserved.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for Petitioners.

25. Barney vs. Allen. City of New Bedford, Trustee.

Answer of trustee filed in Third District Court, Aug. 4, 1879, and upon it the trustee was discharged. The plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court.

E. L. Barney for Plaintiff.

26. Attorney General, at the relation of S. T. Viall and Isaac W. Benjamin, vs. The Mayor of New Bedford.

Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, filed in Suffolk County, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor of the city of New Bedford to nominate a person for the office of chief of police.

Mr. Jethro C. Brock, a former chief of police, was re-

moved by the mayor, and a vacancy existed Jan. 8, 1879, in the office. The mayor nominated Mr. Thomas L. Allen to fill the vacancy. The mayor put the question to the Board of Aldermen upon the confirmation of the nomination, which was not confirmed. The mayor nine times thereafter nominated Mr. Allen for the office in the same manner, and with the same result. Upon a new and another nomination on March 25, 1879, the mayor put the question on the rejection of the nomination, (in accordance with an opinion from the City Solicitor upon a construction of section 2 of chapter 14 of the City Ordinances,) and the nomination was not rejected. Mr. Allen was notified of his appointment, and on March 26 was sworn in and entered upon the performance of the duties of the office. He has given a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, which has been approved.

The petition was filed Aug. 9, 1879, nearly five months after the nomination of Mr. Allen. The mayor's answer was filed Aug. 26, 1879. Upon motion, Mr. Allen was notified of the pendency of the petition, and he filed an answer Oct. 4, 1879.

A hearing was had in Boston before Mr. Justice Lord, who took the same view of the law as had been taken by the City Solicitor in his opinion, and afterwards the judge dismissed the petition. The relators excepted and appealed to the full court. The case is set down for argument in Boston on Jan. 6, 1880.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for Relators.

27. Attorney General, at the relation of S. T. Viall and Isaac W. Benjamin, vs. Thomas L. Allen, Chief of Police.

This is a petition for leave to file an information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, filed in Bristol County, Aug. 11, 1879, and served upon the respondent Oct. 10, 1879. Mr. Allen appeared and an answer was filed Nov. 12, 1879. The relators filed a demurrer to the answer. At the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court, Mr. Justice Soule reserved the case for the determination of the full court.

This proceeding is instituted to try the title of Mr. Allen to the office of chief of police.

The case is set down for argument in Boston on Jan. 6, 1880.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for Relators.

See previous case.

28. Margaret Waldron vs. The City of New Bedford.

Action brought Sept. 4, 1879, in the Superior Court for Bristol County, to recover $4000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained Oct. 20, 1878, by reason of the alleged defective condition of Grinnell street.

Stetson & Greene for the Plaintiff.

29. Emeline P. Pierce vs. The City of New Bedford.

Suit commenced in the Superior Court for Bristol County by writ dated Oct. 30, 1879, to recover $4000 damages for personal injuries suffered by the plaintiff, alleged to have been caused by a defective highway.

See No. 10 *supra*.

This claim has been heard before the Committee on Claims, and upon the City Solicitor's advice the committee reported leave to withdraw.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for the Plaintiff.

30. Jireh Swift vs. The City of New Bedford.

This case is brought by writ dated Nov. 10, 1879, in the Superior Court for Bristol County, and involves the construction of a contract between the parties.

O. Prescott for the Plaintiff.

31. Commonwealth vs. Matthew Fisher.

Complaint for a violation of the regulations of the Board of Health. Defendant pleaded guilty.

City Solicitor for Commonwealth.

32. Delia Booth.

Petition by Mayor and Aldermen to the Probate Court for the appointment of a guardian for Delia Booth, insane. Lemuel S. Hatheway was appointed.

City Solicitor for Petitioners.

33. Sarah J. Bennett vs. William B. Sherman et al.

Action brought in the Third District Court of Bristol by writ dated Dec. 20, 1879, against the superintendent and members of the Acushnet Water Board, for an alleged trespass committed in February, 1878, in surveying and prospecting for a line for a conduit from Little Quittacus pond to the Water Works reservoir.

34. Walter Spooner vs. The same.

Same as number 33.

35. William H. Bisbee vs. The same.

Same as numbers 33 and 34.

W. C. Parker, Jr., for Plaintiffs.

Cases finally disposed of, 12; cases tried and awaiting decision, 5; cases pending, 18.

It will be seen that some of these actions have been pending for a number of years. They should have been disposed of before this. Perhaps one reason for the delay is the utter inadequacy of the compensation of the City Solicitor.

Twenty-two of the above cases are not chargeable to this year, but are heirlooms received from former administrations.

There should be some action taken by the City Council, and an ordinance passed in relation to filling offices *pro tempore*. The deaths of the Auditor and City Clerk during the present year made this very apparent.

Our city ordinances are very defective and need a thorough revision, and I would recommend that such a one be made by a committee composed of competent legal gentlemen.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. Milliken.

ORDINANCES.

In the Year Eighteen Hundred Seventy-Nine.

AN ORDINANCE

TO ESTABLISH A FARM SCHOOL.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. A Farm School is hereby established in connection with the alms-house. It shall be under the control of the superintendent of the city farm and alms-house, subject to such rules and directions as shall be made or given by the Board of Aldermen, except as is hereinafter provided. To it may be committed any minor convicted of being an habitual truant in said city, or any child convicted of wandering about in the streets or public places of said city, having no lawful employment, occupation or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance; or any child proved to be growing up in said city without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing said child to an idle and dissolute life; in accordance with chapter 207 of the Acts of the General Court of 1862, or chapter 283 of the Acts of 1866, or chapter 262 of the Acts of 1873, or any other act of the General Court which has been passed or may be passed to amend or supersede the said acts or either of them.

SECTION 2. Minors may be committed to the said school under the provisions of chapter 128 of the Acts of the General Court of 1863.

SECTION 3. The school committee of New Bedford shall appoint such teacher or teachers as they may deem necessary for said school, and fix their salaries, and shall have control of the methods of instruction to be pursued in said school, as fully as they now have by law over the common schools of the city; and shall direct on what days and at what hours said school shall be in session.

SECTION 4. Said school shall be maintained until a County Truant School shall be established by the County Commissioners of the County of Bristol, in accordance with chapter 262 of the Acts of the General Court of 1873.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
October 2, 1879.

Passed to be ordained.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
October 2, 1879.

Passed to be ordained.

ROBT. W. TABER, Prest.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
October 3, 1879.

Approved.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.

In the Year Eighteen Hundred and Eighty.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-TWO OF CHAPTER TWENTY OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-two of chapter twenty of the Ordinances of the city of New Bedford is hereby amended by striking out the word "March" in the second line, and by inserting the word January in place thereof; and by striking out the word "February" in the fourth and fifth lines, and inserting in place thereof the word December; and by striking out the word "March" in the sixth line, and inserting the word January in place thereof.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
March 4, 1880.

Passed to be ordained.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 4, 1880.

Passed to be ordained.

ROBT. W. TABER,
Prest. of the Common Council.

Approved, March 6, 1880.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.